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San Francisco
1915

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PREFACE

IT is the purpose of this volume to give, in or some aspects of Japan, political, social, the most condensed form, some knowledge, economic, and financial. It is a little sketch of Japan as it is to-day.

It is believed that the fundamental basis of international peace and development is a mutual understanding between nations of the national affairs of each. So, to strengthen the friendly relations of one nation with another, there can be no more influential and no more lasting medium than the most reliable informations of affairs and conditions. With this idea in view, the volume has been compiled by His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Commission to the Panama Pacific International Exposition, at San Francisco. The scope and plan may be judged from the table of contents. The volume, as a book, has, it is acknowledged, many defects, and is by no means as satisfactory as could be wished; but readers may be assured that the sources of information from which it was compiled are most reliable.

Tokyo, January 1915.

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SECTION I.

Geography.

THE POSITION AND AREA.

The Empire of Japan lies along the Pacific to the east of the Asiatic Continent, running diagonally from north-east to south-west, and consisting mainly of three crescent-shaped islands. Hokkaido, the main island, Shikoku and Kyushu form the middle crescent, the Kurile islands the northern crescent and the Ryukyu islands the southern. Besides these there is Chosen to the west, Karafuto in the north-east and Taiwan in the south-west. The four extremes of the Empire are as follows:

The extreme east. The eastern end of Shumshu island in the Kurile group, at E. L. 156° 32′.

The extreme west. The western end of Kasho (islet) in the Pescadores, at E. L. 119° 18′.

The extreme north. The northern end of Alaid island in the Kurile group, at N. L. 50° 56′.

The extreme south. The south end of Shichiri-iwa (rock), off South Cape, Taiwan, at N. L. 21° 45′.

This geographical position causes a difference in time, between the east and west, of two hours, twenty-eight minutes and fifty-six seconds. There are, therefore, two standard times in the Empire. One is based upon the meridian that passes to the west of Kobe as the central standard time, and the other upon the meridian that passes the west of Taiwan as the position of the western standard time.

The Empire is composed of six large islands and numerous small islands. Their areas are:

	Square Miles.
Honshu (the main island)	86,524
Hokkaido (the main part)	30,058
Kyushu	15,543
Shikoku	7,011
Chishima (Kurile)	6,137
Ryukyu	932
Sado	334
Chosen	84,100
Taiwan	13,419
Karafuto (the southern half) about	12,634
Others	742
Total	257,433

TOPOGRAPHY.

The southern and northern ranges converge in the central and widest part of the country. The volcanic range of Fuji divides the country into two parts: southern and northern Japan. These show great dissimilarity in their geology and the progress of their civilization.

In northern Japan, the volcanic range of the Kurile group comes from Kamchatka peninsula in the east, and reaches Hokkaido, while in southern Japan, the Kirishima volcanic range runs from Taiwan in the west to Kyushu. Thus the islands of the Empire are mainly composed of two great mountain ranges and three great volcanic ranges.

Among the group of islands of the Empire a lowland extends from Kyushu in the south to Karafuto in the north. It starts from Uto peninsula. Kyushu, reaches Beppu Bay in the north-east, and, passing through Takanawa peninsula, emerges at the Ise sea. Passing again the Mikawa Bay, it runs into northern Japan where, passing through Abukuma, Kitakami and Umabuchi basins, it reaches Hirano, Ishikari in Hokkaido, by way of Toma Komaki, Hokkaido. Karafuto is equally divided into east and west by lowlands.

These lowlands divide Japan proper into inner and outer districts. In these two districts, there is much difference in the topography, geology, climate, and in civilization. The outer district, facing the Pacific, has many highlands, the climate is mild and the population dense. The inner district, facing the Japan Sea, has volcanoes here and there, and many lowlands. Although the district is rich in mines, the climate is not very attractive and the progress of civilization has been slow.

HONTO THE MAIN ISLAND (NORTH).

In the northern section of the main island, there is a central range to the west of the central lowland, which rises along the shore of Mutsu Bay in the north, and runs southward, forming a backbone of and also a ridge which separates the country sloping towards the Pacific and the Japan Sea. The soil is composed of the side-pressure of the 3rd period, and has no altitude of any great extent, no mountains in the range reaching higher than 2,000 metres.

The number of live volcanoes in the central range have made the range famous. Particularly, the Nasu volcano is most widely known as Nasu volcanic range. Azuma, Bandai, Adachi-taro, Nasu and Asama are still alive, sending out smoke all the year round, and causing sometimes serious damages. Specially the eruption of Asama in 1783 and of Bandai in 1888 are recorded,

Running parallel with the central range is another which runs along the Japan Sea, made up of the Dewa hills and the Echigo range. These two mountain ranges are separated by the valley of the Mogami river. They are lower than the central range and are composed of highlands of the 3rd period but the southern half, or the Echigo range, is formed by the rising of granite stones forming mountains of superbly appearance. The Dewa hills are covered by dense forests, and produce good timber. Noshiro is the central point of distribution.

Volcanoes rise among the Dewa hills: they begin with Iwaki Mountain in the north, and, running south, form the mountains of Moriyoshi, Chokai and Tsukiyama. Iwaki and Chokai mountains show features similar to Mount Fuji, especially Chokai.

The region of Uzen and Ugo, being thus geologically complicated, are rich in mineral products, especially in gold, silver and copper. Akita prefecture is particularly well known in this respect.

Between the Dewa Hills and Echigo range and the central range, there are many valleys traversed by the Noshiro, Mimono and Mogami rivers. The Aga river, which receives its water from the Inawashiro lake, passing through the valleys of Aizu, irrigates, with the Shinano river, the fields of Echigo province. These basins have been formed by the dried up lakes or marshes of ages, and some of them still retain traces of their former existence. Surrounded by mountains on the four corners, and consequently prevented from free intercommunications with outsiders, the people of these provinces have respectively different characteristics, customs and habits,—altogether peculiar to them. The soil is fertile and population dense.

On the sea shore, the two peninsulas of Tsugaru and Hokugun face each other, forming Mutsu Bay. The western region of this part of the country forms the Oga peninsula, which is the only geological variety to break the monotony. There is no good harbour. Niigata, although it is an open port, is shallow and vessels are sometimes compelled to find shelter at Ebisu port in Sado island.

High lands rise to the east of the central lowland along the Pacific. Unlike the two ranges mentioned, there are two groups of mountains: that in the north is called Kitakami highland and the other in the south, Abukuma plateau. To the west of these two mountain groups run three rivers,—Umabuchi, Kitakami and Abukuma,—irrigating the fertile river valley. There the population is dense, and raise rice and other agricultural products abundantly. The river valley is the principal route of communications. The mouths of Abukuma and Kitakami rivers are separated from the Sendai Bay, and in consequence the plain of Sendai is still in the making. The Shinai lake, for instance, is being drained by artificial means.

The Kitakami highland rises, to the north, eastward of the mouth of the Umabuchi river, and running south, terminates at Oga Peninsula. The highest peak is called the Hayachine, 6,560 feet high. The sea coast of this region shows the features of Lias, and has Miyako, Kamaiwa, Megawa and Ofunato and many other small inlets, affording as many anchorages. In the south, there is Oga peninsula, and beyond that, separated by a narrow waterway, stands Kinka islet, formed by granite stones, of picturesque shape.

Inside Sendai Bay, there is a smaller bay called Matsushima. It is divided into many small islands, each presenting a quaint shape, and each covered with pine trees. The scenery is most picturesque. This with Amano-hashidate of Tango, and Miyajima of Aki, are called the three most beautiful sights in Japan.

The Abukuma plateau is situated along the eastern part of the Kitakami river. The soil has been washed by the winds and rains. The highest point is only about 3,000 feet.

To the south of Abukuma highland, near the sea coast of the south-eastern region, rises a plateau which dips as it approaches the south, and nearing the plains of Kwanto, abruptly rises in the Tsukuba mountain, formed of granite. The sea coast along this region is almost inaccessible.

The Kwanto plain stands foremost in position and area in Japan. It is irrigated by the streams of the Tone, Naka and Banyu rivers, and faces Tokyo Bay. It is surrounded to the north by Mikuni and Tsukuba ranges, and to the west by the Kwanto range, and in the south by the chain of hills of Awa and Miura provinces. The passes of Hakone and Usui are famous. The soil is fertile and population dense. Tokyo, the capital of the Empire, is situated at the mouth of the Sumida river, and about 17 miles to the south-west is the leading trade port, Yokohama.

THE FUJI VOLCANIC RANGE.

The Fuji volcanic range divides northern Japan from southern Japan. It starts from the Mariana islands in the South Seas, and, running north, passes the Yuwo island, Izu-Shichito, in the south of Izu province, and enters the main island where it rises as Mount Amagi. Then it becomes Mount Hakone and Mount Ashitaka, and reaches Mount Fuji, the highest peak (12,392 feet) of the range. Still further it emerges as Yatsu-ga-take and Tateshima mount in Kai province, terminating as Myoko mountain facing the Japan Sea.

The Hakone mountain presents a good example of a "double" volcano. The cratered hills of Komagatake, Futakoyama and Kamiyama, surround Lake Ashi from which the Hayakawa river runs down through the surrounding hills. There are about a dozen hot springs in the vicinity, and near the lake, the remains of old craters known as Ojigoku and others are seen. To the west of Hakone, the town of Atami, understood to be the bottom of a crater, is known for its geysers, which spout hot springs. The climate is good, and the scenery beautiful. The place is particularly known as ideal for those suffering from lung trouble.

Mount Fuji is too well known to call for detailed description. It is considered by the Japanese the most beautiful and as well as sacred mountain in the country. At the foot of the mountain, the Kawaguchi, Yamanaka and other lakes add to the charm of the scenery. The Susono valley is large with many agricultural products and fine timber.

SOUTHERN JAPAN.

The point where northern and southern Japan converge is noted, as a result of the contact of the two different geographical positions, for its mountains on the southern side. Between the Tenryu and Fuji rivers, there is the Akaishi range, chiefly composed of Paleozoic and also of some Archaean and Mesozoic strata. The range is divided by the Oi river and other streams, and branches in several directions. The loftiest peaks are Akaishi, Shiramine and Komagatake. The range forms a plateau in Totomi province, and further extending west, reaching Atsumi peninsula merges into the sea.

To the west of the Akaishi lies the Kiso range, formed of granite, serving as a ridge between the rivers Kiso and Tenryu.

To the east of the Suwa basin, which is the source of the Tenryu river, runs the Chikuma range. Between the Chikuma and Sai rivers, there is the Saku basin in the east and the Matsumoto basin in the west. West of this Matsumoto basin, which is 1,500 feet above sea level, there rises abruptly a range, situated between Shinano and Hida provinces, reaching the precipitous Oyashirazu in the north and the Kiso valley in the south. This is the highest range in the country, and is called the Hida, or Japan Alps, including the Ontake volcanic range. The western region of the range is the Hida plateau which is the dividing point of the south and north sloping lands. The northern slopes extend to the plain of Toyama, and the south to the plains of Mino and Owari, and irrigated by the Kiso river and its branches, the Nagara and Ibi, the soil is fertile. Big cities such as Nagoya and Gifu are in this district.

In the regions about Kyoto, there are depressions. In the west of the plain of Mino and Owari, there is the depression of Omi, with Biwa, the largest lake in the country, connecting, via the Suzuka range in the east, with the depression of the Ise sea. If the sea level here was raised a dozen meters, the lands of Kyoto, Nara, etc., would be submerged, and the Katsuragi range would be changed to an island. The Kii range in the south is an extension of Atsumi peninsula at the end of the Akaishi range in the east, and is cut by the Totsugawa river, and divided from the Shikoku range by the Kii waterway.

The Chugoku range (the middle country range), connected with the regions in Hokurikudo, to the north of Lake Biwa, is chiefly composed of old strata, and having been "shaved" off in many places, does not form one connecting range, and is conspicuous for granite outcroppings. This range runs between San-indo and Sanyodo towards the west. The Hakusan range extends from Hakusan in Kaga province, and the mountains Oyama, Mikame, are specially well known. There are depressions at Wakasa Bay, Nakano-umi and Shinji lake. The northern slope has many rivers and lakes, but on the southern side there are hardly any worth mentioning.

On the coast of southern Japan, the country facing the Pacific Ocean is well developed; Izu peninsula has on one side the Sagami Bay, and on the other, the Suruga Bay. The northern region of the Suruga Bay, like the coast of Sagami, is famous for its fine scenery. A view of Mount Fuji is best obtained from this direction, while the pine-studded valleys of Miho, Okitsu and Enoura have been famous for ages. This part of the country is ideal in summer. Ise Bay is situated beyond the Sea of Totomi, while the two bays of Chita and Mikawa are in the east. The Shrine of the Imperial ancestors, Uji, of Ise province, and Yamada are in the western corner. The eastern half of Kii peninsula shows the characteristics of Lias, and its western part runs towards the Seto Inland Sea. The coast along the Japan Sea has Noto peninsula in the north, and Toyama Bay on its eastern side. In Wakasa Bay is situated the Maizuru Naval Station and the picturesque Amano-hashidate.

Between Honto (the main island) and Shikoku and Kyushu is situated the Seto Inland Sea which, in the east, connects with Osaka Bay by the waterway from both ends of Awajishima, and extends to the Japan Sea through the Shimonoseki Strait. In the south-west, it reaches to the Pacific Ocean by the Bungo waterway. The Seto Inland Sea includes the Seas of Harima and of Suwo, and the Bay of Hiroshima. It is studded with numerous small islands which are covered with foliage. The snow-white shore of the Inland Sea offers a picturesque relief, and has long been admired by tourists. A superb view of Azukishima; the old battle ground of Yashima, where the Minamotos and Tairas fought their decisive and historic battle; the Goken mountain, which resembles a plantation of swords; Iimori mountain, which looks like another Mount Fuji, or the shrine at Miyashima where, when at full tide, the long, winding hallways represent a palace afloat, are some of the attractions which have made the name of the Seto Inland Sea famous.

SHIKOKU ISLAND.

Shikoku belongs to the outer belt of southern Japan. It is separated, by the Kii waterway and by the Bungo waterway, from Kii province and Kyushu, while it is cut off, in the north, from Chugoku by the Seto Inland Sea. The Ishitsuchi range extends from east to west, the plain of the Yoshino river is, in the east, between the Sanuki range. This range forms a large belt, and in many places is divided by rivers and streams. The Yoshino river is the largest in Shikoku. It starts from the Ishitsuchi mountain, running across the Ishitsuchi range, passes through the valley between the Ishitsuchi and Sanuki ranges, and finally flows into the Kii waterway. The city of Tokushima stands upon a delta. Shikoku has the Tosa Bay in the south, harboured by Muroto and Sata capes. The Sea of Hiuchi, in the north, is held by Takanawa and Sanuki peninsulas. The western coast is most rugged, and the Sata cape faces the Jizo cape of Kyushu, forming the northern gate of the Bungo waterway. These straits, Naruto and Kurushima, are washed by strong currents.

KYUSHU ISLAND.

In Kyushu there are the two ranges of the Tsukushi and Kyushu in the north. One of these situated in the north is an extension of the Chugoku range, and the other in the south is that of the Shikoku range. This may be ascertained from their geological constitution. The Tsukushi range is low, but the Kyushu range has many imposing peaks rising between Hiuga and Higo provinces. This is particularly marked near the Kuma river. Hitoyoshi is in the south and the plains of Hizen, Higo, Chikuzen and Chikugo provinces are in the north.

There are two volcanic ranges in Kyushu. One is the Aso range which rises in a lowland between the Kyushu and Tsukushi ranges. The Aso which is the mainstay of the range rises to the east of the plain of Kumamoto and is a double volcano. The outer mountains extend about 7 miles from south to north, and about 5 and half miles from east to west, encircling five craters. It is still alive. The Kirishi range starts from southern Taiwan, and passing Torishima, emerges as the volcano of Takara-Shichito in southern Satsuma (the volcano is active), and stops at southern Kyushu as Kaimon-take. This mountain resembles Mount Fuji, with the summit a little narrower and is commonly called Satsuma Fuji. This range enters Kagoshima Bay, appears as Ontake of Sakurajima, and finally reaches the Kirishima mountain, which stands on the boundary line of Satsuma and Higo provinces, and is a famous volcano, being divided into two peaks of Kankoku-take and Takachiho, the latter being active.

Kyushu is rich in mining productions. Satsuma and Hiuga provinces are well-known for their products of gold, silver and tin. The coal bed contained in the 3rd period strata in the provinces of Chikuzen and Bungo leads all other coal districts.

In the development of its coast, Kyushu is easily the most peculiar in Japan, particularly in the western half. Sonoki of Hizen province has Omura Bay, Shimabara the Sea of Tsukushi, while Amakusa has the Yashiro Bay. The Sea of Tsukushi has a difference of tide of about 18 feet, the maximum of difference in Japan proper. Kagoshima Bay, and Ariake Bay are in the south and the Beppu Bay in the north-east. There are numerous bays and sounds in the northern region, and all are rich in marine products.

The largest rivers in Kyushu are the Chikugo, which irrigates the plain of Chikushi, and the Kuma which starts from the Hitoyoshi basin is known for its rapid current.

HOKKAIDO ISLAND.

In Hokkaido, the Kabayama range traverses the east of the central depression, from south to north, and there are the north-east range which starts from Soya cape and runs along the boundary of Teshio and Kitami provinces; the Hidaka range, in the south, which, rising from Erimo cape, runs along the boundary line of Hidaka and Tokachi, and the Yubari range which runs parallel to the Hidaka. The volcanic range comes from Kamchatka peninsula and after emerging as Chishima islands, enters the main island. It is studded with Atosato, Oakan and Meakan, and other peaks. In the west of the central depressed land is situated a peninsula in the shape of a fishtail. This in the south holds the Uchiura Bay. The region about the Bay is surrounded by many volcanoes such as Tarumaye, Komatake, Samuyama etc., and is sometimes called the Vulcan Bay.

Of the rivers the Ishikari, Teshio, and Tokachi are mostly known. The Ishikari river is in the central depressed land, and forms the boundary line from the plain of Kamikawa. In the east of the plain, there are rich coal mines. The river Ishikari irrigates the plains of Tokachi and Teshio and produces abundance of crops. It is also known for its salmon.

The coast has few harbours or bays; such as Ishikari, Hakodate, Uchiura and Nemuro.

TAIWAN.

The geographical shape of Taiwan is peculiar. Its great mountain range is a little inclined towards the east, and rises from the northern end of the island, and reaches to Minami cape in the south. The central region is composed of the soil of Palaeozic era, and changes to that of a later era towards the west. Its ridge is the highest summit in Japan. Mount Sylvia, 12,641 feet high, and Mount Niitaka, or Morrison, 14,268 feet high, are the highest. The east side of the central range is sharp in its slope, and in the south of Giran there is a place where a cliff more than 3,000 feet high, approaches close to the sea. On the west side of the range, the sloping is more gentle, and several parallel ranges form the so-called outer mountains. On the east side the Pinan gorge and two rivers run from south to north, forming a depression, and connecting with the coast range of the 3rd period strata in the east. The western coast has many plains of pebbled soil, and a number of hills of coral rock are seen in the plains.

In the northern part of Taiwan, there is a group of volcanoes; connected with the Kirishima range, extending to Okinawa in the north, and reaching Hokoto in the Taiwan straits in the south-west. There is no other volcano in this part of the island.

All rivers start from the central range, and show a great development in the west. They are all rapid streams, and form as many deltas at the river-mouths. Except the Dakusui and Tansui gorges, there is no other known. The coast is severely monotonous. Kilun may be regarded as a good harbour in the north, but there is no other harbour or bay which affords protection for ships. The sea along the western coast is shallow, and is closed to shipping, the only means of transportation between ships and the land being accomplished by bamboo rafts.

KARAFUTO ISLAND.

The southern half of Karafuto from N. L. 50° belongs to Japan. It is narrow and long with a depression in the centre. In the west runs the Karafuto range, not of any considerable height. There is no other mountain worth mentioning. The eastern range is divided into south and north by the depression of Taraika Bay. The northern region of the Bay is called the north-east range, which running south-eastward reaches to the north Shiretoko Cape. In the south stands the Susuya range. Between the Notoro and Shiretoko peninsulas is situated the Aniwa Bay. The surrounding seas of the Island are shallow, and the coast is lined with hills. A plain is only found in the central part of the Island. The Horonai river is the largest, and all the harbours or bays, except the port of Maoka which is the only ice-free port, are shallow. This is considered the greatest drawback to the Island. There are only two islands, namely, Kaiba (the walrus) and Kaihuo (the seal); Kaihuo island is a home of fur-seals, and together with Komandorski Island is well-known.

CHOSEN.

Chosen is a large peninsula jetting out from south-east Asia. In the north, the Chanpeshan range runs from east to south-west. One minor range branches out, forming the boundary line of Phyongan and Hamyong, and entering Gangnan, running south along the eastern shore, becomes the backbone of the peninsula. As the principal range runs thus in an easterly direction, the eastern end is sharp in its slope, having almost no plains, and in consequence, there is no river or stream worth mentioning. The west of the range is comparatively gentle in its slope, and has many levels. The region is intersected by the Yalu river, Tadogyang, Hangyang, Latongyang, Kimgyang and other rivers, affording river traffic and means of irrigation. The soil is fertile.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.

Of the formation which constitutes the islands of the Empire, the oldest is the gneiss and crystalline schist which belong to the Archaean group. With the gneiss, there is a great eruption of granite which forms the skeleton of the country. It appears in the neighbourhood of Udo in Kyushu in the west, and reappears at Yanaitsu peninsula and the vicinity in Chugoku, developing from the southern part of the eastern Kinai, the region about Kyoto, along the plateaux of the Hida and Tenryu rivers, and constitutes the principal part of Abukuma plateau in northern Japan.

Crystalline schist stands next to the gneiss. It has a large area of distribution in Japan, extending through the main island, Kyushu, Shikoku, Hokkaido, Karafuto and Taiwan. In the main island, it appears about the Kanto, Akaishi and Kii ranges in a belt known as the "outer belt." Another, starting from the western section of Chugoku and running into the Tsukushi range and to Amakusa Island is called the "inner belt" of the crystalline schist. The one which reaches to Okinawa and Ishigaki islands in Ryukyu Islands, and then the eastern shore of Taiwan is named the crystalline schist belt of the outer section of the Ryukyu curve. In Hokkaido, the system seems to extend along the lateral valley of the Uriu and Teshio rivers in the Hidaka range to Cape Soya, and in Karafuto, it is found in the Suzuya range in the south, and a little of it is seen in the south along the boundary line.

PALAEOZOIC ERA.

Next to the Archaean group comes the Chichibu system of the Palaeozoic group, which forms, in the Kanto regions, the upper stratum. Besides the palazic stratum, there is the littoral stratum composed of sandstone, and clay slate. The latter is specially named the Kobotoke system. This occupies the large area of the islands of Japan, both the outer and inner belt. The stratum is deep and of many kinds. But owing to lack of perfect fossils, it cannot be divided. This system, in its outer belt, constitutes Shiretoko peninsula and the north-eastern range.

In the inner belt, it reaches from the Tsukushi range via the Chugoku range to the Echigo range; and in Taiwan extends from south to north, forming the main sections.

Eruptions of diorite, gabbro and diabase are noticed,—particularly diabase.

MESOZOIC ERA.

The mesozoic era comes next to the palaeozoic era, but the area of the deposits is not extensive. The distributive area of Jurassic system is also limited to the southern Kitakami, northern Mutsu and Chugoku. The oldest stratum is that which contains Torinosu limestone and pteridophyta, which appears in the south-eastern region of the Kitakami range, the north-eastern region of the Abukuma plateau and in Kii, Tosa and Chichibu. In the western half of Kii peninsula, parallel to this, runs the so-called Izumi sandstone, containing inoceramus, trigonia and ammonites. This is a cretaceous system stratum, and extends to Amakusashima in Kyushu. In Hokkaido, in the west of the Yezo range, there is a cretaceous system which contains inoceramus and ammonites. This system runs to Karafuto under the sea, and forms part of the western Karafuto range. In the mesozoic system extending from Nagato to Chikuzen, porphyrite and gabbro are in evidence.

The skeleton of the Japanese islands is palaeozoic but its outer section belongs, geologically, to the Cainozoic era. The stratum may be divided into the 3rd and 4th periods.

The 3rd period stratum occupies the largest part of the country, and contains many of the important industrial materials. Its formation is softer than that of the palaeozoic era, mainly composed of sand, gravel, clay, taffite, sandstone and slate, mixed with limestone, marl, coal seam diatom. The rocks generally show the nature of taffite, and they derived much from the eruption of the 3rd volcanic period. In some places, remains of plants and animals are found among coal bed or in the crude oil.

This stratum is widely distributed in northern Japan of the main island, and appears in southern Japan, about the Seto Inland Sea, and in the northern and south-eastern sections of Kyushu. Further north, it forms a large area in Hokkaido and Karafuto, and it reaches Taiwan in the south.

It seems that the first period of the cainozoic era subjected the Japanese islands to many and great changes, and along with the changes the activity of the volcanoes was most violent, many erupting from the 3rd to 4th periods. The fissures contain sometimes ores, the ore deposits which are being utilized in Japan being formed at this period.

The 4th period. The land formed then is mainly composed of gravel, sand, clay and loam, and is divided into two strata of diluvial and alluvial.

The distribution of the diluvial stratum is extensive. The majority of the plains in Hokkaido and Mutsu, Uzen and Ugo belong to this stratum and almost all plains in the Kanto region are the plateaux of this stratum. Mikata-hara and Takashi-hara extending from Mikawa to Totomi provinces also belong to this class. It is considerably distributed about the region of Chugoku, Kyushu, Taiwan and Kyoto.

The alluvial stratum is the latest outgrowth which filled up the low lands after the diluvial stratum had been formed. The soil is fertile, it is famous for producing the best quality of rice. The chief composite materials are rocks disintegrated, but in the coast country there are sand hills and sandspit, Hashidate and Miho-no-Matsubara being most widely known.

In this period the activity of the volcanoes did not cease. The results of their activity covered large areas, and they were active even after this era. The following is an approximate percentage of the areas of the different periods:

Archaean era	3.40
Palaeozoic era	12.74
Mesozoic era	46.97
Older eruptive rocks	10.58
Younger eruptive rocks	19.16
Total	100.00

The list does not contain those of Chosen and Taiwan.

CLIMATE.

Japan is situated between N.L. 21° 45′ and N.L. 50° 56′, and L. 30°. It is near the frigid zone in the north and the torrid zone in the south, but the largest part of the country has a temperate climate.

However, the country facing the Pacific is comparatively warm, while the sea coast along the Japan Sea and the Okhotsk Sea is comparatively cold. This climatic difference is chiefly due to the ocean currents. The country which feels the influence of the currents in the Japan Sea and its branch current, the Tsushima current, is generally warmer.

TEMPERATURE.

Unlike the eastern part of the Asiatic Continent where it is unbearably hot in summer and equally cold in winter, Japan shows no such extreme of temperature. Although the temperature is low for the latitude in comparison with England and Norway, it is far better when compared with that of China and Chosen. Particularly, the country bordering the Pacific Ocean surpasses certain places in Europe which make claim for the best climates.

The average annual temperature of principal places in the Empire shows Koshun, Taiwan, as the warmest, and Odomari, Karafuto, the coldest. It is to be noted that climatic observation in Karafuto has not been quite as minute and exact as it should be, owing to the recent acquisition of the land, and later observations may be more valuable.

During the year 1912, Taiku in Chosen maintained the highest temperature record of 37°1, and Kochi, in Honto (the main island) at 36°4. The coldest was 30°3 Fahrenheit below zero at Obihiro, Hokkaido. The difference of altitude and the variance of distance from the sea show differences. Mito, Hitachi province, for instance, is located at nearly the same latitude with Matsumoto, Shinano province. But, against the average temperature of 12°8 of Mito, Matsumoto has only 10°4, due to the high altitude of Shinano province and also to greater distance from the sea. Lake Suwa in Shinano province freezes in winter, allowing the passage of persons and heavy traffic over the ice.

The maximum and minimum, and average temperatures of principal places in Japan throughout the year is as follows:

Location.	Longitude.	Latitude.	Average Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Minimum Temperature.
Koshun	120°44	22°01	24°6	33°0	12°7
Tainan	120°12	22°59	23°1	33°8	8°7
Taichu	120°42	24°09	22°2	34°6	7°0
Taihoku	121°31	25°01	21°6	35°8	8°2
Naha	127°41	26°13	22°4	34°2	9°5
Kagoshima	130°33	31°35	16°5	33°4	(1) 1°6
Kumamoto	130°42	32°49	15°3	35°0	(1) 6°4
Kochi	133°32	33°33	15°7	36°4	(1) 3°6
Miyazaki	131°26	31°56	16°4	34°6	(1) 4°9
Wakayama	135°06	34°14	15°4	34°4	(1) 2°1
Matsuyama	132°45	33°50	14°8	33°9	(1) 4°2
Hiroshima	132°27	34°23	14°7	34°3	(1) 6°0
Kobe	135°11	34°41	14°9	34°2	(1) 2°5
Osaka	135°31	34°42	15°1	34°3	(1) 2°5
Kyoto	135°46	35°01	13°8	35°9	(1) 6°9
Nagasaki	129°52	32°44	15°2	32°5	(1) 1°6
Fukuoka	130°18	33°35	14°7	34°1	(1) 2°8
Shimonoseki	130°51	33°58	15°0	31°7	(1) 0°9
Maizuru	135°23	35°29	13°8	36°0	(1) 4°2
Tsu	136°31	34°43	14°5	34°2	(1) 3°9
Nagoya	136°55	35°10	14°6	34°7	(1) 4°7
Hamamatsu	137°43	34°43	15°3	34°9	(1) 4°5
Yokohama	139°39	35°27	14°6	36°2	(1) 4°7
Tokyo	139°45	35°41	13°9	34°5	(1) 5°2
Hachijoshima	139°50	33°06	18°0	31°3	(1) 4°6
Matsumoto	137°59	36°14	10°4	32°1	(1) 20°0
Fukui	136°16	36°03	13°4	35°7	(1) 5°1
Kanazawa	136°40	36°32	13°3	34°4	(1) 4°4
Tsuruga	136°03	35°38	14°2	33°2	(1) 2°3
Niigata	139°03	37°55	12°3	35°3	(1) 3°9
Akita	140°06	39°41	10°1	35°0	(1) 11°0
Mito	140°28	36°23	12°8	34°5	(1) 8°0
Aomori	140°45	40°51	8°9	32°6	(1) 11°0
Sapporo	141°21	43°04	6°2	31°2	(1) 21°2
Obihiro	143°12	42°55	4°0	32°4	(1) 30°3
Abashiri	144°17	44°01	4°7	29°4	(1) 17°6
Kushiro	144°28	43°23	4°1	26°1	(1) 24°1
Odomari	142°46	36°39	1°9	24°3	(1) 25°5
Fusan	129°05	35°07	13°4	32°6	(1) 8°3
Taiku	128°36	35°50	12°5	37°1	(1) 10°2
Mokpo	126°20	34°47	12°8	33°9	(1) 16°0
Chemulpo	126°32	37°29	10°3	33°9	(1) 16°0
Seoul	126°58	37°37	10°2	34°0	(1) 18°6
Phyongyang	125°41	39°01	8°8	34°1	(1) 19°8

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE AND THE DIRECTION OF WINDS.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

Atmospheric pressure is subject to the conditions of temperature, the height of the land and the quantity of vapour. The average atmospheric pressure in Japan is a little higher than the average of that of the world. Usually, as the weather gets warmer, the atmospheric pressure decreases and reaches the lowest during July, August and September, and the highest in December and January.

The following is a comparative list of the atmospheric pressure in principal places. The scale is milimetre.

Location.	Average Pressure.	Maximum and date.	Minimum and date.
Koshun	758.6	768.2 Jan. 30)	729.4 (Sept. 16)
Tainan	759.8	770.2 (Jan. 30)	726.8 (Sept. 16)
Taichu	754.1	764.8 (Jan. 30)	718.0 (Sept. 16)
Taihoku	760.9	775.0 (Jan. 30)	725.7 (Aug. 29)
Naha	760.7	773.2 (Dec. 25)	738.4 (Oct. 1)
Kagoshima	751.9	769.0 (Dec. 26)	722.6 (Oct. 2)
Kumamoto	759.1	776.6 (Dec. 25)	738.6 (Sept. 22)
Kochi	758.2	775.1 (Dec. 26)	720.7 (Sept. 22)
Miyazaki	761.6	779.0 (Dec. 26)	733.5 (Sept. 22)
Wakayama	760.7	777.8 (Dec. 26)	710.08 (Sept. 22)
Matsuyama	759.6	777.3 (Dec. 26)	732.2 (Sept. 23)
Hiroshima	762.2	779.9 (Dec. 26)	736.4 (Sept. 23)
Kobe	756.9	774.0 (Dec. 26)	713.7 (Sept. 23)
Osaka	761.9	779.1 (Dec. 26)	715.3 (Sept. 23)
Kyoto	757.9	774.7 (Dec. 26)	713.6 (Sept. 23)
Nagasaki	750.8	767.5 (Dec. 25)	731.5 (Sept. 22)
Fukuoka	762.2	779.5 (Dec. 25)	744.5 (Sept. 22)
Shimonoseki	758.3	775.8 (Dec. 25)	738.9 (Sept. 22)
Maizuru	759.5	776.3 (Dec. 26)	721.4 (Sept. 23)
Tsu	761.6	778.0 (Dec. 26)	724.0 (Sept. 23)
Nagoya	760.5	776.8 (Dec. 26)	728.0 (Sept. 23)
Hamamatsu	759.0	774.4 (Dec. 26)	736.7 (Sept. 23)
Yokohama	760.8	776.9 (Dec. 26)	736.7 (Sept. 11)
Tokyo	759.3	775.4 (Dec. 26)	735.4 (Sept. 1)
Hachijoshima	754.0	768.7 (Dec. 26)	735.4 (Sept. 1)
Matsumoto	710.7	724.3 (Dec. 26)	685.1 (Sept. 23)
Fukui	761.2	777.4 (Dec. 26)	720.6 (Sept. 23)
Kanazawa	759.5	776.9 (Dec. 26)	720.8 (Sept. 23)
Tsuruga	761.1	777.5 (Dec. 26)	717.9 (Sept. 23)
Niigata	759.4	776.3 (Dec. 26)	725.8 (Sept. 23)
Akita	760.6	776.9 (Dec. 26)	728.3 (Sept. 23)
Mito	758.4	774.5 (Dec. 26)	733.7 (Sept. 1)
Aomori	760.4	776.3 (Dec. 26)	727.6 (Sept. 23)
Sapporo	758.4	773.9 (Dec. 26)	733.3 (Mar. 18)
Abashiri	755.9	770.9 (Dec. 29)	717.7 (Mar. 18)
Kushiro	756.6	771.8 (Nov. 18)	716.5 (Mar. 18)
Odomari	755.5	772.6 (Dec. 26)	732.1 (Mar. 19)
Fusan	761.2	778.8 (Dec. 25)	743.5 (June 16)
Taiku	759.5	777.8 (Dec. 26)	741.1 (June 16)
Mokpo	760.5	778.2 (Dec. 26)	742.6 (June 16)
Chemulpo	752.2	775.1 (Dec. 26)	740.0 (June 16)
Seoul	760.0	778.2 (Dec. 26)	742.3 (June 17)
Phyongyang	758.9	777.1 (Dec. 26)	742.0 (June 17)

Note:—The atmospheric pressure has been measured by the mercurial barometer, and shown in milimetre. The list shows that generally the atmospheric pressure is the lowest at Taiwan in further south, and Karafuto and Hokkaido in further north.

THE DIRECTION OF WINDS.

Observation of the direction of the winds in Japan reveals the fact that when the inner parts of the Asiatic Continent is extremely heated in summer the air evaporates, lessening the atmospheric pressure, and the air current moves to that direction from the part of high pressure in the Pacific Ocean. The frequency of south or south-eastern winds in summer is due to this. In winter, the Asiatic Continent becomes extremely cold, and the atmosphere condenses, increasing the atmospheric pressure. This causes the air current to move towards where the pressure is comparatively low, and north or north-western winds blow. This wind dashes against the sloping side of the country facing the Japan Sea, and results in rain and snow falls. When it approaches, over the central range, towards the Pacific Ocean, it changes to a cold, dry wind.

In early autumn, the winds blow with great velocity, usually as storms or typhoons, leaving in their wake uprooted trees, ruined houses, flooded rivers and streams and sometimes doing great damage to the rice which is just then beginning to bloom. This wind starts from the sea near the Philippines, and moving along the coast of the Asiatic Continent to the north, reaches the main island after passing over Taiwan and Ryukyu. This is a typical typhoon which does considerable damage every year in some province. The following shows the direction of the winds in principal locations.

Location.	Maximum Kind.	Average Direction.
Taito, east coast Taiwan	North-north West	North 5° East
Taichu, west coast Taiwan	North	North 13° West
Miyazaki, east coast Kyushu	North-west	North 58° West
Nagasaki, west coast Kyushu	North	North 11° East
Fukuoka, north coast Kyushu	South-east	South 89° East
Kochi, south coast Shikoku	West-south West	South 36° West
Hamada, the Japan Sea coast Honto	East-north East	North 61° East
Fukui, „	South	South 32° West
Akita, „	South-east	South 78° West
Wakayama, the Pacific coast	East-north East	North 11° East
Hamamatsu, „	West	North 62° West
Yokohama, „	North	North 5° East
Tokyo, „	North-west	North 23° West
Choshi, „	North-north East	North 8° West
Mito, „	North-north west	North 13° East
Obihiro, the Pacific coast, Hokkaido	North-west	North 29° West
Sapporo, the Japan Sea coast „	South-east	South 23° East
Abashiri, Okhotsk coast „	South	North 83° West
Odomari, Karafuto	East-north East	North 23° East
Fusan, the Chosen Strait	North	North 19° West
Mokpo, the Pacific coast, Chosen	North	North 25° West
Gensan, the Japan Sea coast	West	North 58° West
Chemulpo, the Yellow Sea coast	North-west	North 37° West
Phyongyang	East	North 71° West

PRECIPITATIONS AND SNOW FALLS.

Like the north-west coast of Ireland and Scotland and of Norway, the Empire of Japan is marked for its rain or snowfalls. Notably there is much more rain on the Pacific side, and snow on the Japan Sea side. A comparison of the amount of rain and snow falls throughout the country shows Hachijo-shima leading the list with 3,863.1 milimetres, and followed by Nase with 3,239 milimetres. Next in order come the south-east coast of Kyushu, the southern coast of Kii province in Shikoku, and the country in Hokuriku-do. The minimum is Odomari, Karafuto, and the north-east coast of Hokkaido, the provinces about the Seto Inland Sea and Shinano province.

The following shows the maximum and minimum amount of both rain and snow falls together, and the dates on which the measurements were taken. The scale is milimetre.

Location.	Maximum and date.		Minimum and date.		Total.
Koshun	553.1	(August)	15.7	(December)	2,051.8
Taihoku	264.3	(August)	72.6	(November)	1,940.1
Nase	304.1	(October)	168.9	(December)	3,239.8
Miyasaki	370.1	(June)	73.5	(December)	2,574.5
Nagasaki	294.9	(June)	78.9	(January)	1,884.4
Kochi	423.2	(September)	66.0	(January)	2,764.7
Matsuyama	196.8	(June)	49.3	(February)	1,306.2
Osaka	189.5	(June)	44.8	(December)	1,377.4
Nagoya	264.7	(September)	52.5	(December)	1,766.2
Tokyo	210.6	(September)	56.1	(December)	1,500.4
Hachijoshima	567.2	(September)	56.1	(December)	3,863.1
Mito	197.2	(September)	50.6	(February)	1,451.1
Tsuruga	294.1	(December)	135.4	(October)	2,255.0
Fukui	327.8	(December)	146.3	(October)	2,414.4
Niigata	232.5	(December)	92.8	(May)	1,793.5
Akita	203.2	(September)	95.9	(February)	1,767.7
Aomori	165.3	(December)	59.4	(April)	1,333.2
Sapporo	130.5	(September)	52.4	(April)	941.8
Abashiri	105.6	(September)	24.0	(February)	733.9
Odomari	98.6	(May)	13.8	(February)	700.2
Fusan	230.4	(June)	20.4	(December)	1,310.5
Taiku	297.3	(July)	18.7	(February)	1,020.8
Chemulpo	183.1	(July)	9.6	(February)	788.3
Seoul	347.1	(August)	16.9	(December)	1,022.1
Gensan	367.3	(August)	14.0	(December)	1,469.4

According to this list, there is much rain in summer in Taiwan, Kyushu and the countries facing the Pacific Ocean, while there is much snow and rain in winter in the countries facing the Japan Sea. The Inland Sea region has many more fair days than elsewhere, and occupies the leading place in the country for salt production. The heavy rainfalls in certain places in September is due to typhoons.

Every year, early in summer, there is a rainy season extending for 30 days. It is called "tsuyu." It occurs south of Mutsu, Uzen and Ugo. Sometimes the rain in this season causes some damage but its benefit is that the rice is then planted, and it needs as much water as possible. The rainy season lessens as we go further north, and in the Hokkaido and Karafuto, there is hardly any rainy season.

The amount of the rainfall differs greatly according to locations. The territory facing the Japan Sea, particularly the region in the northern districts, about 35° to 39°, has much snow, falling on the level to a depth of about three to four feet, and as deep as ten feet in mountains. Hokkaido and Karafuto have not much snow in comparison to the coldness of the region. Only the winter lasts longer and the daylight is short, while the summer is short, and the daylight then is very long.

The cold and warm tidal currents of the seas near Japan affect more or less the climate in the country. The Tsushima current and the Ogasawara counter-current belong to the warm current. The Chishima tidal current, the Leman current and its branch the Karafuto current belong to the cold.

The Japan tidal current is also known as the Black current, and is the largest, having the colour of dark indigo. It starts as the Equator current from the north in the Pacific Ocean, and moving westward strikes the Philippines and then proceeding northward becomes the Japan tidal current when it reaches the southern part of Taiwan. It further proceeds at the rate of 50 miles a day along the eastern coast of Taiwan, and branches out to the north of Miyako island of the Ryukyu groups, at the point about N.L. 27° and E.L. 126°. This is known as the Tsushima current. The main current still goes towards the north-east, and passes along the eastern coast of Kyushu, the southern coast of Shikoku, and Kii province, changes its name as the Kurose-gawa to the south of Izu province. From about here the speed slackens to less than 20 miles a day, and heading along the eastern coast of Awa province towards the north, leaves the main island.

The Tsushima tidal current proceeds towards the north along the western side of Kyushu, and passing through the Chosen Straits, touches the western coast of Mutsu and Hokkaido, and again passes through the Soya Strait, enters the Okhotsk Sea, and terminates at the western coast of Karafuto and Chishima. The one that enters the Tsugaru Strait and Mamiya Strait is a branch of this tidal current. The speed of this current is less than 20 miles a day.

There is one current which surrounds Ogasawara-jima, known as the Ogasawara counter-current. The Chishima tidal current is called the "Parent current" by fishermen. It follows both shores of Kamchatka peninsula towards the south, and is a cold current. This cold current converges at the spear-head of the peninsula, and runs south along the eastern coast of the Chishima groups at the rate of 40 miles a day. A section of this current enters the Nemuro Bay, and in consequence closes the Bay, during the winter, to shipping traffic. The main current passes by Cape Erimo, and branches out at the Tsugaru Strait, and running down towards the south along the eastern coast of Mutsu, Rikuzen and Rikuchu provinces, reaches Kinkazan.

There is another tidal current which runs towards the west along the northern shore of the Okhotsk Sea. It divides itself at Karafuto. One section descends towards the south along the eastern coast of the Island and the other along the eastern coast towards the south. The one on the eastern coast is the Karafuto tidal current, and the one on the western side is the Leman tidal current. It proceeds towards the south along the shore of the Asiatic Continent, and passing through the Chosen Straits sometimes reaches China via the Taiwan Straits.

The tidal current not only affects the temperature and atmospheric pressure, but greatly affects the marine products. Japan produces from her seas the Tunny, the bonito, kamasu, herring, konbu, and numerous other fish of fin and shell, and the seas about the Hokkaido form one of the three largest fishing grounds in the world, due to the tidal currents.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Being narrow and extended, Japan has the three climates of the frigid, temperate and tropical zones. The Black current abounds with the products of the South Seas, and the Oya-shio current with those of the northern seas. The plants in Japan show, in their variety, more than two-thirds of the world's list. In the neighbourhood of Tokyo alone, one may gather all the plants of the British isles. There are some which may not be had in other country.

PLANTS.

The life of plants is affected by the differences of climate; the higher the latitude the smaller the variety. In the level land of Taiwan and Ryukyus and Ogasawara islands, the tropical plants abound. Ficus Wightiana extends its numerous roots, and pandanus odoratissimus and livistonia chinensis grow luxuriantly. Cocoa trees and cyathea spinulose tower skywards, and rice, sugar cane, pineapple and banana may be had in plenty. There is an abundance of evergreen oak, cinnamomum camphora, pine, plum, peach, quercus dentata, grains, mulberry and broussonetia papyrifera, etc. Kyushu, Shikoku, the highest part of the southern half of the main island, Mutsu and Uzen district, the western half of Hokkaido, and the southern section of Chosen belong to the temperate-tropical district, and include great forests. This district abounds with deciduous trees, apple, potatoes, barley, wheat, beans and other agricultural products. The highland of Tosando, the southern section of Hokkaido, the northern part of Chosen and Karafuto belong to the frigid district, and produce wheat, potatoes, lily bulbs, populus, white retinispora obtusa, hahi pine, Ezo pine, etc. In Chishima and the northern part of Karafuto the Hahi pines are seen growing in considerable density along the shore. Pestasites Japonicus grow so large and to such a height that they look like forests.

ANIMALS.

Animals cannot be specifically identified with certain districts like plants. However, to some extent, they have been separated to various regions by the mountains or rivers, and between Taiwan and Hokkaido, distinct differences may be observed.

Japan produces a great variety of birds, fish and insects. The salamander such as is found in Iga, Ise, Mino and Chugoku provinces is considered a very rare species, while the Leaf Butterfly seen in Okinawa is well-known. There are no animals of extraordinary large size, or of ferocious nature in the country. A general observation on the distributions of animals shows that cattle, horse, deers, boar, monkeys, foxes, badgers, bears, etc., are scattered almost over everywhere. In Taiwan there are a number of buffaloes, also panthers and ant-eaters. In Hokkaido, Karafuto and the north of Chosen there are an abundance of fur animals such as brown bears. The Japanese sable is also found.

Japan's bird life is not extraordinary. The copper or mountain pheasant, pigeons, sparrows, wood pheasants, wood peckers, titmouses, Japan tits, bull-headed shrikes, skylarks, bush warblers, eagles, hawks. Japan storks, ducks and certain other species are plentiful. The albatross in the south and the wild duck in the north are plentiful.

MARINE PRODUCTS.

Being influenced by the two tidal currents, Japan is rich in marine products, and the production is said to be almost limitless. Sea-otters, seals, fur seals, sea lions, dolphins in the seas near Hokkaido and Karafuto are widely known, while whales in the Sea of Choshi and of Kii province are equally known. The bonito, sphyraena japonica, mackerel pike, tunny, cuttle-fish, octopus, flying fish, mackerel, coral, tortoise shell, the Erabu eels, sperm whales and sea-turtles are found in large quantities in the warm currents, and the bonito about the seas of Satsuma, Tosa and Shizuoka provinces is specially reputed. Coral grows, about Okinawa, Taiwan and Ogasawara, conspicuously against the sides of isles, sometimes even blocking the passage to the inner port.

DIVISIONS.

In former times, for administrative convenience, the Empire was divided into Kinai and seven "**do's.**" These divisions were formed by the topographical positions of mountains and rivers, or by the conditions of water and land transportations, and each division had customs and habits peculiar to itself. The administrative divisions were later changed, but by traditional force, the old form of divisions is still maintained in a general way, numbering Kinai and eight "**do's,**" with 85 provinces. They are as follows:

Kinai, 5 provinces;

Yamashiro, Yamato, Kawachi, Izumi and Settsu.

Tokaido, 15 provinces;

Iga, Ise, Shima, Owari, Mikawa, Totomi, Suruga, Kai, Izu, Sagami, Musashi, Awa, Kazusa, Shimosa and Hitachi.

Tosando, 13 provinces;

Omi, Mino, Hida, Shinano, Kozuke, Shimozuke, Iwaki, Iwashiro, Rikuzen, Rikuchu, Mutsu, Uzen and Ugo.

Hokurikudo, 7 provinces;

Wakasa, Echizen, Kaga, Noto, Etchu, Echigo and Sado.

Sanindo, 8 provinces;

Tanba, Tango, Tajima, Inaba, Hoki, Izumo, Iwami and Oki.

Sanyodo, 8 provinces;

Harima, Mimasaka, Bizen, Bitchu, Bingo, Aki, Suwo and Nagato.

Nankaido, 6 provinces;

Kii, Awaji, Awa, Sanuki, Iyo and Tosa.

Saikaido, 12 provinces;

Chikuzen, Chikugo, Buzen, Bungo, Hizen, Higo, Hiuga, and Osumi.

Hokkaido, 11 provinces;

Toshima, Shiribeshi, Ishikari, Teshio, Kitami, Iburi, Hidaka, Tokachi, Kushiro, Nemuro and Chishima.

At present, to these have been added Taiwan, Karafuto and Chosen, and all is divided into three "**fu's**," 43 prefectures, one "**do**" Government, one district Government and two Government-General offices. The following is a list, showing the prefectures in each island of the Empire, in comparison to the natural, geographical divisions:

Honto (the main island) or Northern Japan; (Except what is marked as "**fu**," all are prefectures).

Tokyo-fu, Kanagawa, Chiba, Saitama, Gunma, Tochigi, Ibaraki, Fukushima, Miyagi, Iwate, Aomori, Akita and Yamagata.

Honto (the main island) (Southern Japan):

Shizuoka, Yamanashi, Aichi, Gifu, Nagano, Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Shiga, Kyoto-fu, Nara, Miye, Wakayama, Osaka-fu, Hyogo, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Tottori and Shimane.

Shikoku;

Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime and Kochi.

Kyushu and Ryukyu;

Fukuoka, Oita, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Miyasaki, Kagoshima and Okinawa.

Hokkaido;

The main island and the Chishima groups controlled by the local Government.

Taiwan; The Government-General's office controls the whole island.
Chosen; The Government-General's office controls the whole peninsula.
Karafuto; The local Karafuto Government controls the entire land.

The areas of the prefectures and "**Fu's**" enumerated above, except those of Hokkaido, Taiwan, Chosen, and Karafuto, are as follows:

Names.	Square miles.
Tokyo-fu	722.66
Kanagawa	855.66
Chiba	1,937.70
Saitama	1,482.50
Gunma	2,350.22
Tochigi	2,538.40
Ibaraki	2,372.73
Fukushima	5,331.39
Miyagi	2,881.42
Iwate	6,190.01
Aomori	3,788.58
Akita	4,373.44
Yamagata	3,557.35
Shizuoka	2,949.49
Yamanashi	1,770.86
Aichi	1,900.60
Gifu	4,204.43
Nagano	5,203.13
Niigata	4,930.66
Toyama	1,543.35
Ishikawa	1,622.61
Fukui	1,530.61
Shiga	1,347.37
Kyoto-fu	1,743.98
Nara	1,538.53
Miye	2,091.94
Wakayama	1,741.66
Osaka-fu	715.76
Hyogo	3,190.56
Okayama	2,650.48
Hiroshima	3,249.40
Yamaguchi	2,325.39
Tottori	1,362.85
Shimane	2,605.04
Tokushima	1,602.25
Kagawa	695.84
Ehime	2,158.10

Kochi	2,884.52
Fukuoka	1,931.09
Oita	2,487.13
Saga	935.98
Nagasaki	1,511.31
Kumamoto	2,884.16
Miyasaki	3,009.76
Kagoshima	3,522.56
Okinawa	857.43
	113,075.83

CITIES.

The large cities are located in the plains or about the mouth of large rivers or along the coast. Their population are dense but in the agricultural districts well scattered.

The following is a list of the names, location and population of cities in Honto (the main island) in Japan:

Names.	Location.	Population.
Tokyo City	Tokyo-fu	2,186,079
Osaka City	Osaka-fu	1,226,647
Kyoto City	Kyoto-fu	442,462
Yokohama City	Kanagawa	394,303
Nagoya City	Aichi	378,231
Kobe City	Hyogo	378,197
Nagasaki City	Nagasaki	176,480
Hiroshima City	Hiroshima	142,763
Sendai City	Miyagi	97,944
Kanazawa City	Ishikawa	110,994
Hakodate District	Hokkaido Government	87,875
Okayama City	Okayama	93,421
Otaru District	Hokkaido Government	91,281
Fukuoka City	Fukuoka	82,106
Wakayama City	Wakayama	77,303
Saseho City	Nagasaki	93,051
Kure City	Hiroshima	100,679
Tokushima City	Tokushima	65,561
Kumamoto City	Kumamoto	61,233
Niigata City	Niigata	61,616
Kagoshima City	Kagoshima	63,640
Toyama City	Toyama	57,437
Sapporo District	Hokkaido Government	70,084
Sakai City	Osaka-fu	61,103
Fukui	Fukui	50,396
Shizuoka	Shizuoka	53,614
Shimonoseki City	Yamaguchi	58,254
Kofu City	Yamanashi	49,882

Naha District	Okinawa	47,562
Mayebashi City	Gunma	45,182
Yamagata	Yamagata	42,234
Gifu City	Gifu	41,488
Otsu City	Shiga	42,869
Moji City	Fukuoka	55,682
Matsuyama City	Ehime	44,166
Takamatsu City	Kagawa	42,578
Nagano City	Nagano	39,242
Mito City	Ibaraki	38,435
Kokura City	Fukuoka	31,615
Himeji City	Hyogo	41,028
Hirosaki City	Aomori	37,487
Tsu City	Miye	41,229
Utsunomiya City	Tochigi	47,114
Kochi City	Kochi	38,279
Takasaki City	Gunma	39,961
Saga City	Saga	36,052
Matsuye City	Shimane	36,209
Aomori City	Aomori	47,206
Akita City	Akita	36,294
Nara City	Nara	32,732
Kurume City	Fukuoka	35,928
Yonezawa City	Yamagata	35,380
Wakamatsu City	Fukushima	39,265
Morioka City	Iwate	36,012
Takaoka City	Toyama	33,603
Tottori City	Tottori	32,682
Onomichi City	Hiroshima	30,367
Yokkaichi City	Miye	30,704
Marukame City	Kagawa	27,019
Yokosuka City	Kanagawa	70,694
Nagaoka City	Niigata	35,376
Ujiyamada City	Miye	37,539
Fukushima City	Fukushima	33,493
Shuri District	Okinawa	25,141

Note:—The names in the middle line without suffix are those of prefectures.

Comparative descriptions of the principal cities follow:

Tokyo. The city of Tokyo is situated to the south of the Kwanto plains. It is traversed by the Sumida river, and faces the Tokyo Bay. It has a population of 2,180,000. The city is the capital of Japan, and the Government offices are located here. It is the grand terminal of the Tokaido, the central, Ou and Joban railway lines. Tokyo was the seat of the Tokugawa Shogunate, and the Marunouchi or present Imperial Palace used to be the inner castle of the Shogun. The castle walls, surrounded by the moats, still remain in their former shape and condition.

The city is also the centre of education. The Imperial University, the Higher School, the Army and Naval Colleges and other polytechnic schools are located here. There is a European population of about 1,000.

Yokohama. The city of Yokohama is situated 17 miles south-west of Tokyo, and is the leading open port in the Empire. There were only a few fishermen's huts in the place when it was opened for foreign commerce about 50 years ago, but to-day it has a population of 320,000, about 600 being Europeans.

In the neighbourhood of Tokyo, there are also Hachioji, Takasaki, Mayebashi, Kiriu, Ashikaga, Utsunomiya, Mito and other prosperous towns. Mito is known for the castle of one of the three leading members of the Tokugawa family. Nikko, which is famous for the splendid shrines of the Tokugawas and its scenic beauty, is situated in the northern heights of Utsunomiya.

Sendai. The city of Sendai is the foremost city in the north-eastern provinces, and was the seat of the provincial government of the old Daimyo, Marquis Date. The city is 225 miles north of Tokyo, and has the North-eastern Imperial University and the Higher School. The noted Island of Matsushima is near to the city.

In the north-eastern provinces, besides Sendai, there are cities known more or less widely such as Fukushima, Wakamatsu, Yonezawa, Yamagata, Akita, Hirosaki, Aomori and Morioka. Wakamatsu (Aizu province) and Yonezawa have historical fame, and Aomori is the principal point of communication with Hokkaido.

Kyoto. The city of Kyoto occupies the centre of a basin, and was the capital of the Empire since from the 8th Century until the Restoration. The city has an abundance of old shrines and temples, and the people are known for their gentle manners and courtesy. To the east of the city is Otsu, on the shore of the famous Lake Biwa. To the south is situated the old capital Nara and Mount Yoshino, famous for its cherry blossoms. In historical or traditional points of interests, Kyoto easily leads all other cities.

Between Tokyo and Kyoto are Shizuoka, Nagoya, Hamamatsu, Toyohashi and Gifu. Nagoya is also known as the mid-metropolis, the Marquis of Owari province used to have his seat here. The city is noted for its manufacturing industries, and the castle with its two golden dolphins on the roof has made the city famous. To the west of Gifu is Sekigahara where the Tokugawas and the Ishidas fought their decisive battle, and by the victory of which the Tokugawa was assured of controlling power as the Shogun. In the city of Ujiyamada in Ise province to the south, is situated the Shrine of the Imperial Ancestor which is crowded daily by devoted pilgrims from all parts of the country.

Kanazawa. The city of Kanazawa is the old site of Marquis Mayeda. In the northern Mutsu region, there are, besides Kanazawa, the cities of

Niigata, Nagaoka, Takaoka, Toyama and Tsuruga. Niigata is known as an open port; Nagaoka for having a large oil field in its neighbourhood, and Tsuruga is the terminal for the shipping service to Vladivostok.

Osaka. The city of Osaka is one of the three leading cities and the second largest in Japan, the other two being Tokyo and Kyoto. It is traversed by the Yodo River, and faces the Bay of Osaka, and is intersected by numerous canals. The city is an open port, and is the economic centre of southern Japan.

To the south of Osaka is the city of Sakai which, in the time of the Oda and Toyotomi eras, was a leading port for foreign trade, but at present the harbour is too shallow and is closed for deep-sea vessels. The city of Wakayama lies south of Sakai. Wakayama was the site of the Marquis of Kii province; the Wakano-ura (bay), noted for its picturesque scenery, is not far from Wakayama.

Kobe. The city of Kobe is 20 miles west of Osaka. As an open port, it challenges Yokohama, its annual foreign commerce exceeding 330,000,000 yen. Its manufacturing industries are also rapidly progressing. The Minato River, where loyal Kusunoki, an idol of Japanese chivalry and heroism, fought his last battle and died, runs into the city, and the Minato-gawa shrine where Kusunoki is enshrined is a point of homage for the Japanese. Ichinotani and Hiyodori-goye (pass) to the west of the city are noted as historic battle grounds between the Taira and the Minamoto houses, and Suma, Maiko, Akashi and Takasako are favourite points of interest for tourists, with their white shores and green pine forests. Ideal climatic conditions and the scenic beauties have made these places a mecca for visitors.

In the Chugoku region, to the west of Kobe, there are the cities of Himeji, Okayama, Onomichi, Hiroshima, Kure, Yamaguchi and Shimono-cities. The city of Hiroshima is the leading metropolis in the Chugoku seki in Sanyodo. In San-indo, there are Maizuru, Tottori and Matsuye region, and has the Kure Naval Station near-by. Shimonoseki is the western gate of the region, facing Moji on the Island of Kyushu. Maizuru is a naval station facing the Japan Sea. The vicinity of Matsuye, Izumo province, is known for the Izumo Great Shrine, popularly regarded as a shrine by the influence of which an ideal marriage may be secured. It is one of the oldest places in Japan.

In Shikoku, the cities of Takamatsu, Marukame, Matsuyama, Tokushima and Kochi are well known. Takamatsu is associated with the historical battle between the Taira and the Minamoto houses. The Kotohira shrine in the south of Marukame draws the largest number of pilgrims next to the Great Shrine of Ise. Tokushima is the largest city in Shikoku and Kochi is known for its Spartan customs characteristic of the populace.

In the central part of Kyushu is the city of Kumamoto. It was the old seat of Marquis Hosokawa and its castle was built by Kiyomasa Kato, a gallant general of the Korean expeditionary forces under the command of the great Hideyoshi Toyotomi.

The cities of Fukuoka, Moji, Kokura, Kurume and Saga are situated to the north of Kumamoto. Moji and Fukuoka (port of Hakata) are open ports, and Kokura and Kurume are famous for their fabrics. To the west of Kumamoto is the city of Nagasaki. This was the only open port in the Empire during the regime of the Tokugawa Shogun, and was the gate through which Western learning found its way into the country in the earliest periods. Many Chinese came to the city. The Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard is located here. In the north of the city is Saseho where is a large naval station. The city of Kagoshima is to the south of Nagasaki, and as the old seat of the Shimazu clan, is known with the city of Yamaguchi for having given many able leaders at the time of the Restoration.

In the Hokkaido, there are the three districts of Sapporo, Hakodate and Otaru. Hakodate and Otaru are known as open ports; particularly Otaru which is considered important as the terminal for the route to Karafuto, and has rapidly developed since it came into the possession of Japan. The Government seat of Hokkaido is in Sapporo, and the College of Agriculture of the North-eastern University is situated there.

The principal cities in Taiwan are Taihoku, Keelun, Tansui, Taichu and Tainan. Tansui and Keelun are two open ports, and Taihoku is the Government seat of the island.

Chosen has no cities of considerable prosperity, although the country has a history of 2,000 years behind it. However, Seoul, and Phyongyang, are the most widely known. Seoul is the Government seat of Chosen. Next to these come Chemulpo, Fusan Chinampo, Mokpo, Masan, Wonsan, Takian, New Wiju, etc. Fusan and Chemulpo are specially well-known as open ports.

SECTION II.

Population.

I.

POPULATION.

Total Population.—The population of our country is investigated once in every five years, and 1908 was the year in which this investigation was to be made. Now the result of the investigation was that the entire population of our country according to original domicles at the end of that year was 25,045,359 males and 24,541,884 females, that is, 49,587,243 souls in all; while the same according to present domiciles was 26,254,778 males and 25,486,787 females, that is, 51,741,565 souls in all (Aogashima which belongs to Hachizojima, one of the Seven Islands of Izu Province, is not included); and the total number of houses present at the end of that year was 9,250,234, that is, 5.59 souls according to present domiciles for each house.

Density of Population.—The average density of population at the end of 1908 was 2,087 souls per square ri. To look at the various prefectures, 24,168 in Tokyo is the densest and then 18,528 in Osaka, 7,568 in Kanagawa, 6,428 in Kagawa, 6,032 in Aichi, and 5,415 in Fukuoka come successively; while 239 in Hokkaido is the thinnest, and 864 in Iwate, 1,112 in Miyazaki, 1,184 in Akita, 1,188 in Aomori, 1,459 in Fukushima, 1,522 in Yamagata, and 1,536 in Gifu are among thinner ones.

Population not Uniform.—If we distribute the entire population at the end of 1908 to the cities and the country, the former had 5,238,950 souls, while the latter 46,502,615, that is, 11.52 per cent. in the cities and 88.48 per cent. in the country.

Males and Females.—The proportion of males to females at the end of 1908 is 103.01 males to 100 females, and this alomst equal to the proportion at the end of 1903, which was 103.02 males to 100 females.

In the western countries, however, the case seems to be altogether reverse and the number of females generally exceeds that of males. The proportion in 1900 or 1901 is as follows:

	Males per 100 Females.		Males per 100 Females.
England...	96.63	Italy	98.99
France	96.84	Austria.	96.65
Germany	96.88	Hungary	96.55
Prussia	96.97	Spain	95.36
Holland	97.56	Switzerland	96.36
Sweden	95.30	Norway	92.37
Denmark	95.01	Belgium	98.70

Population Classified by Ages.—If we divide the entire population according to original domiciles at the end of 1908 into three classes according to ages, the second class consisting of those who can endure active life and the first and third classes those who cannot, we get the following results. (For reference, the percentage of the population according to original domiciles at the end of 1903 is also given.)

		Percentage at the end of 1903.	Percentage at the end of 1908.	Population at the end of 1908.
Males and Females. ...	Total	100.00	100.00	49,587,531
	Under 15 Years	33.48	34.22	16,968,434
	From 16 to 65 Years... ...	61.35	60.64	30,068,264
	Above 65 Years	5.17	5.14	2,550,833
Males... ...	Total	50.50	50.51	25,045,506
	Under 15 Years	16.97	17.35	8,603,796
	From 16 to 65 Years... ...	31.19	30.73	15,240,127
	Above 65 Years	2.43	2.43	1,201,583
Females ...	Total	49.50	49.49	24,542,025
	Under 15 Years	16.51	16.87	8,364,638
	From 16 to 65 Years... ...	30.16	29.90	14,828,137
	Above 65 Years	2.83	2.72	3,349,250

For convenience of comparison, the following table showing the same fact in the three countries of England, France and Germany is added (the percentage of England and France refers to 1901, while that for Germany to 1900).

		England.	France.	Germany.
Males and Females. ...	Under 15 Years	32.42	26.11	34.80
	From 16 to 65 Years	62.91	65.69	60.32
	Above 65 Years	4.67	8.20	4.88
	Total...	100.00	100.00	100.00
Males... ...	Under 15 Years	16.19	13.06	17.44
	From 16 to 65 Years	30.13	32.39	29.59
	Above 65 Years	2.03	3.75	2.18
	Total...	48.35	49.20	49.21
Females ...	Under 15 Years	16.23	13.05	17.36
	From 16 to 65 Years	32.78	32.30	30.73
	Above 65 Years	2.65	4.45	2.70
	Total...	51.65	50.80	10.79

The above shows that our country closely resembles Germany.

II.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

Marriages.—The total number of marriages that took place during 1,000 inhabitants according to present domiciles at the end of that year. 1,000 inhabitants according to present domiciles at the end of that year. To look at the various prefectures, 14.4 in Okinawa was the highest ratio; and 10.7 in Niigata, 10.6 in Miyagi, 10.0 in Shizuoka, 9.9 in Toyama, 9.7 in Hiroshima, 9.6 in Shiga and Iwate, 9.5 in Aomori, Fukui and Ishikawa, 9.4 in Akita, 9.3 Yamaguchi, and 9.2 in Gifu were among higher ones. The lowest ratio was 6.8 in Tokyo; and 7.0 in Nagasaki, 7.2 in Osaka, 7.5 in Kanagawa and Miyazaki, and 7.7 in Kagoshima were among lower ones.

Divorces.—During 1910, the total number of divorces was 59,681, and this means that there were 1.2 divorces per 1,000 inhabitants according to present domiciles at the end of that year, and 13.47 divorces per 100 marriages. To look at the various prefectures, the ratio of divorces to marriages was highest in Akita, there being 18.49 divorces per 100 marriages, 17.57 in Ehime, 17.16 in Aomori, 16.90 in Niigata, 16.71 in Hiroshima, 16.70 in Yamagata, 16.25 in Iwate, 16.04 in Fukushima, 16.00 in Kochi, and 15.79 in Shimane, being higher ones; while 9.27 in Shiga was the lowest one, 9.83 in Kagoshima, 10.21 in Nara, 10.37 in Chiba, 10.47 in Wakayama, and 10.76 in Osaka being among lower ones.

Comparison Since the Year 1886.—For convenience of comparison, the following table with the number of marriages and that of divorces for the last 25 years, together with their proportion, is given:-

Year.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Divorces per 100 Marriages.
1886	315,311	117,964	8.2	37.4
1887	334,149	110,859	8.6	33.2
1888	330,246	109,175	8.3	33.1
1889	340,445	107,478	8.5	31.6
1890	325.141	109,088	8.0	33.5
Average of the above 5 years.			8.3	33.8
1891	325,651	112,411	8.0	34.5
1892	349,489	113,498	8.5	32.5
1893	358,389	116,775	8.7	32.6
1894	361,319	114,436	8.6	31.7
1895	365,633	110,838	8.7	30.3
Average of the above 5 years.			8.5	32.3
1896	501,777	115,654	11.8	23.0
1897	365,207	124,075	8.5	34.0
1898	471,298	90,464	10.8	21.1
1899	297,428	66,626	6.7	22.4
1900	246,590	63,926	7.8	18.4
Average of the above 5 years.			9.1	23.8
1901	378,637	63,593	8.1	16.8
1902	394,165	64,139	8.6	16.3
1903	370,961	65,392	8.0	17.6
1904	398,930	63,913	8.4	16.0
1905	350,898	60,061	7.3	17.1
Average of the above 5 years.			8.2	16.7

Year.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Divorces per 100 Marriages.
1906	352,857	65,398	7.3	18.5
1907	433,527	61,193	8.8	14.1
1908	461,940	60,379	9.4	13.1
1909	438,771	59,118	8.8	13.5
1910	442,498	59,681	8.7	13.5
Average of the above 5 years.			8.6	14.0

The proportion of marriages fluctuated remarkably before and after the year in which the Law of Census Registration was enforced, while the proportion of divorces decreased very much since then.

Comparison of Different Countries.—To make plain the general tendency of the world concerning marriages, the following table giving the number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants since the year 1886 is added.

	Average of each 5 years.				Average of each year.					Average of last 5 years.
	1886-90	1891-95	1896-1900	1901-05	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	
Servia.	10.8	10.1	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.6	9.2	9.4	10.3	9.9
Roumania.	7.6	7.9	7.6	8.2	10.3	10.7	9.2	9.4	9.2	9.8
Bulgaria.	8.7	8.2	8.3	9.9	9.6	9.9	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.4
Russia....	8.6	9.0	8.9	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Hungary.	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.8	9.1	8.5	8.7	9.0
Japan.	8.3	8.5	9.1	8.2	7.3	8.8	9.3	8.8	8.7	8.8
New Zealand. ...	6.0	6.1	7.1	8.2	8.5	9.0	9.0	8.4	8.3	8.6
Belgium.	7.1	7.6	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.8	9.2	7.9	8.2
Germany.	7.9	8.0	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.7	8.0
Prussia.	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.0
France.	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9
Italy.	7.8	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.8	7.7	8.3	7.7	7.9	7.9
Austria.	7.8	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.6
England & Wales.	7.4	7.6	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.6
Switzerland. ...	7.1	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.6
Denmark.	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4
Holland.	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3
Spain.	6.7	8.1	7.7	8.0	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.5	7.1	7.0
Scotland.	6.5	6.8	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.2	6.5	6.7
Finland.	7.3	6.5	7.5	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.6
Norway.	6.4	6.5	6.9	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.1
Sweden.	6.1	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1
Chili.	3.7	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.7	6.5	6.5	5.9	5.6	6.0
Ireland..	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2

Notes:—1. The order of arrangement is based on the average for the 5 years 1906-10

2. For Russia, information is wanting since 1907.

III.

BIRTHS.

Normal Births.—The total number of normal births during 1910 was 1,726,522, which means there were 33.9 normal births per 1,000 inhabitants according to present domiciles at the end of that year, and of this number 879,770 were males and 846,751 females, that is, 103.9 males per 100 females. To look at the various prefectures, the ratio of normal births was highest in Hokkaido, there being 44.3 normal births per 1,000 inhabitants. 41.3 in Aomori, 40.8 in Toyama, 39.0 in Miyagi, 38.6 in Niigata, 38.3 in Kyoto, 38.2 in Fukui, 38.1 in Ishikawa, 37.5 in Kanagawa, 37.2 in Shizuoka, 37.1 in Iwate, and 37.0 in Gifu being among higher ones; while 26.0 in Okinawa was the lowest ratio, 27.9 in Nagasaki, 28.3 in Tokyo, 28.5 in Yamaguchi, 29.0 in Shimane, 29.3 in Osaka, 29.6 in Oita, and 29.8 in Kumamoto being among lowest ones.

Still-Births.—The total number of still-births that took place during 1910 was 157,392 of which 83,214 were males and 73,808 females, while of 370 the sex was unknown. The number of still-births per 1,000 inhabitants according to present domiciles at the end of that year was 3.1, while the total number of still-births was 8.4 per cent. of the total number of both normal births and still-births. To look at the various prefectures as to the ratio of still-births per 1,000 inhabitants, 5.5 in Saitama was the highest, 5.1 in Ibaraki, 4.9 in Tochigi, 4.4 in Chiba, 4.2 in Fukushima and Akita, 4.1 in Gumma, and 4.0 in Nara, Yamanashi and Iwate being among higher ones; while 0.8 in Kumamoto and Kagoshima was the lowest (not to speak of Okinawa, which had none), 1.4 in Yamaguchi, 1.7 in Nagasaki, and 1.8 in Oita being among lower ones.

Distribution to the Months.—Now to distribute the total number of normal births and still-births that took place during 1910 to the months of their occurrence, we get the following results. The figures given refer to the daily average of normal births and still-births in each month per 1,000 normal births and still-births of the daily average in each year, and are based on the Cabinet's Year-Book of Statistics. (For reference, the proportion for 1908 and 1909 is also given).

	Proportion of Normal Births.			Proportion of Still-Births.		
	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910
January	1,316.6	1,361.9	1,386.6	1,286.6	1,202.8	1,170.5
February	1,369.4	1,308.2	1,281.4	1,230.8	1,262.7	1,229.7
March	1,448.8	1,450.7	1,469.6	1,122.5	1,123.8	1,132.0
April	863.2	834.3	797.8	950.9	968.1	952.4
May...	780.6	780.5	778.3	849.1	848.1	868.2
June	707.0	747.0	734.6	767.5	805.6	802.8
July	771.5	807.0	791.5	857.5	888.3	874.1
August	850.0	844.1	844.8	871.1	885.9	914.1
September	943.1	977.3	1,000.1	961.0	962.8	943.1
October	971.4	985.5	981.1	964.2	1,003.4	974.6
November	1,043.0	1,030.8	1,056.3	1,057.4	976.0	1,019.0
December	943.0	888.2	891.5	1,087.8	1,088.5	1,099.8

We see that the proportion is about equal both in normal births and still-births, but at the same time we see that normal births are most numerous in March while still-births in January or February, and that still-births are a little more uniform in their distribution than normal births.

Legitimate and Illegitimate Births.—If we divide the total number of normal births and that of still-births in 1910 into the two classes of legitimate births and illegitimate births, we get the following result. (For reference, the percentage for 1908 and 1909 is also given.)

		1908	1909	1910
Per 100 Births in general	Legitimate	89.4	89.4	89.4
	Illegitmate	10.6	10.6	10.6
Per 100 Normal Births	Legitimate	90.7	90.7	90.6
	Illegitimate	9.3	9.3	9.4
Per 100 Still-Births	Legitimate	75.6	75.8	76.1
	Illegitimate	24.4	24.2	23.9
Per 100 Legitimate Births	Normal-Births	92.5	92.6	92.8
	Still-Births	7.5	7.4	7.2
Per 100 Illegitimate Births	Normal-Births	79.6	80.1	81.1
	Still-Births	20.4	19.9	18.9

Comparison Since the Year 1886.—For convenience of comparison, the following table giving the total number of normal births and that of still-births for the last 25 years, as well as the proportion of normal births and that of still-births, is added.

Year.	Normal Births.	Still-Births.	Normal Births per 100 Inhabitants.	Still-Births per 100 Births.
1886	1,050,617	58,350	27.3	5.3
1887	1,058,137	60,865	27.1	5.4
1888	1,172,729	77,495	29.6	6.2
1889	1,209,910	86,251	30.2	6.6
1890	1,145,374	91,752	28.3	7.4
Average of the above 5 years			28.5	6.2
1891	1,081,775	91,389	26.3	7.8
1892	1,207,034	105,552	29.0	8.0
1893	1,178,428	108,871	28.0	8.5
1894	1,208,983	113,168	28.5	8.6
1895	1,246,427	117,215	29.0	8.6
Average of the above 5 years			28.6	8.6
1896	1,282,178	127,213	29.5	9.0
1897	1,335,125	130,237	30.9	8.9
1898	1,369,622	125,841	34.2	8.4
1899	1,371,191	135,666	31.4	9.9
1900	1,421,919	137,887	31.8	8.9
Average of the above 5 years			31.1	8.9
1901	1,503,361	155,489	33.2	9.5
1902	1,513,090	157,708	33.0	9.4
1903	1,493,547	153,920	32.0	9.3
1904	1,444,307	147,058	30.5	9.2
1905	1,457,039	142,092	30.3	8.9
Average of the above 5 years			31.7	9.3
1906	1,399,203	149,731	28.8	9.7
1907	1,621,973	158,844	33.2	8.9
1908	1,662,815	162,676	33.7	8.9
1909	1,705,877	161,576	33.9	8.7
1910	1,726,522	157,392	33.9	8.4
Average of the above 5 years		—	32.7	8.9

The rate of normal births decreased till it was as low as 28.8 per 1,000 inhabitants in 1906, but in 1907 it began to increase till in 1909 and 1910 it became 33.9. The rate of still-births, however, is yearly increasing, though not without some solitary exceptions.

Comparison of Different Countries.—To make plain the general tendency of the world concerning births (normal births), the following table giving the birth-rate in each country since 1886 is added.

	Average of each 5 years.				Average of each year.					Average of the last 5 years.
	1886-90	1891-95	1896-1900	1901-05	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	
Russia...	48.2	48.2	49.3	47.7	46.8	?	?	?	?	?
Bulgaria.	35.9	37.5	41.0	40.6	44.0	43.6	40.4	40.6	42.0	42.2
Roumania.	40.9	41.0	40.2	39.4	40.5	41.7	40.8	41.7	39.8	40.9
Servia...	43.7	43.3	40.1	38.7	41.3	40.0	36.8	36.5	38.5	38.6
Chili.	35.5	37.0	35.0	36.1	36.6	38.6	39.3	38.8	38.0	38.3
Hungary.	43.7	41.7	39.4	37.2	36.0	36.0	36.3	37.0	35.7	36.2
Australia.	37.8	37.4	37.3	35.6	34.9	33.8	33.5	33.1	32.5	33.6
Japan.	28.5	28.6	31.1	31.7	28.8	33.2	33.7	33.9	33.9	32.7
Italy.	37.5	36.0	34.0	32.6	31.9	31.5	33.4	32.4	33.3	32.5
Spain.	36.0	35.3	34.3	35.0	33.4	32.9	33.2	32.6	32.1	33.0
Prussia.	37.3	37.0	36.5	34.8	33.7	33.0	32.8	31.8	30.5	32.4
Germany.	36.5	36.3	36.0	34.3	33.1	32.3	32.0	31.0	29.8	31.6
Finland.	34.5	31.8	32.6	31.3	31.4	31.3	30.8	31.3	30.1	31.0
Holland.	33.6	32.9	32.1	31.5	30.4	30.0	29.7	29.1	28.6	29.6
Denmark.	31.4	30.4	30.0	29.0	28.5	28.3	28.3	28.0	27.5	28.1
New Zealand ...	31.2	27.7	25.7	26.6	27.1	27.3	27.4	27.3	26.2	27.1
Scotland	31.4	30.5	30.0	28.9	27.9	27.0	27.2	26.4	26.2	26.9
Switzerland. ...	27.5	27.7	28.5	28.1	27.4	26.8	27.1	25.6	25.0	26.4
Norway.	30.8	30.2	30.1	28.6	26.7	26.3	26.2	26.1	26.1	26.3
England & Wales.	31.4	30.5	29.3	28.1	27.1	26.3	26.3	25.6	25.1	26.1
Sweden.	28.8	27.4	26.9	26.1	25.7	25.5	25.7	25.6	24.7	25.4
Belgium.	29.3	28.9	28.9	27.7	25.7	25.3	24.8	23.7	23.7	24.6
Ireland.	22.8	23.0	23.3	23.2	23.6	23.2	23.3	23.5	23.3	23.4
France.	23.1	22.3	21.9	21.2	20.6	19.7	20.2	19.6	19.6	19.9

Notes:—1. The order of arrangement is based on the average of the 5 years 1906–10.
2. For Russia, information is wanting since 1906.

IV.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths that took place during 1910 was 1,073,732 of which 540,539 were males and 533,191 females, while of 2 the sex was unknown. The average number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants according to present domiciles at the end of that year was 21.1. To look at the various prefectures, 26.1 in Tokushima and 26.0 in Fukui were the highest, 24.7 in Ishikawa and Kagawa, 24.3 in Shiga, 23.6 in Toyama, 23.3 in Yamagata, 23.0 in Saitama, 22.4 in Kyoto and Niigata, 22.3 in Gumma and Chiba, and 22.1 in Gifu and Aomori being among higher ones; while 163 in Kagoshima was the lowest ratio, 17.1 in Miyazaki, 17.2 in Nagasaki, 17.5 in Okinawa, 18.8 in Kanagawa, 18.9 in Yamanashi and Tottori, 19.6 in Tokyo, 19.8 in Kumamoto, 19.9 in Fukushima being among lower ones.

Distribution to the Months.—Now to distribute the total number of deaths that took place during 1910 to the months of their occurrence, we get the following results. The figures given refer to the daily average of deaths in each month per 1,000 of the daily average of deaths throughout the year, and are based on the Cabinet's Year-Book of Statistics. (For reference, the proportion for 1908 and 1909 is also given.)

	1908	1909	1910		1908	1909	1910
January	1,027.2	997.5	973.1	July	994.2	1,054.4	1,052.5
February	1,065.0	1,056.0	1,062.1	August	1,174.7	1,207.6	1,190.3
March	1,023.6	999.1	1,027.2	September ...	1,156.8	1,163.7	1,190.9
April	890.3	878.1	908.2	October	970.9	1,039.4	977.4
May...	859.3	833.0	865.2	November ...	995.7	935.5	938.0
June...	849.0	853.6	887.8	December ...	991.1	982.1	1,009.2

Deaths Classified by Ages.—If we classify the total number of deaths that took place during 1910 according to the ages of those who deceased, and then seek the proportion of each class per 1,000 deaths in general, we get the following results.

	1910		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	275.4	243.4	259.5
Above 1 up to 5 years	129.0	130.0	129.5
Above 5 up to 10 years	29.1	31.8	30.4
Above 10 up to 15 years	17.1	25.2	21.1
Total	450.6	30.4	40.7
Above 15 up to 20 years	29.4	40.6	35.0
Above 20 up to 25 years	35.1	43.0	39.1
Above 25 up to 30 years	29.5	38.1	33.8
Above 30 up to 35 years	27.2	36.0	31.6
Above 35 up to 40 years	25.0	30.9	27.9
Above 40 up to 45 years	27.2	27.7	27.4
Above 45 up to 50 years	30.0	24.2	27.1
Above 50 up to 55 years	40.6	31.5	36.1
Above 55 up to 60 years	50.6	38.3	44.5
Above 60 up to 65 years	60.5	46.4	53.5
Total	355.6	356.7	356.0
Above 65 years...	193.8	212.9	203.3
Grand Total	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0

Ages of the Deceased.—The average of both males and females who deceased in each of the last 25 years is as follows:—

Year.	Males.	Females.
1886	38.13	38.91
1887	37.26	38.41
1888	35.91	37.45
1889	35.09	36.08
1890	36.39	37.17
1891	36.46	37.75
1892	34.13	35.69
1893	33.11	34.49
1894	33.98	35.42
1895	34.77	35.87
1896	33.87	34.93
1897	32.39	33.65
1898	32.10	33.28
1899	33.28	34.49
1900	33.84	34.93

Years.	Males.	Females.
1901	32.70	33.99
1902	32.65	33.70
1903	33.42	34.35
1904	34.23	35.36
1905	33.56	34.62
1906	32.11	34.55
1907	33.15	34.55
1908	31.46	32.33
1909	31.39	32.07
1910	30.99	31.36

Comparison Since the Year 1886.—For convenience of comparison, the following table giving the total number of deaths in each of the last 25 years, the number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, the number of deaths of children under 1 year per 1,000 normal births, and the rate of increase of the population per 1,000 inhabitants, is added.

Year.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Deaths of children under 1 year per 1,000 normal births.	Increase rate of population per 1,000 Inhabitants.
1886	938,343	24.4	95	2.9
1887	753,456	19.3	106	7.8
1888	752,834	19.0	110	10.6
1889	808,680	20.2	135	9.9
1890	823,712	20.4	133	7.9
Average of the above 5 years.		20.6	117	7.9
1891	853,139	21.0	141	5.7
1892	886,988	21.6	150	7.8
1893	937,644	22.7	158	5.8
1894	840,768	20.1	144	8.8
1895	852,422	20.2	141	9.3
Average of the above 5 years.		21.1	147	7.5
1896	912,822	21.2	149	8.3
1897	876,837	19.9	151	11.0
1898	894,503	20.4	154	13.8
1899	934,566	20.8	154	10.6
1900	914,557	20.4	155	11.4
Average of the above 5 years.		20.7	153	10.4
1901	928,578	20.6	151	12.6
1902	959,126	21.0	161	12.1
1903	931,008	20.0	157	12.0
1904	655,400	20.2	151	10.3
1905	1,004,661	21.0	151	9.4
Average of the above 5 years.		20.9	154	10.8
1906	955,256	19.7	153	9.1
1907	1,016,798	20.7	151	12.2
1908	1,029,447	20.9	158	12.8
1909	1,099,797	21.9	166	12.0
1910	1,073,732	21.1	160	12.8
Average of the above 5 years.		20.9	158	11.8

We see that, though somewhat high for 1909, there is, generally speaking, not much variation in the death-rate, but at the same time it is remarkable that the death-rate among children under 1 year tends to increase year after year, excepting in the first 5 years.

Comparison of Different Countries.—For convenience of comparison, the following table giving the number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants in each country since 1886 is added.

	Average of each 5 years.				Average of each year.					Average of the last 5 years.
	1886-90	1891-95	1896-1900	1901-05	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	
Chili	35.2	32·6	28.8	30.0	32.9	29.6	31.6	31.5	31.0	31.3
Russia	33.2	35.8	31.9	31.0	29.8	?	?	?	?	?
Roumania.	28.7	31.0	27.4	25.5	24.3	26.7	27.7	27.8	25.2	26.3
Hungary.	32.1	31.8	27.9	26.2	24.8	25.2	24.8	25.1	23.6	24.7
Servia	25.9	28.9	24.8	22.4	24.0	22.8	23.7	29.3	22.1	24.4
Spain.	30.9	30.1	28.8	25.8	25.6	24.0	23.3	23.4	23.3	23.9
Bulgaria.	18.9	27.8	23.9	22.5	22.3	22.3	24.3	26.6	23.5	23.8
Austria	28.9	27.9	25.6	24.2	22.4	22.6	22.3	23.2	21.2	22.3
Italy.	27.2	25.5	22.9	21.9	20.8	20.7	22.6	21.4	19.9	21.1
Japan.	20.6	21.1	20.7	20.9	19.7	20.7	20.9	21.9	21.1	20.9
France	22.0	22.3	20.7	19.6	19.9	20.2	19.0	19.3	17.8	19.2
Belgium.	20.2	20.1	18.1	17.0	16.4	15.7	16.1	15.8	15.2	17.8
Germany.	24.4	23.2	21.2	19.9	18.2	18.0	18.0	17.1	16.2	17.5
Prussia.	24.0	22.8	21.0	19.6	17.9	17.8	17.9	17.0	16.0	17.3
Finland.	20.0	20.5	19.0	18.6	17.5	17.9	17.9	16.7	16.5	17.3
Ireland	17.9	18.5	18.1	17.6	17.0	17.7	17.6	17.2	17.1	17.3
Switzerland. ...	20.4	19.8	18.1	17.7	17.0	16.8	18.5	16.2	15.1	16.5
Scotland.	18.8	19.0	18.0	16.9	16.0	16.2	16.1	15.3	15.3	15.8
England & Wales.	18.9	18.7	17.7	16.0	15.4	15.0	14.7	14.5	13.5	14.7
Holland.	20.5	19.6	17.2	16.0	14.8	14.6	15.3	13.7	13.6	14.4
Sweden.	16.4	16.6	16.6	15.5	14.4	14.6	14.9	13.7	14.0	14.3
Norway.	17.0	16.8	15.6	14.5	13.6	14.2	14.3	13.5	12.5	13.8
Denmark.	18.7	18.6	16.4	14.3	13.5	14.2	14.5	13.1	12.9	13.6
New Zealand. ...	9.9	10.1	9.6	9.9	9.3	10.9	9.5	9.2	9.7	9.7

Notes :—1. The order of arrangement is based on the average of the 5 years 1906-10.
2. For Russia, information is wanting since 1906.

The following table gives the number of deaths of children under 1 year per 1,000 normal births in each country since 1886.

	Average of each 5 years.				Average of each year.					Average of the last 5 years.
	1886-90	1891-95	1896-1900	1901-05	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	
Chili	264	336	333	331	328	297	320	135	127	305
Russia	264	276	261	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Hungary	?	250	219	212	205	208	199	212	194	204
Austria...	?	?	226	215	202	209	199	209	189	202
Germany	?	?	?	199	185	176	178	170	162	174
Spain	?	?	?	173	173	158	?	?	?	?
Prussia...	208	205	201	190	177	168	173	164	157	168.
Japan	117	147	153	154	153	151	157	166	158	157
Servia	158	172	159	149	144	147	158	181	138	154
Italy	?	185	168	168	160	155	153	155	142	?
Bulgaria	?	140	143	148	154	154	170	?	?	153.
Belgium	163	164	158	148	153	132	147	137	134	141
France	166	171	159	139	143	135	127	118	111	127
England & Wales.	145	151	156	138	132	118	120	109	105	117
Finland	144	145	139	131	119	112	125	111	118	117
Switzerland... ...	159	155	143	134	127	121	108	115	105	115
Holland	175	165	151	136	127	112	125	99	108	114
Scotland	121	126	129	120	115	110	121	108	108	112
Denmark	136	138	132	119	109	106	123	98	102	108
Ireland	95	102	106	98	93	92	99	92	95	94
Sweden	105	103	110	91	81	77	85	72	75	98
Norway	96	98	96	81	69	67	76	72	67	70
New Zealand ...	84	87	80	75	62	89	65	62	68	69

Notes :—1. The order of arrangement is based on the average of the 5 years 1906-10.
2. Information is wanting for Roumania; while for Russia, Austria, Hungary, Spain, and Italy for some years.

Again, the following table gives the increase-rate of population, that is, the excess of births over deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, showing just what position our own country occupies in this respect.

	Average of each 5 years.				Average of each year.					Average of the last 5 years
	1886-90	1891-95	1896-1900	1901-05	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	
Bulgaria	17.0	9.7	17.1	18.1	21.7	21.3	16.1	14.0	18.5	18.4
New Zealand	21.3	17.6	16.1	16.7	17.8	16.4	17.9	18.1	16.5	17.4
Russia	15.0	12.4	17.4	16.0	17.0	?	?	?	?	?
Holland	13.1	13.3	14.9	15.5	15.6	15.4	14.4	15.4	15.0	15.3
Prussia	13.3	14.2	15.5	15.2	15.8	15.2	14.9	14.8	14.5	15.1
Roumania	12.2	10.0	12.8	13.9	16.2	15.0	13.1	13.9	14.6	14.6
Denmark	12.7	11.8	13.6	14.2	15.0	14.1	13.8	14.9	14.6	14.5
Germany	12.1	13.0	14.8	14.4	14.9	14.3	14.0	13.9	13.6	14.1
Finland	14.5	11.3	13.6	12.7	13.9	13.4	12.3	14.6	13.6	13.7
Norway	13.8	13.4	14.5	14.1	13.1	12.1	11.9	12.6	12.6	12.5
Servia	17.8	14.4	15.3	16.3	17.3	17.2	13.1	7.2	13.6	11.8
Japan	7.9	7.5	10.4	10.8	9.1	12.1	12.8	12.0	12.8	11.8
Hungary	11.6	9.9	11.5	11.0	11.2	11.8	11.5	11.9	12.1	11.5
England & Wales.	12.5	11.8	11.6	12.1	11.7	11.3	11.8	11.1	11.6	11.4
Italy	10.3	10.5	11.1	10.7	11.1	10.8	10.8	10.6	13.4	11.4
Austria	8.9	9.5	11.7	11.4	12.5	11.2	11.2	9.9	11.3	11.3
Scotland	12.6	11.5	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.1	11.1	10.9	11.1
Sweden	12.4	10.8	10.8	10.6	11.3	10.9	10.8	11.9	10.7	11.1
Switzerland	7.1	7.9	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.0	10.9	9.3	9.9	9.9
Spain	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.2	7.8	8.9	9.9	9.2	8.8	9.1
Chili	0.3	4.4	6.2	6.1	3.7	9.0	7.7	7.3	7.0	7.0
Belgium	9.1	8.8	10.8	10.7	9.3	9.5	8.7	7.9	8.5	6.8
Ireland	4.9	4.5	5.2	5.6	6.6	5.5	5.7	6.3	6.2	6.1
France	1.1	0.0	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.3	1.8	0.7

Notes:—1. The order of arrangement is based on the average of the 5 years 1906-10.
2. For Russia, information is wanting since 1906.

Causes of Deaths.—The proportion of deaths from each of the principal causes per 1,000 deaths that took place during 1910 is as follows:—

	1910		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Typhoid fever	7.9	7.2	7.6
Measles	2.6	2.5	2.5
Whooping Cough	3.4	4.3	3.9
Diphtheria and Croup	5.6	4.6	5.1
Influenza	2.5	2.5	2.5
Dysentery	7.7	7.8	7.7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	74.9	80.5	77.6
Other Tuberculosis	23.7	33.7	28.8
Cancer	30.2	29.8	30.0
Other Malignant Growths	0.9	0.7	0.8
Rheumatical Diseases	2.2	3.5	2.8
Beri-beri	11.3	6.7	9.0
Diabetes Mellitus	1.2	0.9	1.0
Meningitis	67.2	64.0	65.6
Bleeding and Softening of the Brain.	64.7	53.8	59.2

	1910		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Organic Disease of the Heart	27.7	31.5	29.6
Acute Bronchitis	43.3	41.3	42.3
Chronic Bronchitis	13.6	12.7	13.1
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.	68.5	62.8	65.7
Diarrhoea and Intestinal Catarrh	94.5	101.1	97.8
Hardening of the Liver	4.0	2.1	3.1
Nephritis	23.8	26.2	25.0
Puerperal Fever	—	4.8	2.4
Suicide	11.1	6.5	8.8
External Wounds	25.9	15.1	20.6

Of the above, typhoid fever, diphtheria and croup, dysentery, pulmonary tuberculosis, cancer, beri-beri, and diarrhoea and intestinal catarrh had each the following proportion of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants. (As the statistics concerning the causes of death became known for the first time in 1899, the following table begins with that year.)

Year	Proportion of Deaths per 1,000 Inhabitants.						
	Typhoid fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Dysentery	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Cancer	Beri-Beri	Diarrhoea and Enteritis
1899	1.5	1.9	5.5	12.9	4.3	2.0	14.7
1900	1.2	1.3	2.4	13.3	4.4	1.5	13.1
1901	1.3	1.1	2.4	13.7	4.8	1.6	12.4
1902	1.1	1.0	1.9	14.3	5.3	2.4	12.0
1903	1.0	0.9	1.5	14.5	5.4	2.3	10.8
1904	1.1	0.8	1.1	14.6	5.5	2.0	11.7
1905	1.3	0.8	1.8	15.9	5.5	2.5	13.4
1906	1.3	0.9	1.1	15.6	5.6	1.6	12.5
1907	1.2	0.9	1.2	15.4	5.7	1.8	14.1
1908	1.2	1.0	1.6	15.5	6.1	2.2	13.8
1909	1.2	1.1	1.5	16.6	6.4	3.0	20.8
1910	1.6	1.1	1.6	16.4	6.3	1.9	20.6

In recent years, acute infectious diseases such as typhoid fever, diphtheria and croup, and dysentery do not prevail to any remarkable extent, and consequently the number of deaths from typhoid fever does not increase, while dysentery has its victims reduced, such being also the case with diphtheria and croup. On the contrary, pulmonary tuberculosis has its victims increased year after year. Cancer too has its victims yearly increased, while beri-beri varies yearly in the number of its victims. Although the victims of diarrhoea and enteritis began to decrease gradually since 1899, they began to increase in 1904, culminating suddenly in 1909.

For the convenience of knowing the general tendency of the world as to pulmonary tuberculosis, the followng table showing the number of those who died of this disease per 10,000 inhabitants is given. (Our country is not included in this table, because information before 1899 is not forthcoming. Many of the other countries mentioned in the preceding tables are also omitted here, as we have no means of obtaining information necessary for our present purpose).

	Average of each 5 years.				Average of each year.					Average of the last 5y ears.
	1886-90	1891-95	1896-1900	1901-05	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	
Hungary	?	?	36.4	39.4	38.4	38.4	37.0	36.2	34.8	37.0
Austria	28.0	36.0	34.5	34.0	34.5	31.4	30.2	34.1	28.8	30.4
Servia	?	25.1	23.1	28.0	28.7	29.2	31.2	24.4	?	?
Ireland...	21.2	21.4	21.3	21.5	20.4	20.2	19.5	18.4	17.2	19.1
Prussia...	29.0	24.7	20.8	19.1	17.1	17.0	16.5	15.5	15.1	16.2
Switzerland... ...	21.3	19.9	19.0	18.9	18.4	17.2	17.3	16.4	16.1	17.1
Spain	?	?	?	14.6	14.4	13.8	13.5	12.4	12.5	13.3
Scotland	18.9	17.4	16.5	14.5	13.8	13.5	12.6	12.4	11.4	12.7
Italy	13.7	12.9	12.5	11.6	12.2	12.4	12.2	12.2	11.8	12.2
Holland	?	18.9	16.5	13.3	13.4	13.0	12.0	10.3	11.9	12.1
England & Wales.	16.4	14.6	13.2	12.2	11.5	11.4	11.2	10.8	10.2	11.0
Belgium	?	15.6	14.2	11.8	10.5	10.1	10.1	10.2	9.7	10.1
New Zealand ...	8.4	4.1	7.8	7.0	6.2	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.3

Notes:—1. The figures for Prussia refer to the total number of victims of all tubercular disease, while those for Italy include victims of the tuberculosis of the lungs as well as of the whole body.

2. The order of arrangement is based on the average of the 5 years 1901-05.

3. For Hungary, Servia, Spain, Holland, and Belgium, information is wanting for some years.

As to France, our knowledge (as to the total number of tuberculosis patients) is confined only to those cities and towns that have each more than 5,000 inhabitants, and that is as follows:—

France	?	33.6	32.4	31.8	32.9	33.9	33.8	32.8	33.1	33.3

V.

JAPANESE GOING ABROAD.

Those who wish to go abroad, excepting to China, for emigration purpose are requested to obtain permission from the administrative authorities. It is customary for those going abroad as transients and for other purposes than regular emigration to obtain a passport.

Those who went abroad since 1879 are given as follows:

Year.	Japanese going abroad.	Average per year.
1879	1,979	1,745
1880	1,510	
1881	1,067	1,749
1882	1,274	
1883	1,390	
1884	1,554	
1885	3,461	

Year.	Japanese going abroad.	Average per year.
1886	3,007	6,047
1887	4,736	
1888	6,552	
1889	7,772	
1890	8,166	
1891	13,618	15,329
1892	10,209	
1893	13,679	
1894	16,726	
1895	12,411	
1896	27,565	35,423
1897	23,[illegible]57	
1898	33,297	
1899	51,057	
1900	41,339	
1901	24,034	27,888
1902	32,900	
1903	35,663	
1904	27,377	
1905	19,466	
1906	58,851	32,392
1907	43,627	
1908	21,344	
1909	15,740	
1910	21,899	
1911	29,950	25,381
1912	20,811	

Japanese abroad on December 31, 1912, were distributed in the following countries:

	Japanese Abroad.	Per 1,000.
Asia :—		
Asiatic Russia	4,578	14.79
China (including Manchuria)	97,364	314.62
British Hongkong	1,178	3.81
Portuguese Macao	20	0.06
French Indo-China	283	0.91
Siam	178	0.58
Malay Peninsula	4,365	14.11
British India	901	2.91
Philippine Islands	3,760	12.15
Total	112,627	363.94
Europe :—		
Great Britain	591	1.91
Sweden and Norway	10	0.03
Russia	583	1.88
Germany	414	1.34
Holland and Belgium	37	0.12
Austria	32	0.10
Switzerland	6	0.02
France	48	0.16
Italy	21	0.07
Spain and Portugal	13	0.04
Total	1,755	5.67
Pacific :—		
Hawaii	85,800	277.25
Sumatra Island	728	2.35
Java	692	2.24
Australia	5,909	19.09

	Japanese Abroad.	Per 1,000.
Other islands...	1,058	3.42
Total ...	94,187	304.35
America :—		
Canada	11,813	38.17
Alaska	723	2.34
United States	76,138	246.03
Mexico	2,737	8.84
Brazil	4,105	13.27
Peru...	4,858	15.70
Bolivia	38	0.12
Argentine	260	0.84
Chile	226	0.73
Total	100,898	326.04
Grand Total	309,467	1,000.00

FOREIGNERS RESIDING IN JAPAN.

Those foreigners who reside in Japan for a period of 90 days or more, are requested to report to the police. According to the investigations based on the above report, the foreign residents at the end of every five years from 1893 to 1910, when divided into nationalities, were as follows:

Nationalities.	Dec. 31, 1893	Dec. 31, 1898	Dec. 31, 1903	Dec. 31, 1908	Dec. 31, 1910
Chinese...	5,343	6,130	7,438	10,866	8,190
British Indian	?	?	85	74	57
Turkish...	?	?	18	27	21
British ...	1,787	2,247	2,136	2,428	2,673
Swedish Norwegian	15	58	65	71	24 23
Russian, Finn	110	251	204	164	147
German...	490	586	654	779	837
Danish ...	55	74	68	82	87
Dutch	94	90	95	101	92
Belgian ...	22	25	39	23	26
French ...	391	431	564	597	543
Austrian, Hungarian ...	59	74	59	96	104
Swiss	76	119	121	111	118
Italian ...	40	51	71	64	66
Spanish...	20	62	44	51	67
Portuguese	144	124	178	211	224
Canadian	15	?	64	98	60
American	945	1,165	1,639	1,710	1,794
Others	27	102	306	532	68*
Total	9,633	11,589	13,848	18,085	15,221

* The sudden decrease in the figures for 1910 is due to exclusion of the Koreans from the category.

Population of Chosen, Taiwan, and Karafuto.

POPULATION OF CHOSEN (Korea.)

Date of Enumeration.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate of Increase per 1,000 Heads.	Males per 100 Females.
Dec. 31, 1909	6,862,650	6,071,632	12,934,282	—	113.03
„ 1910	6,953,468	6,175,312	13,128,780	15.04	112.60

POPULATION OF TAIWAN (Formosa.)

Date of Enumeration.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate of Increase per 1,000 Heads.	Males per 100 Females.
Dec. 31, 1898	1,373,240	1,214,608	2,587,848	—	113.06
„ 1899	1,427,397	1,198,312	2,625,709	14.63	119.12
„ 1900	1,463,556	1,243,766	2,707,322	31.08	118.63
„ 1901	1,501,107	1,284,526	2,788,633	30.03	117.09
„ 1902	1,534,455	1,320,629	2,855,084	23.83	116.19
„ 1903	1,538,952	1,332,689	2,871,641	5.80	115.48
„ 1904	1,558,420	1,357,564	2,915,984	15.44	114.80
„ 1905	1,570,239	1,408,779	2,979,018	21.62	111.46
„ 1906	1,580,603	1,418,611	2,999,214	6.78	111.42
„ 1907	1,579,469	1,429,933	3,019,402	6.73	111.16
„ 1908	1,596,282	1,440,573	3,036,855	5.78	110.81
„ 1909	1,608,348	1,456,569	3,064,917	9.24	110.42
„ 1910	1,626,338	1,479,885	3,106,223	13.48	109.90

POPULATION OF KARAFUTO (Sakhalen.)

Date of Enumeration.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate of Increase per 1,000 Heads.	Males per 100 Females.
„ 1906	695	596	1,291	—	116.61
„ 1907	1,107	812	1,919	486.44	136.33
					167.03
„ 1908	1,077	975	2,052	69.31	110.46
„ 1909	1,066	1,042	2,108	29.18	102.30
					12.34
„ 1910	1,083	1,020	2,103	2.37	106.18

SECTION III.

An Outline of History.—Origin of the Name of the Country.—Imperial Household and the People.

I.

ANCIENT NAMES OF THE COUNTRY.

Japan in ancient times was called Ohyashima-Kuni, meaning the "Land of Eight Great Provinces." It was so named because it was composed of the Main Island, Shikoku, Kyushu, Iki, Tsushima, Sado, Oki, and Awaji Islands. It was also called Toyo-ashi-hara Mizuho-Kuni, because of the fertility of the land. Another long name was given to it on account of its military power. Other names, such as Yamato and Shikishima, originated from the name of the place where the capital was located. The name of Nippon or Nihon came into existence when communication with China was opened after the middle ages.

The Emperor is the descendent from an unbroken line of succession, claiming its origin from Heaven, commencing from Amatera-Omikami. The principle of heredity prevailed with the Heaven-descended forefathers as well as among the native people who came to pay allegiance to these descendents of Heavenly origin. With the growth of population, the Emperor gave distinguishing names to families whereby their respective standing in society came to be recognized. This was also true even with princes of the blood who, with the increase of their number, had family names given them, taking rank with the Imperial Household. Since the expedition to Korea in the middle of the third century of the Christian era, the number of naturalized Koreans and Chinese increased, and in the reign of Emperor Saga (in the beginning of the ninth century A.D.), in order to avoid confusion in the status of different families and of their lineage, a kind of census was taken whereby the three distinct orders of Imperial, Heavenly, and Aboriginal came to be established. By the Imperial were meant the descendents of the Emperor; the Heavenly included the posterity of those claiming distant connection with those of Heavenly origin, while the descendents of naturalized people were classed as aboriginal. The organization of the Empire draws a distinct line of demarkation between the Ruler and his subjects, as the distinction between the classes is clearly marked. This system has never been disorganized.

The Imperial Household was not entirely free from vicissitudes caused by civil and international wars, but its dignity and prestige were never lowered, always remaining intact with the ruling power permanently invested in the Imperial Family of unbroken lineage.

This point is the prominent characteristic in the history of Japan and constitutes a unique feature. All the Emperors have been solicitous for the welfare of their subjects and their loyal sentiments were fully reciprocated by their subjects. The relationship between the ruler and the people of this country was more that of parents and children. The Imperial Family is looked upon as the source and fountain of all families constituting the subjects of the Empire. In this respect, the history of this country presents an aspect quite unique.

II.

EASTWARD ADVANCE OF THE FIRST EMPEROR JINMU.

Passing over that part of Japanese history known as the "Age of the Gods," we come to the time of Emperor Jinmu (660-585 B.C.) who is the ancestor of the present Imperial Ruler of the country. This Emperor, who was a great and wise monarch, determined to bring the whole country under a unified rule. Placing himself at the head of the Army and Navy, composed of the princes of the blood and of their followers, he started from the Province of Hiuga, and marching through the provinces of Buzen, Aki and Kibi, crossed the strait of Naniwa, and entered into the province of Kii and Yamato. He subdued the native chiefs along the line of his advance and finally established his capital at Kashiwabara in the province of Yamato. Here the ceremony of his coronation, as the first Emperor of this country, was formally celebrated, and the era opens with this memorable event as the first year. It corresponds to 660 B.C. of the Christian era.

III.

ORGANIZATION OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION AND SUBJUGATION OF THE KUMASO AND THE JOI.

The Tenth Emperor Suijin (97-30 B.C.) sent out expeditionary armies for the subjugation of the different localities of Hokuriku, Tokwai, Saikai and Tanba. The results of these expeditions were seen afterwards in the welfare and prosperity of the inhabitants of those districts. A census was taken of the population, and tributes were requisitioned which consisted in the case of men, of hides and general supplies and in the case of women, of silken fabrics. The Emperor also ordered the construction of vessels, by which a means of communication and transportation was established. He also encouraged agriculture by draining marshes and ponds. In this reign a remarkable degree of material prosperity was realized with peace reigning all over the country.

In the reign of the twelfth Emperor Keiko (130 A.D.), the Kumaso rebellion broke out. The Kumaso tribe occupied those districts which are now known as the provinces of Hiuga, Osumi and Satsuma. The people of the tribe were very bold and fierce fighters. The Emperor personally led the army of subjugation against the forecious tribe. His son, Prince Yamatodake, took the most active part in this war which ended in complete success. Several years after this war, another tribe from which the present Ainu in Hokkai-do is descended was subdued by the Imperial army dispatched to the north-east. The people of the district were placed under the rule of Prince Mimorowake, and the influence and effect of the Imperial rule came to be felt in this distant part of the country. In the reign of Emperor Seimu who succeeded his father, Emperor Keiko, the offices of ministers were established in the court, while the local government was administered by governors who had their limit of jurisdiction clearly defined. From this time, local administration began to take a definite shape.

IV.

CONQUEST OF KOREA BY EMPRESS JINGU.—IMPORTATION OF CHINESE LITERATURE.—PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY.

In the reign of the fourteenth Emperor Chuai (192-200 A.D.), the Kumaso again rose in rebellion. The Emperor personally led his troops against the rebels and in this campaign he was accompanied by his Empress. The Emperor died before the rebels were completely subdued, and the Empress Jingu, with the assistance and advice of Minister Takenouchi Sukune, placed the army of subjugation of the Kumaso in command of a general, and herself took command of an expedition to the southern portion of Korea known as Shiragi. The vessels conveying the troops under her direct command reached their destination in the year 200 A.D.

The Kumaso tribe was in close communication with the people of Shiragi, and with their support rose in rebellion against the Imperial rule. The Empress Jingu knew this and determined to destroy the root of the evil. Her expedition was started with that purpose in view. When the expedition landed on the shores of the peninsula, the King of Shiragi surrendered without offering opposition and promised to send tribute. After Shiragi was made tributary to this country, the Kumaso ceased to rise in rebellion. The Northern portion of Korea known as Kudara also became tributary to the Empire. Japan's government was represented at that time in Nina, which is in the southern portion of the Peninsula, and an official corresponding to a Resident- General was stationed in that place. The administration of the entire Peninsula at that time was in the hand of the Japanese government.

The religion and learning of India and China were introduced very early into the Peninsula of Korea, and with communications freely opened between Korea and this country, after its subjugation by the latter, both Chinese and Indian learning came to Japan. In the reign of the 15th Emperor Ohjin (between 201-310 A.D.) two Korean scholars, Wani and Ajiki, came to Japan and presented the Emperor with copies of the analectics of Confucius and an essay of a Thousand Chinese Ideographs. Confucianism was thus first introduced into Japan (284 A.D.). One of the Emperor's sons, Prince Ujino, studied Chinese classics under these scholars as his tutors. This was the beginning of learning in this country. Afterward, during the reign of Emperor Richiu, the officials stationed in different districts were ordered to act as recorders of events, and with the introduction of Chinese literature, weavers, smiths, Saké brewers and other craftsmen also came to Japan thus inaugurating the industrial development of the country.

The 16th Emperor Nintoku (399 A.D.) was a wise ruler. He directed his abilities to the development of the national wealth.

The 21st Emperor Yuryaku (457-479 A.D.) very strongly encouraged national industries. He made the Empress personally engage in the work of sericulture and ordered mulberries to be planted and cultivated in the districts. He invited female weavers from China and through them was learnt the art of weaving the higher grades of silken fabrics.

Architecture also began to show a considerable degree of progress. Potters, saddle makers, painters of picture, brocade weavers and other kinds of craftsmen came from Kudara, on the Korean Peninsula, and engaged in their respective lines of industry. From this time the industrial progress of the country was marked.

V.

INTRODUCTION OF BUDDHISM.—PRINCE SHOTOKU.— COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA.

Over two hundred and sixty years after the introduction of Chinese learning, and in the 13th year of the reign of Emperor Kimmei (552 A.D.), the King of Kudara, of Korea, presented the Emperor with Buddha's image and the Buddhist scriptures, and recommended them to his consideration. The Emperor gave Buddha's image to one of his subjects named Soga Iname, who was glad to receive it, and placing it in his own house converted that into a temple, calling it by the name of Kogenji. This was the first Buddhist temple ever established in this country. There were those who were opposed to the introduction of Buddhism, and between them and the followers of Buddhism, a very strong rivalry commenced. The two families of Okoshi and Kamako led in opposition to Buddhism. Umako of the family of Soga, who had embraced Buddhism with great zeal, found a powerful supporter of this religion in the person of one of the Imperial Princes, Shotoku by name. The Prince was an earnest believer in that religion. The opposition was finally overcome and Buddhism prospered in the country from that time.

The 33rd Emperor Suiko (593-628 A.D.) was an earnest believer in Buddhism. He in conjunction with Prince Shotoku and Umako of the Soga family greatly encouraged the spread of that religion. Prince Shotoku erected the temples of Shiten-oji in the province of Settsu, and of Horiuji in that of Yamato. He also personally preached Buddhism.

Arts and crafts also made a remarkable degree of progress at this time. In painting, Donbi who was a naturalized Chinese, commanded a high reputation, while in the art of sculpture, Kasakucho was greatly admired in his Buddhist images. Some of their work is still extant.

In textile fabrics, music, architecture and medicine, great progress was also attained. Calendars and books on Astronomy, Geography, and other subjects were brought from Kudara and in the twelfth year of the Emperor's reign, calendars were compiled and published for the first time for distribution among the people.

Prince Shotoku also paid attention to the administration of the country. He organized the twelve orders of court rank and drafted the Kempo consisting of twelve articles. This Kempo, of which the same characters are now employed in designating the Constitution, was a moral code; but deserves to be remembered as the first written ordinances ever issued by the government.

In the 55th year of this reign (606 A.D.), Ono Imoko was sent to China to open communication with that country. This was reciprocated by the Emperor of China who sent his mission to this country in company with the messenger from Japan when he returned. This was at the time of Emperor Yang, of the Sui Dynasty, in China. Before this time, some of the members of influential families in Tsukushi were already in communication with China, but official relations between the countries were first established in this reign. After this, students, priests and others followed the official missions to China to study in that country and the literature and institutions of the Chinese Dynasties of Sui and Tang were freely introduced into this country. Thus an epoch in the history of civilization in Japan commenced.

VI.

THE TAIKWA SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION ON NEW BASIS.—COMPLETION OF LAWS AND INSTITUTIONS.

In the reign of the thirty-sixth Emperor Kootoku (645-654 A.D.), the Crown Prince Nakaoye, with the advice and assistance of Kamatari, began the work of remodelling the system of administration. It was at this time that the plan of distinguishing an era by its name came to be adopted. The first era was called Taikwa which lasted for five years. A census was taken and official record was made of the area of cultivated land. Private sale of land was forbidden whereby the evils attending individual aggression was removed. In the second year of the new era, an Imperial edict was issued converting the land owned by Imperial princes and noblemen into the control of the Imperial Court, thus giving a public character to the property. A system of apportionment of land was adopted, whereby both girls and boys above six years of age were allotted a fixed piece of land for their use. They were entitled to this privilege for life and on their death, it had to be restored to the court. Voluntary payment of tribute was abolished, and it was replaced by the system of fixed taxes to be paid. These were graded into three kinds. In the city of Kyoto, a presiding official was appointed in each of the wards while in the districts, the office of the chief of a province or of a county was established. The strategic points were protected by establishments guarded by scouts and defenders. Stations were established for facilitating communication.

Hereditary offices in the service of the Imperial Court were abolished and replaced by the system of employing competent men. The government was divided into two main departments with eight ministries. The two offices of the heads of religion and of purely administrative functions were established. Under the latter, which may be considered as corresponding to the Imperial Cabinet, were the eight offices or ministries of central, ceremonial, gubernational, civil, military, judicial, financial, and the Household. The governmental functions were thus divided among the eight ministries, and the chiefs and other officials were entitled to remuneration. The new system introduced at this time is known as that of Gun-Ken or administration of the country divided into prefectures and counties. It was mainly built upon the Chinese system of the Sui and Tang Dynasties, but it was far from being an exact copy of the Chinese system. Considerable modification was introduced in order to make the system applicable to the requirements of this country as may be seen by comparing the results.

In the reign of Emperor Bunbu (696-707 A.D.), in the second year of the Taiho era, another change in the system of government was effected. The laws and institutions of the Taikwa period were revised and a code composed of seventeen volumes was completed. At this time the laws and institutions of this country were brought into almost regular form. The famous code known in the history of Japan's ordinances and institutions as the Taiho-rei was drafted at this time.

VII.

REMOVAL OF CAPITAL TO NARA.

After the time of the first Emperor, the custom of removing the seat of government to a new place at every change of the Emperor was attended with more and more difficulty owing to the complications of social conditions.

In the third year of the Wado era (710 A.D.), the capital of the country was established in Nara, in the province of Yamato, on a permanent basis. The system employed by the Tang Dynasty of China was adopted, and a palatial castle was constructed in the city with streets regularly planned. The Capital remained in Nara for seventy-five years. Seven Emperors reigned during this time, known in history as the Nara Period.

The forty-fifth Emperor Shomu who reigned in Nara (724-748 A.D.) was a great believer in Buddhism. He issued a rescript in 741 A.D. ordering the construction of Buddhist temples in each of the provinces, to serve as the nucleus of religious propagation. The Todaiji temple of Nara was built at this time and it was made the Central Temple of the whole country. A large image of Buddha, of golden bronze, 53 feet in height, was made in pursuance of the Imperial command. His son and successor, Emperor Koken (749-758 A.D.), was also a zealous believer in the same religion. It was by his order that a million small towers were made to serve as the repositories of printed passages of the Buddhist scriptures. These towers were distributed among the temples throughout the country for safe keeping. At this time, the art of printing was first practised; in this country.

A remarkable progress in general social conditions came about after this time. The art of painting, sculpture, architecture, gold lacquer work. metal casting and other branches of the arts and crafts attained a high degree of efficiency and according to some the manufacture of glass and soap was established in this period. Specimens of the celebrated productions known as those of the Tempio period of this time, are still extant and are actually kept in the Imperial Repository at Nara known by the name of the Shosoin.

VIII.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL TO KYOTO.

The 50th Emperor, Kwanmu, (782-805 A.D.) was a progressive and enterprising ruler. He removed the capital to Kyoto.

Nara was the capital for seven Emperors, but with the national progress and development, Kyoto came to be considered as desirable and the city becoming the capital, was known as Heianjo. It was built on a much grander scale than Nara, and because its location and other considerations proved to be better fitted for the capital remained as such till the beginning of the Meiji era or for one thousand and seventy-five years, when the capital was removed to Tokyo (1868). During the period of direct Imperial rule, Kyoto enjoyed great prosperity. Historians call this age the Heian Period, and it covers the period beginning with the establishment of the new capital in Kyoto and ending with the establishment in Kamakura of a military system of government known as the Shogunate.

IX.

REGENCY UNDER FUJIWARA FAMILY.—VICEREGAL OFFICE OF KAMPAKU.—ARTS AND LITERATURE.

The members of the Fujiwara family gradually gained influence with the Imperial Court by the dint of meritorious service. The chief ancestor of that family, Kamatari by name, first established himself in favour of the Court by the punishment and destruction of the Soga family.

A new epoch was established when the head of the Fujiwara family was appointed to the highest office in the Government as well as in the service of the Imperial Court. Kamatari's son Fuhi served four Emperors in succession and it should be remembered to his credit that the great code of the Taiho epoch was drafted in his time. The Empress was chosen from among the daughters of the family and this came to be the usage with successive Emperors. The relations thus closely established between the Court and the family, very naturally enhanced the power of its influence.

Yoshifusa, who was fifth in descent from Fuhi and was a brother of the Empress Dowager in the reign of the 55th Emperor Buntoku, was appointed to the office corresponding to the Prime Minister, while his daughter who was made Empress was the mother of the 56th Emperor Seiwa (859-876 A.D.). Yoshifusa then became Regent, thus establishing a precedent; the high office of regency being placed on the shoulders of one not of Imperial birth, but of the subject class. His son Mototsune being also related to the Throne, was made Prime Minister and Regent. In the reign of the 58th Emperor Kotoku (885-888 A.D.), the office known as Kampaku was originated, and given to Mototsune. The holder of this office was invested with Viceregal authority.

The fifty-ninth Emperor Uda (889-898 A.D.) continued Mototsune as Kampaku, but on the death of the latter, no one was appointed to this office. The Emperor, however, chose from among scholars Sugawara

Michisane to assist him in the administration of the country. This step was taken as a check against the predominance of the Fujiwaras. But in the reign of the sixtieth Empéror Daigo (897-930 A.D.), Michisane fell a victim to the machinations of Jihei of the Fujiwara family and was banished from the capital.

In the reign of the 63rd Emperor Raizei, Takaaki, of the Minamoto family, who was the minister of the Left, also fell a victim to Fujiwara intrigue. The monopolistic predominance of the Fujiwara has entailed dissensions and disputes among their own kinsmen, and the rivalries reached the highest pitch at the time of Michinaga.

During the period of the Fujiwara's political predominance, a long period of peace was enjoyed, and habits of luxury began to be the vogue among the members of this family as well as all officials in the service of the Court. They competed among themselves in grand mansions and costly apparels. Music, poetry and songs formed the sole order of the day to the entire neglect of political duties. But at this time literature and refinement made remarkable progress. The Japanese and Chinese classics and other literature were most diligently studied and many a genius in poetry, Japanese and Chinese, adorned the period. The celebrated female authors, Murasaki Shikibu and Seishonagon, produced their masterpieces at this time.

X.

TWO FAMILIES OF MINAMOTO AND TAIRA.—ORIGIN OF FEUDALISM.

The Emperor Kwammu transfer his sons to the rank of subject with family names given them. This was the origin of the usage. Many of the princes were also appointed to the office of local chieftainship with these distinctive family names. The two families of Taira and Minamoto were most prominent in local administrations.

With the establishment in power of these families in the local districts originated the idea that they owned both the land and the inhabitants as their own property. According to the new system of administration adopted in the era of Taikwa, both land and people were made the property of the Imperial Court, but afterward it became a custom of the Court to donate land to noblemen or to Buddhist temples. The system of tribute or of taxes gradually became inefficient, of which the more powerful took advantage for their own aggrandizement. Forests were cut and wild lands were converted into private property. Thus originated the feudal system. The owner of the manor used the influence of a noble or of the temples he had absorbed in order to escape from the obligation of paying taxes. When an official was appointed as chief of a locality, he would settle down in his new place of appointment and establish a permanent domicile there, and as headman of the district was known as Goozoku. He enlisted the service of strong men and made them either a part of the family or his servants. They were guards or soldiers to be led into battle whenever an emergency should occur. Thus the Bushi or fighting class originated.

XI.

LOCAL INSURRECTIONS.

In the reign of the sixty-first Emperor Shugyaku (931-946 A.D.), Masakado of the Tairo family rose in rebellion in Shimosa Province, and made himself the master of the neighbouring districts. Sumitomo, of the Fujiwara family, at the head of a band of pirates invaded and occupied the Island of Shikoku. Both of them, however, were subdued in the 3rd year of the Tenkei era (946 A.D.). These incidents are known in history as the war of the Tenkei era.

In 1028 A.D. Tadatsune of the Taira also raised an insurrection and the eastern provinces were involved in a state of war. About twenty years afterward, in 1051, a powerful native in the Province of Mutsu called Abe Yorotoki also rose in rebellion in conjunction with his son Sadato. The court sent down Yoriyoshi of the Minamoto family to subdue the rebels. This local war is known in history as that of "the first nine years."

Twenty years afterwards in the reign of Emperor Horikawa, Kiyowara Takehira rose in rebellion in the Province of Ugo. He was supported by his nephew Iyehira. This insurrection again involved the north eastern provinces in war. It was finally suppressed by Yoshiiye of the Minamoto family, and this war is called that of "the second three years."

Upon the termination of this war, Yoshiiye liberally paid out of his own pocket in order to reward the services rendered during the war, and thus established himself in great favour with the people in the eastern provinces who had fought under his flag. He was almost idolized by them, and many of them became his retainers. At this time, many wealthy and powerful families sprang up in the local districts, and among them, those of Minamoto, Taira, and Fujiwara were the most prominent.

XII.

THE INFLUENCE BEHIND THE THRONE.—SOLDIER PRIESTS.

In the reign of the 76th Emperor, Gosanjoo (1069-1072 A.D.), the power of the Fujiwara family gradually waned. The Emperor opened the way for giving official appointments to the deserving. He established the Recorders office and personally heard cases of appeal for justice which were brought up from local districts. He forbade second terms of

Governors and interdicted luxury and waste; in fact remarkable improvements were made in social conditions.

The seventy-second Emperor, Shirakawa, ruled the country on his own judgement, and his advisors possessed very little discretionary power. But Shirakawa, even after his abdication, used to interfere in administrative affairs. An order issued from the retired Emperor was considered as binding and disobedience thereto was treated as treason. This issuing of orders and commands from behind the Throne is known in history as Insei. It was also responsible for a weakening of the discipline. As a result the power of government fell into the hands of the military.

With the appearance of such great Buddhist priests as Saicho and Kukai, the Buddhist religion made remarkable progress in this country, their influence coupled with Imperial sympathy and support came to assume a concrete form in the acquirement of temple property of great value. Many great manors were owned by all Buddhist temples and it became necessary to have these guarded and protected against incursions, so that soldiers were at first employed as guards, but afterwards priests were enlisted as the temple guards. These gradually developed into a military force entirely composed of the priests and their adherents. In course of time, a regular army composed of priests came into existence, and when there was cause of complaint, the temples used to send their troops to demand redress on the part of the authorities. Sometimes, both the government and the Court were powerless before these armed priests, and the assistance of the countries soldiery had to be invited against the priests. The men of the Minamoto and Taira families were thus employed, and this gave an opening for enhancing the influence of the military profession in Japan.

XIII.

THE WARS OF THE HOGEN AND HEIJI.

The retired Emperor Toba compelled his son and successor the 75th Emperor Sutoku (1124-1141 A.D.) to retire from the Throne on behalf of Emperor Konoye (1142-1155 A.D.). Tadamichi of the Fujiwara was appointed the regent. The new Emperor died young and the retired Emperor Sutoku sought to resume his power on the Throne or to see his son succeed to the power, but the princess of the retired Emperor Toba, Bifuku-mon-in by name, assisted by the regent Tadamichi, placed Goshirakawa, a younger brother of Sutoku, on the Throne.

In the first year of the Hogen era (1156 A.D.) the retired Emperor Toba died, when the remaining ex-Emperor Sutoku took up arms with the support of Yorinaga of the Fujiwara. He made the Shirakawa his stronghold. Here he was attacked by the combined forces of the Minamoto and Taira families. The former was commanded by Yoshitomo and the latter by Kiyomori. Yorinaga was killed in battle, and the ex-Emperor after his defeat, was banished to the Island of Sanuki. This war is known as that of the Hogen era.

After this, Nobuyori of the Fujiwara, who was a favorite of the ex-Emperor Shirakawa, rose arms, in 1159 A.D., with the support of Yoshitomo of the Minamoto, but was defeated and killed by Kiyomori of the Taira. This war is known as that of the Heiji era. The power of the Minamoto suffered a temporary relapse as the result of this war, and the Taira family began to predominate.

XIV.

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE TAIRA.

The members of the Taira family having rendered a meritorious service to the state in the war of Tenkei, as well as in the two wars of the Hogen and Heiji, the head of the family, Kiyomori, was made Prime Minister by the 79th Emperor Rokujo (1166-1168 A.D.). Thus the Taira came into power in the government in place of the Fujiwara men. Rokujo in Kyoto was the seat of the government office. By the time of the 80th Emperor Takakura (1169-1180 A.D.), the members of the Taira family were nearly all of them appointed to high offices. Their manors were distributed throughout the different provinces, and their influence was very great.

Kiyomori, the head of the House, indulged in arbitrary conduct which culminated in placing the ex-Emperor Goshirakawa in confinement. He also forced the reigning Emperor to retire from the Throne in favour of his grandson, who became the 81st Emperor Antoku (1181-1183 A.D.).

Then followed the inevitable hatred of the Taira family. Yorimasa of the Minamoto prevailed upon Prince Mochihito, a son of the ex-Emperor, to take up arms. The soldier priests of the two temples of the Yenjoji and Kofukuji supported the cause of the prince, but he was finally overpowered and defeated. Yoritomo of the Minamoto rose up in arms in the province of Izu, while Yoshinaka of the Minamoto led his troops from Kiso. Kiyomori sent his sons to suppress these risings, but without success. Kiyomori died soon afterward, and the army led by Yoshinaka entered Kyoto in 1183 A.D. The members of the Taira family fled with the Emperor to the south-western part of the country. The ex-Emperor Goshirakawa was placed on the Throne and consequently it so happened that there were two Emperors separately ruling in the east and in the west.

Two brothers of Yoritomo, Noriyori and Yoshitsune, attacked and defeated the men of the Taira and in 1185 A.D., they were almost completely destroyed with the exception of Munemori and his sons at the battle of Dannoura in the province of Nagato. The Emperor Antoku drowned himself, and the Imperial insignia of the sword and seal went to the bottom of the sea with him. It was twenty-seven years after Kiyomori assumed the power of the government that the house of Taira was destroyed.

XV.

ESTABLISHMENT OF KAMAKURA SHOGUNATE.—THREE SHOGUNS OF THE MINAMOTO.

In the eastern provinces, the members and retainers of the House of Minamoto were very numerous. Kamakura was an old seat of the family.

When Yoritomo rose in arms, he first established himself in Kamakura in 1180 A.D. Here he set up his own government to rule the military and to exercise the work of the police chief. He invited an experienced administrator in the person of Oh-ye-no Hiromoto to assist him and entrusted him with the work of civil administration as well as that of the judiciary. The foundation was thus laid for the military system of government which is known as the Shogunate.

Yoritomo disagreed with his brother Yoshitsune, and for the double purpose of destroying him and of exterminating the last vestige of the Taira, he asked and obtained from the Emperor Gotoba in 1185 A.D. the power to appoint the chiefs of provincial governments and also the headmen to preside over the management of the land owned by the state as well as of local families. The chief of the province was entrusted with the suppression and capture of the insurgents, while the Headman of the District was to attend to the collection of annual dues and rice for the use of the army.

When this system came into vogue, the power and influence of the former chiefs began to wane and their property was forcibly transferred to the new Headmen of the districts. To these offices of Provincial Chief and District Headman, Yoritomo appointed his own kinsmen, thus concentrating the actual power in himself.

Yoritomo next asked the ex-Emperor Goshirakawa for power to effect reforms in the Court, and on receiving the necessary authorization to do so, he placed ten councillors to deliberate and advise constituting "the power behind the Throne." These councillors were appointed in order to facilitate the policy initiated by Yoritomo. Yoritomo was then formally appointed to the office of Generalissimo in 1192 A.D., and from this time until the work of Restoration was consummated in 1868, the chief of the military government with only rare exceptions was appointed by the Throne.

Upon the death of Yoritomo, both of his sons, Yori-iye and his brother Sanetomo, were appointed to succeed him in the office of Generalissimo (which is now called the Shogun) but owing to their incompetency, Masako, the widow of Yoritomo, Hojo Tokimasa, and his son Yoshitoki with the advice and support of other distinguished servants successively played the part of regents to two of the successors to the Shogun office, and administered the military government.

When Sanetomo succeeded his brother in the Shogun's office, he was assassinated on the occasion of a grand ceremony by Kugyo, who was the son of his brother Yoriiye. With his death, the direct line of descent from Yoritomo ceased to exist.

Yoritomo and his two successors cover a period of twenty-five years from 1185 to 1219 A.D.

XVI.

ATTEMPT TO RECOVER THE POWER OF RULE.—THE HOJO ADMINISTRATION.

Hojo Yoshitoki in conjunction with Yoritomo's widow Masako invited Yoritsune from Kyoto and had him appointed to the office of Shogun while they held the actual power of the government. Yoritsune was a son of Regent Fujiwara Michi-iye who married Yoritomo's sister. The ex-Emperor Gotoba was displeased at the audacious predominance of Hojo in the government and determined to again secure the sole power to the Throne. In 1221 A.D., he forced the 84th Emperor Juntoku (1211-1220 A.D.) to transfer the Throne to Emperor Chukyo, and issued an ex-Emperor's edict for the over-throw of Hojo Yoshitoki. He collected troops from the provinces near Kyoto for that purpose. Yoshitoki responded by sending up to Kyoto a large army commanded by his son Yasutoki. The Imperial troops were defeated, and Yoshitoki banished to the islands the three ex-Emperors Gotoba, Juntoku and Tsuchimikado, while the Court officials, who had supported and helped the ex-Emperor, were punished. Their property was confiscated and distributed among the deserving officers and men of the Shogunal army, who fought in this war which is known as that of "Shokyu."

After this war, Yoshitoki stationed two of his sons, Yasutoki and Tokifusa, in the North and South Rokuhara in Kyoto, to ensure peace in the Imperial capital and its neighbouring provinces. They also extended their power over the western provinces. From this time, the power of the Hojo was finally and firmly established.

On the death of Yoshitoki, Yasutoki succeeded to the Shogunal Regency in the Kamakura military government and in 1232 A.D., he prepared and promulgated a code of laws consisting of fifty-one articles. The laws in force up to this time were too few and too complicated for the administration, and the code newly prepared was for facilitating the enforcement of the old code. This new legislation is known in history as Tei-yei-Shiki-mo-ku and is the fundamental principle guiding military institutions in Japan.

XVII.

THE MONGOL INVASION.

After the first official mission to China had been sent, regular communication with that country was interrupted, but the Buddhist priests continued to visit there. Especially in the Kamakura period of the military government, when the priests of the Zen sect of Buddhism frequently exchanged visits.

The regency of Tokimune corresponded to the time when the Sung Dynasty of China was nearing its close. It was at this time the Mongols began to rise to power in the north, and gradually gaining strength, Temshin, the Mongol chief, and his son Ogotai brought the central and western portion of Asia under their sway, and advancing further west, also invaded Europe. Turning their attention in other directions they then conquered and destroyed the Kin race and succeeded in overthrowing the Sung Dynasty; next Korea was conquered and the Mongols followed it up with an attempt to conquer Japan.

In the reign of the ninetieth Emperor Kameyama (1260-1274 A.D.), in the fifth year of Bun-yei era (1268) the Mongol chief sent a mission composed of the conquered people of Korea demanding that Japan open communication. The phraseology of the official communication was insulting and Tokimune left it unanswered. Another mission for the same purpose was sent, but Tokimune refused to give an answer and placed the coasts under the strictest guard.

In 1274, the Mongols, who were then called the people of Yuen after the name of the new Dynasty they had established in China, sent out a great expedition against Japan. It was composed of nine hundred fighting vessels and the expedition invaded the islands of Iki and Tsushima. Further continuing their advance the Yuen invaders opened an attack against the city of Hakata in the province of Chikuzen. The men of the district offered a stubborn resistance against the invaders, and as good fortune had it a great storm visited the coast just at that time, and the enemy's vessels were destroyed.

In the following year (1275 A.D.) the Yuen government of China sent another mission to this country, but Tokimune ordered the members of the mission to be killed. He then issued orders to Dazaifu and the provincial authorities to strengthen the coast guards, and he also set himself to work to send an expedition to the Korean Peninsula.

But the Yuen government again invaded this country with an army of one hundred thousand, which was commanded by Hanbunko and other generals. Ten thousand Koma or Korean troops acted as guides. The invaders first attacked the island of Iki, and then pressed on to Hakata where the defenders held out for two months. The would-be invaders were not permitted to land. On the night of the last day of the 7th month, another great storm suddenly began to blow and again the enemy's vessels were overturned and destroyed. Many were drowned and those who escaped death in the water were caught and killed. Thus the army of the invaders was practically annihilated. This is called the war of Koan era.

XVIII.

ORIGIN OF THE BUSHIDO.—FINE ARTS DURING THE KAMAKURA PERIOD.

To be loyal to the master and to uphold military honour have ever been the guiding principle for the people of Japan. Life is held subordinate to the Emperor and the state. The military class of the Kwanto or Eastern Provinces were always noted for bravery and efficiency in the time of war.

Yoritomo having observed how the sons of the Taira family, by allowing themselves to be influenced by the effeminacy of the Court life, had invited their own downfall, taught his men to value habits of simplicity and frugality, and encouraged them to esteem and follow the principle of fidelity and uprightness in their conduct. He made them concentrate their energy on acquiring skill in the use of arms and also led them to attach the highest value to their personal honour. The highest standards defining the relations of the servant toward the master were cultivated at this time. Moral derelicts became fewer and the usage came into vogue of self inflicting punishment for wrong-doing without waiting for the action to be taken by the authorities, usually in the form of the voluntary act of suicide. This sentiment was strongly supported and upheld by the sense of personal honour that permeated the rank and file of the Army. Shame was insufferable for the military, and the moral law taken from the code of honour which was the guiding principle for those of the soldier class is now known as "Bushido." The spirit and essence of that doctrine is the Yamato Damashii or the soul of Yamato. Several hundred men killed themselves at the same time upon the fall of Hojo. This may serve to show how faithfully the principle of Bushido was upheld at that time. Those men in dying by their own hand went through the recognized process usually known as **Seppuku.**

In addition to the great encouragement extended by the Kamakura government and the promotion of moral worth among the soldier class, remarkable progress was also realized in the arts and crafts of the country at this time.

In paintings of purely Japanese style, such masters as Tosa Mitsunaga, Sumiyoshi Keion, and Fujiwara Nobusane adorned the period, while the

Chinese school of painting of the Sung and Yuen periods was also widely esteemed and studied.

In architecture, the Tang style of China was replaced by the Sung school, and quite a change was made, not only in the Buddhist temples of the Zen sect, but even also in the style of private residences.

In sculpture, Unkei and his son Jinkei established their reputation by their skill as the sculptors of Buddhist images.

A famous potter, named Toshiro Kagemasa, went to China to learn the art of ceramics and brought it home with him. Sword-smiths also made specially noteworthy progress in their art, on account of encouragement extended to them by the needs of the times. Such great masters among sword-smiths as Yoshimitsu, Masamune, and Yoshihiro flourished in this period.

XIX.

REVIVAL OF IMPERIAL POWER UNDER EMPEROR GODAIGO.—THE ERA OF KEMMU.

The 88th Emperor Gosaga (1243-1246 A.D.) was succeeded by his son Gofukakusa (1247-1259 A.D.) and he, in turn, was succeeded by his brother Kameyama (1260-1274 A.D.) Rivalries began to exist among the Imperial princes and the conflicting interests of the two rivals were both strongly supported by politicians.

The direct lineage of the Emperor Gofukakusa came to be known as the Kameyama or Daikakuji line and when Sadatoki, son of Tokimune, was the Kamakura Regent, he found it to his personal advantage to foster these rivalries.

Emperor Godaigo (1319-1338 A.D.) who was a wise sovereign, took great interest in the welfare of his people. Seeing that Sadatoki's son Takatoki was weak and incompetent the Emperor determined to restore the actual power of government to the Throne in pursuance of a will left by the ex-Emperor Gotoba. He quietly went to work to carry out his resolution but his plans were discovered by Takatoki before it had materialized and in 1331 the Emperor was banished to the Island of Oki.

Emperor Kogen was then placed on the Throne in Kyoto. This was followed by a rising for the Imperial cause, led by Kusunoki Masashige in the Province of Kawachi; and also by the Imperial Prince Morinaga who had his headquarters in the Province of Yoshino. Akamatsu Narimura also rose up in arms in the Province of Harima in the interest of the Imperial cause. His strength was quite considerable.

All these attempts were directed against the Kamakura government. Emperor Godaigo, hearing of these risings, came out of his banishment in Oki, and landing on the shores of the Hooki Province, he placed himself under the protection of Nawa Nagatoshi. Nitta Yoshisada led his troops from the Province of Kotsuke and invaded Kamakura. Takatoki was defeated, and killed himself together with hundreds of his kinsmen. The power of the Hojo family ended, in the 6th month of 1323 A.D., Emperor Godaigo now proceeded to Kyoto and dethroned the Emperor Kogen who had been raised to the Throne by the Hojo.

The following year commenced the Kemmu era and the political change then effected has come to be known as the Kemmu Revival.

XX.

TWO RIVAL COURTS OF THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

The 96th Emperor Godaigo succeeded in restoring the power of the government to the Throne chiefly through the support of those belonging to the military class, but they were left unrewarded for the service, and the civil officials began to wield more power than the military. Consequently the latter became disaffected and began to seek a revival of the military government.

Observing the tendency Ashikaga Takauji determined to revive the hegemony of the old Minamoto family, and establishing himself at Kamakura rose in rebellion against the Imperial authority. This was a signal for the men of arms to enlist themselves under his flag. The Emperor ordered Nitta Yoshisada, Kitabatake Akiiye, Kusunoki Masashige, Nawa Nagatoshi and other generals to lead their troops against Ashikaga Takauji, but none of them was successful and all those generals were killed in battle.

Takauji now came up to Kyoto, and imprisoned the Emperor Godaigo, placing on the Throne a younger brother of the ex-Emperor Kogen with the title of Emperor Komei. The Emperor Godaigo, however, effected his escape from his confinement and secretly went to Yoshino, where he began to hold his own court. This was in 1336 A.D. and thus the rival courts of the North and of the South came into existence.

The Court of the lineage of Daikakuji was in Yoshino and was the Southern Court, while that of the lineage of Jimei-in was in Kyoto and Kamakura as the Northern Court.

The civil and military services being divided between the two courts and there were constant small wars.

This state of affairs lasted for fifty-seven years (1336-1392 A.D.).

XXI.

THE ASHIKAGA SHOGUNATE.—CIVILIZATION OF THE HIGASHIYAMA PERIOD.

While Takauji and his son Yoshinori were the Shoguns, a state of war prevailed between the rival courts of the North and the South, and the power of the Shogunate was by no means completely established. But by the time of the third Shogun Yoshimitsu, the reconciliation of both courts having been effected and the country placed under one Imperial authority, the system of the Shogunal government was also placed on a unified basis. The system adopted by Takauji for his military government was the same with a few exceptions as that of Yoritomo's Kamakura Shogunate.

The fundamental code consisting of seventeen articles which was drawn up by Takauji was called the Kemmu Shiki-moku and was modelled after that of the Kamakura government of Yoritomo.

Yoshimitsu, on the successful suppression of civil strife, concentrated the power of government in his Shogunate. He built his mansion in Muromachi in Kyoto, and his government came to be known as the Muromachi Shogunate. He also constructed another building at Hokusan (North Hill) which was known as the Golden Edifice.

At the time of Shogun Yoshimasa, disputes arose between two of the families holding principal office over the question of succession. This was further complicated by a difference of opinion concerning the succession to the Shogunal title. So rival interests began to clash and disputes culminated in armed hostility. Kyoto was converted into a battle ground and the strife lasted for eleven years. This is called the war of the Onin era.

During this time Yoshimasa erected Silver Hall at Higashiyama (East Hill) where he indulged in luxurious living. Tea ceremony was his favourite pastime. He was fond of old pictures and other objects of art. Encouragement was thus extended to painting, architecture, gold lacquer work, metal carving and other branches of art. It was at this period that great masters in painting such as Meicho (also known as Chodensu), Josetsu, Shubun, Shokei (also known as Keishoki), Shinso (Soami) and others flourished and adorned the time with their simple but dignified style, embodying the inspiration of the Zen Sect of Buddhism, while Kano Motonobu amalgamated the characteristics of the two schools of Chinese and Japanese painting and originated a style of his own which has come to be known as the Kano school. Tosa Mitsunobu created an epoch in the pure Japanese style of painting. In architecture, the style of halls, alcoves and tea-ceremony chambers received quite an inspiration from the Zen Sect of Buddhism and considerable progress was attained. Sculpture was advanced by Goto Yuji with his master style in metal which was employed in sword mountings. In other branches of art, such as gold lacquer, the highest skill was attained and has since come to be known as the Hikashiyama production. In ceramics, Shousui Gorodayu had learned the art in China and brought it home with him. Great armour-makers such as Mineyasu and Nobuiye of the Myochin school produced their masterpieces at this period.

In literature the decline experienced since the Kamakura Period revived. Literary attainments had been cultivated by priests of the Zen Sect and Priest Genkei now introduced a new theory, while Shiren wrote his Buddhist essay known as Genkyo Shakusho. Proficiency in Chinese poetry and literature was attained by not a few of the men of the period. Such names as Kitabatake Chikafusa, Ichijo Kaneyoshi, and Urabe Kenko were the luminaries in the literary world of this period.

XXII.

CIVIL WAR

After the war of the Onin Era, the territorial, or feudal chiefs, returned to their own provinces and assumed complete autonomy in their respective territories. They paid little attention to the order of the central government. The Shogunal authority and power first went into the hands of ministers, and their power was again removed to their retainers. A struggle for supremacy established the rule that "Might is right." The whole country was in an unsettled condition during this period until such powerful generals as Ota and Toyotomi appeared on the scene. For over one hundred years, commotion prevailed throughout the country. This period is known as that of Civil Wars.

The rivalries of the two Ministers of the Shogunate, in raising puppet shoguns of their own choice, resulted in dissensions and disputes among their own kinsmen. The state of war, which was the result of internal strife among many different interests, involved the country in constant dread. Peace was unknown for many years and, finally, Ota Nobunaga defeated the Shogun Yoshiteru in Kyoto, resulting in the fall of the Ashikaga Shogunate (1573 A.D.). This Shogunate had fifteen shoguns, and the period of their power lasted for two hundred and thirty-five years (1348-1573 A.D.).

XXIII.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH CHINA UNDER THE MING DYNASTY.—JAPANESE PIRATES INVADE CHINA.—TRADE AND COMMUNICATION WITH THE COUNTRIES OF THE WEST.—THE COMING OF CHRISTIANITY.

After the time of the Mongol invasion, communication with China was suspended for a while. But international relations with that country were re-opened in the time of the founder of the Ashikaga Shogunate. Takauji was a great believer in Buddhism and built a temple in Kyoto which was called the Tenriuji. While he was building this temple, he sent a misson to China for trade purposes, and Chinese valuables were imported. The vessels used for this purpose afterwards became known as the Tenriuji ships, as they were chiefly engaged in bringing home from China precious things for use in the temple. Many priests went to China on board these vessels. After this, during the Ming Rule in China, the members of the Ouchi family, of Suwo province, were principally engaged in the China trade, while those of the family of Sō, in Tsushima, were chiefly the traders with Korea. About this time, the pirates in Kyushu and a band of malcontents often attempted raids on the coasts of China and Korea. They became known in that country as Japanese pirates, and proved to be a terror to the Chinese authorities. The founder of the Ming Dynasty of China officially approached the Shogun Yoshimitsu demanding the cessation of the raids of these marauders.

Just about the time the Japanese pirates visited the coast of China, Portuguese came for the first time and landed at Tanagushima Island off the Province of Satsuma. Firearms were then introduced through the Portuguese. This was in 1543 A.D. in the reign of the Emperor Gonara, and was the commencement of communications with the countries of the Occident. Then followed the first coming of the Spaniards. These people from the West were called by our people the Nambanjin (or the southern barbarians). Commercial profit was their chief attraction to this country, and Hirato, in the Province of Hizen, formed the trade center at that time; but afterwards it was removed to Nagasaki. With the opening of trade with the countries of the West, the Jesuit missionaries found their way into this country. They were led by Francis Xavier and commenced their work of evangelization in Satsuma, Bungo, Suwo and other places, permission being granted to them by the chiefs of those districts. Before many years had elapsed, the labours of the Jesuits were well rewarded by securing a number of followers. In Kyoto itself, the Shogun Yoshiteru embraced the Jesuit faith, while Ota Nobunaga, who overthrew the Ashikaga Shogunate, erected a Jesuit church in Kyoto, and the religion had a large following in the provinces bordering on Yamashiro in which Kyoto is located.

During the Tensho Era, Omura Sumitada and Arima Harunobu, the feudal chiefs of Hizen, sent an official mission to Rome, which was received in audience by Pope Gregory XIII. Official correspondence and gifts were exchanged. After this, in 1613 A.D., Date Masamune, the great feudal chief of the Province of Mutsu, dispatched one of his retainers, Shiguro Rokuyemon, to Rome for the purpose of making investigations concerning the countries of the West.

When Toyotomi Hideyoshi came into power as the military administrator of the country, he was informed that the Jesuit missionaries had political designs in addition to evangelical work, and, finding evidence of this attitude, he ordered the Jesuit temple built by Nobunaga in Kyoto to be demolished, and several thousand followers of the Jesuit faith were put to death. He then strictly prohibited the propagation of that religion. This policy was followed also in the Tokugawa Shogunate, and it finally resulted in the Shimabara rebellion which was started by the Jesuit followers.

XXIV.

COUNTRY UNIFIED.—OTA NOBUNAGA AND TOYOTOMI HIDEYOSHI.

Since the Onin Era, the country had been divided. The conflicting elements were constantly at war among themselves, but the country was brought under a unified system by Ota Nobunaga and Toyotomi Hideyoshi. The former first defeated Imagawa Yoshimoto and established his military power in the neighbouring provinces. Emperor Ogimachi sent a secret mission to Nobunaga, commanding him to undertake the work of restoring the actual power and control to the Throne. Just at this time, the Shogun, Yoshiteru, who was in power, was assassinated and his brother, Yoshiaki, came to Nobunaga, seeking his protection. With the successor to the Shogunate under his wing, Nobunaga entered Kyoto at the head of his troops (1568 A.D.) and there formally established him in office. Peace was then restored in Kyoto for the first time in many years. Nobunaga effected repairs to the Imperial Palace, which had been neglected and increased the amount of the civil list. He also extended munificent help to impoverished officials of the Court.

Upon restoring peace in Kyoto and the neighbouring provinces, Nobunaga built his own castle at Azuchi in the Province of Omi. It was after which time that the art of fortification construction made considerable progress. He then sent one of his lieutenants, Shibata Katsuiye, to the northern provinces to restore order, while another of his lieutenants, Hideyoshi, was dispatched to the central provinces for the same purpose. Nobunaga himself, in conjunction with Tokugawa Iyeyasu, invaded and defeated Takeda Katsuyori, in the Province of Kai. Upon request from Hideyoshi, in 1582 A.D., for reinforcements for the purpose of reducing the power of the Mori family in Central Japan, Nobunaga entered Kyoto, followed by his son, Nobutada, when he was killed by one of his lieutenants, Akechi Mitsuhide, who rose in rebellion against him.

Upon receiving the report, Hideyoshi at once conclude peace with Mori Terumoto, and, with his troops thus released, he met and defeated the rebel chief Mitsuhide at Yamazaki. He then appointed Nobunaga's grandson, Hidenobu, to the office made vacant by the death of his grandfather. Hideyoshi's power was now in the ascendancy. He built his castle in Osaka, and it was considered to be the strongest fortification of the day. After this, Hideyoshi sent his troops to the north-western provinces and to the islands of Shikoku and Kyushu, and restored peace in all of those places. He then turned his attention to the eastern provinces, and when they were brought under his power the provinces in the northeast also acknowledged his authority. The islands of Loochu and Yezo also came under Hideyoshi's suzerainty and the whole country was brought under a united system of administration (1590 A.D.).

Hideyoshi's attention was concentrated on the work of administration. He reformed the system of governing the cultivated areas and of currency. National finance was placed on a solid basis. Five governors were appointed at the head of each of the five separate branches of administration. At this time notable improvements and adjustments in the system of administration were effected. Hideyoshi lived a life of luxury, and his fondness for art resulted in the encouragement extended to painting, sculpture and architecture. Gold lacquer, ceramics and casting of metals also showed a remarkable improvement and many master artists and craftsmen lived in that period. The most notable feature in art and other productions was the boldness of design. This distinctive style has since become known as that of the Momoyama period. The arts of painting, sculpture and gold lacquer were truly applied in decorative architecture works, which was also a distinctive feature of the time.

XXV.

THE INVASION OF KOREA.

In 1592 A.D., a rupture occurred in the relations of Japan with Korea. Hideyoshi gave the vice-regal office, known as Kampaku, to his adopted son, Hidetsugu, in order that he might take command of an expeditionary army to Korea. He went to Nagoya in the Province of Hizen, where he established the headquarters of the expedition. Hideyoshi's army, upon landing at Fusan, quickly advanced, overcoming all resistance. Seoul and Pingyang were soon occupied by the troops. The King of Korea fled from the country to seek the help of China. Two of the Korean princes were taken captives by Kato Kiyomasa's army, which advanced as far as Olankai. The Ming Dynasty of China sent reinforcements to Korea, but they were met by the Japanese troops at Pingyang and defeated. Further victory over the Chinese troops was gained at Hekiteikan. Then the Ming Emperor of China sent a mission to sue for peace and the war was stopped. But upon discovering a breach of faith on the part of the Chinese Ruler, Hideyoshi again sent out an expedition to Korea in 1597 A.D. This war extended to the following year, and Hideyoshi died of illness in the eighth month of the same year (1598 A.D.), without seeing the final result. In accordance with his will, the army was withdrawn from Korea. The time spent in the two expeditions to Korea extended over seven years.

XXVI.

THE BATTLE OF SEKIGAHARA.—ORIGIN OF TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE.—FALL OF THE TOYOTOMI FAMILY.

After the death of Hideyoshi, political power showed a tendency to gravitate toward Tokugawa Iyeyasu. Discord prevailed among the generals who had fought under Hideyoshi and they divided up into factions. Ishida Mitsunari, who formerly was in the closest confidence of Hideyoshi and wielded great influence, as his favourite, formed an alliance with Uyesugi Kagekatsu to rise up simultaneously in the east and the west against Tokugawa Iyeyasu for the purpose of overthrowing him in the interests of the Toyotomi family. In 1600 A.D., Kagekatsu rose in rebellion at Aizu and against him Iyeyasu sent a strong force. This diverson was taken advantage of by Ishida Mitsunari who advanced his troops from the west. On receipt of this intelligence, Iyeyasu withdrew his troops from the east and advanced westward toward Kyoto. On the 15th day of September, (1600 A.D.), the two hostile armies met at Sekigahara in the Province of Mino. The combined strength of both armies is computed at one hundred and sixty thousand. Hotly contested engagements for half a day found both sides still equally balanced, when Kobayakawa Hideaki, of the western army, went over to the eastern army. His treachery caused the collapse of the western army, and Tokugawa Iyeyasu now became the undisputed master of the whole political situation.

In 1603 A.D., Iyeyasu received formal appointment from the Throne to the office of Shogun and established the seat of his government in Yedo (or Tokyo). He was at once firm and considerate in his policy and soon established himself in strong favour with all of the feudal chiefs, or Daimyos. He was in power for two years, and retired in favour of his son, Hidetada, who succeeded him as Shogun. On Iyeyasu's retirement, he took up his abode in Sunpu (now Shidzuoka), and all the important affairs of state were referred to him.

After the battle of Sekigahara, the family of Toyotomi was reduced to the rank of ordinary Daimyo, or feudal lord, but there were not a few adherents among the feudal chiefs of the family of Toyotomi who were ready to rise in support of that family. When Hideyori grew up, he idealized the restoration of the power of government to his own family and his mother, known as Yodogimi, agreed with him. With the support of her favourite retainer, Ono Harunaga, Hideyori rose in arms against the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1614 A.D. Many samurai from different parts of the country came and joined his army. Iyeyasu, at the head of his feudal chiefs, invested the castle at Osaka with his troops. Peace was soon concluded and the outer line of defense of that castle was permanently destroyed and the moat filled up in accordance with the terms of peace then concluded. The conclusion of peace was destined to be short lived, for in the year following Hideyori again rose in arms, but was completely defeated in the fifth month, when he, and his mother, killed themselves and by their deaths the Family of Toyotomi passed out of existence.

Iyeyasu now promulgated a code consisting of thirteen articles governing the military profession, and another code of seventeen articles governing the civil officials in the service of the Imperial Court. Legislation governing the Buddhist priesthood was also promulgated by him.

Before this, upon the termination of the Battle of Sekigahara, Iyeyasu devoted his attention to strengthening his hold over the feudal chiefs, or Daimyos. Those who had supported the western army had their territory either reduced or confiscated in order that it might be divided among the supporters of the Tokugawa's army. He also paid special attention to the distribution of the daimyos throughout the country. The principle purpose of the distribution was that of keeping a check on those who were not believed to be in full sympathy with the Tokugawa Government. All the strategic points were given to the members of the Tokugawa family or to those whose allegiance was beyond any doubt. Those Daimyos who used to be his colleagues before he came into power were removed to distant provinces, and smaller but more faithful Daimyos were placed in the vicinities as a check against any designs they might have against the Tokugawa Shogunate. The policy of playing off one against another among the Daimyos was followed by the Tokugawa Shogunate. Every effort of the Government was made to prevent any of the Daimyos growing abnormally strong and powerful. Those who were invested with official power were refused a large amount of income, while those possessed of a large income from their territories were kept away from official authority. The wives and children of a feudal chief were required always to be in Yedo, while the chief himself who had to attend to the administration of his own territory was allowed to be in Tokyo every alternate year. This system of dividing the time of the Daimyo between Yedo and his own territory was one of the features of the administration of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

Iyeyasu had the Imperial Palace almost rebuilt, and increased the civil list. He also made Court officials of those possessed of incomes from their own territories. Every consideration was apparently shown for the Court and its officials; but the actual government, the Shogunate carefully reserved to itself. It was not until the time of the Third Shogun, Iyemitsu, however, that the governmental system of the Tokugawa Shogunate was firmly established with practical working power over all the territorial chiefs, or Daimyos.

XXVII.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—THE SHIMABARA REBELLION.

Shogun Iyeyasu sent the chief of the So family, of Tsushima, on a mission to Korea, and as a result the Ruler of that country began to send his tributary missions to this country in 1608 A.D. The islands of Loochu became incorporated into the territory of the Shimazu family of Satsuma in 1609 A.D. No official relations were held with China, but its trading vessels constantly came to Nagasaki to engage in commercial transactions.

Dutchmen came to Hirado in 1608 A.D. and Shogun Iyeyasu permitted them to engage in trade. The captain and crew of the vessel in which they came, and an Englishman by the name of Will Adams, who also came in the same ship, were invited into the presence of the Shogun, and through them he came into possession of information concerning foreign countries. English vessels also followed the Dutch, and they were allowed to engage in trade, but the jealousy of the Dutch traders finally succeeded in causing the Government to forbid the coming of both English and other European traders to this country. In those days, the people of the country were very enterprising, and they visited China, Annan, Siam, Luzon and Java. The Japanese ships sent there for trade were licensed vessels called Goshuinbune, which means vessels possessed of red seals of the Government.

It was about this time that Yamada Nagamasa, a native of the province of Tsuruga, went to Siam and helped the King to put down the rebellion. Hamada Yahei, of Nagasaki, went to Formosa about the same time and upheld the honour of Japan by defeating the Dutchmen in that island.

The propagation of the Jesuit sect of Christianity had been forbidden by Hideyoshi, and Iyeyasu also followed the same policy. But with every trading vessel came a Jesuit missionary and by the time of the Third Shogun, Iyemitsu, the coming of the Spanish and Portuguese ships was strictly interdicted. Embargo was placed also on those going to foreign countries. The building of large-sized vessels was forbidden. All the ports were closed to foreign communication. Nagasaki, alone, was kept open to the Dutch. No other foreigner was allowed to come into the country. Those followers of the Jesuit who refused to give up their religious faith were severely punished.

From early days, there were many followers of the Jesuits in Kyushu. Shimabara was the center of that faith. Many of those who had fought under the flag of Konishi Yukinaga, who was one of the powerful generals of Hideyoshi, also lived in this place. In 1637 A.D., a rumour of the death of Shogun Iyemitsu was started, and, taking advantage of this incident, the followers of the Jesuits who were in Amakusa, selected one of their own youths as an angel sent from Heaven and, with him at their head, crossed to the Province of Hizen. Upon landing, they seized and occupied the castle of Shimabara. Here they rose in rebellion 30,000 strong. The Shogun, Iyemitsu, sent Itakura Shigemasa to punish them and at first the rebels offered most stubborn resistance, often being successful. The Shogun troops were finally reinforced by Matsudaira Nobutsuna, who was sent out vested with authority to take command of the troops to be supplied by the feudal chiefs of Kyushu. The rebellion was suppressed in the following year and the embracing of Christianity by the Japanese was most strictly forbidden. No foreigner, except the Dutch, Chinese and Koreans, was permitted to come to Nagasaki and the country was entirely closed to foreign relations.

XXVIII.

THE COUNTRY UNDER THE TOKUGAWA GOVERNMENT.

At the time of the Fifth Shogun, Tsunayoshi, an unfavourable change came over the Government. He at first seemed to take great interest in the work of administration and many reforms were effected during the early part of his tenure of office. But later he ceased to take any interest in political affairs and began to indulge in luxurious and sensual habits, followed by a slackening of discipline and the draining of the national treasury.

His successor, Iyenobu, secured the service of Arai Hakuseki and set him to work to remove the existing evils in the government. Amendments were introduced in the regulations governing the foreign trade in Nagasaki, whereby the excessive outflow of gold from the country was prevented. A new system for the tribute from Korea was inaugurated. The number of Imperial princes with hereditary privileges was increased. All these reforms were among the conspicuous results of the new government upon the advice of Arai Hakuseki. Unfortunately, the tenures of office of Shogun Iyenobu and of his son were not long enough to fully carry out the policy of reform contemplated by him.

When the Eighth Shogun, Yoshimune, came into power, he secured the services of Hakuseki's schoolmate, Muro Kiuso, as his adviser. Frugal habits, coupled with the cultivation of a martial spirit, were encouraged, while the effeminacy was strongly condemned. The evil tendencies that existed since the Genroku Era were considerably arrested. The embargo on the importation of foreign books was removed to a certain extent, and the introduction of Western knowledge was encouraged. A scholar by the name of Aoki Bunzo was sent by the Government to Nagasaki to study Dutch literature.

Shogun Yoshimune also extended encouragement to the productive industries. Sericulture was started in different provinces. Sweet potatoes were cultivated in all of the south-western provinces for the purpose of checking the importation of sugar from abroad. The cultivation in different districts of tobacco, indigo and other agricultural products received strong encouragement from the Government.

The judicial system of the country also received the careful attention of Yoshimune. A regular and definite system in the administration of justice was founded. It was at this time that O-oka Yechizennokami, who is known as the Solomon of Japan, lived to adorn the judiciary with his wise, impartial and practical judgment. Shogun Yoshimune was in power for thirty years and, during that time, the finance of the Shogunate was greatly improved, while the people were allowed to enjoy the full benefits of their own labours. Perfect peace reigned all over the country and the people were in enjoyment of all its blessings. The period is historically known as the Administration of the Kyoho Era, and Yoshimune is held up as one of the best and wisest of the Tokugawa Shoguns.

In the times of the two shoguns that successively followed Yoshimune, a collapse gradually set in. The Government ceased to show competency. The Shogun's kinsmen monopolized the power; bribery became rampant; taxes were exorbitantly exacted, and corruption was deeply rooted in the system of government. As a consequence, the power of the Shogunate began to decline. When Iyenari came into power as the Shogun, he appointed Matsudaira Sadanobu, Lord of Shirakawa, one of his principal ministers, and, through him, the old habits of frugality and of attaching importance to military accomplishments were revived. Bad habits were condemned and rooted out. The feudal chiefs were ordered to encourage and promote sericulture, and to introduce a financial system in order to provide against natural calamities. The Shohei School in Yedo was made a Government institution, corresponding to a modern college or university. Education thus encouraged and reforms introduced in other respects, visible improvements in social conditions were realized.

This period is remembered in history as the Kansei Administration. Upon retirement from office of the wise reformer Sadanobu, the Shogun began to lose his interest in Government and the power of the Shogunate again began to show signs of decline. Just at this time, reports of menace to the country from abroad reached the central Government and when Mizuno Yechizennokami tried to introduce reforms on the basis of the Kansei administration, in order to be prepared against emergencies, he made an utter failure.

In 1853, Commodore Perry, with his squadron, came to this country, which visit inspired the whole country with feelings of uneasiness; an anti-Shogunal movement was started by the Exclusionists and Imperialists, and the country became greatly agitated.

XXIX.

CIVILIZATION UNDER THE TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE.—SCIENCE, LITERATURE, ARTS AND CRAFTS OF THE PERIOD.

Shogun Tokugawa Iyeyasu, recognizing the importance of education in governing the country, extended every possible encouragement to literary culture. He invited and received the services of such scholars as Fujiwara Seikwa and Hayashi Doshun, and had them teach the Chinese classics. He also had old literature reprinted in type, and from this time a remarkable progress in national education was realized. In the 17th century of the Christian era, there appeared such great scholars as Nakaye Toju, in Omi Province, Yamasaki Ansai and Ito Jinsai, in Kyoto, Arai Hakuseki, Muro Kiuso, Ogiu Sorai and others in Yedo. They were great Chinese scholars and the literature of China began to be assiduously studied.

About this time, Tokugawa Mitsukuni, Lord of Mito Province, started a kind of college in Yedo. It was known as Shokokwan and where he gathered a number of scholars and engaged them in compiling and editing the history of the nation.

Along with the spread of Chinese literature, Mitsukuni's contemporary, a priest by the name of Keichiu, engaged himself in the study of national literature. The cult thus originated by that priest soon found a following, and a scholar of this school, Kitamura Kigin, was officially employed by the Government. Such great names as Kamo Mabuchi, Moto-ori Norinaga, and Hirata Atsutane adorned their time, by their knowledge and reputation, as the literati of national classics, and the two schools of Chinese and national literature stood as rivals.

In painting, Kano Tannin was a luminary in the early part of this period. In the 17th century of the Christian era, Ogata Koriu, with his great genius, originated a new school of art. Another school of painters, known as the popular school, also produced clever artists such as Iwasa Matahei, Hishikawa Moronori, Miyakawa Choshun, Nishikawa Sukenobu and others. In later times, Katsushika Hokusai was a brilliant star of this school in Yedo. Maruyama Okyo of Kyoto and Tani Buncho of Yedo are also among the well-known artists, and from among their pupils many clever painters were produced.

In sculpture, the name of Hidari Jingoro stands prominent in the earlier part of this period. He was a genius in wood carving. The descendents of Goto Yujo, who adorned the Muromachi period of the Ashikaga Shogunate, with his master-pieces in metal chiseling, made sword mountings their specialty, and the skill in this line was carefully preserved and transmitted to posterities.

In the art of gold lacquer, Honnami Koyetsu and his following adorned the first part of this period. In the 17th century, Ogata Koriu originated his own school on a new basis, which he called by his own name—in the Koriu style.

In ceramics, Kyoto produced such masters as Ninsei and Kenzan, while the kilns of Kutani, Karatsu, Arita, Banko, Satsuma, Seto, and others all produced masterpieces of characteristic excellence.

In textile fabrics, the art of weaving crepe was first introduced by China in the 16th century and a remarkable degree of progress having been made, such fabric as Hamachirimen, or crepe of Hama, was abundantly produced. Woollen fabrics were made in Kyoto in the early part of the 17th century, and velvet in the middle of the same century. Habutaye was also produced in the middle of the 17th century.

XXX.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE AND DUTCH LITERATURE.—THE COMING OF THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

In the early part of the 19th century of the Christian era, the Russians came and frequently asked to be permitted to engage in trade with the people, and upon being refused, they began taking high-handed measures in the Hokkaido, sometime bombarding the sea coast. Other foreign vessels also visited our shores. Some of their sailors engaged in riotous acts in Nagasaki, and the Tokugawa Government was obliged to issue instructions to the feudal chiefs to lose no time in driving away by force any foreign vessels that might be observed. Coast defense then became a topic of political importance, and many advocated the policy of seclusion by forbidding foreigners to come to this country. But there were others who had studied Dutch literature who stood in opposition to the policy of seclusion.

It was only the Dutch students who were acquainted with the state of affairs prevailing in the Occidental countries. The first knowledge of the West in this country dates from the time when Arai Hakuseki took notes of what he learnt from an Italian who had drifted to Japan. The Eighth Shogun Yoshimune relaxed to some extent the embargo on the importation of foreign books, which used to be very strictly carried out. He went so far as to send to Nagasaki Aoki Konyo to study Dutch in that city, and from that time Dutch literature was gradually introduced into this country. The principle subject of study through that language was medicine. About the middle of the 19th century there appeared such scholars as Takano Choyei, Watanabe Kazan and others who had studied subjects other than medicine through the Dutch language. Conditions in the Western countries thus became known to the scholars, as well as those interested in politics. With the introduction of a knowledge of the West, the futility of remaining shut up from foreign intercourse was recognized. Western science in all its various branches was assiduously studied, and the gunnery and military tactics of the West were first introduced into this country by the students of the Dutch language.

In 1853 A.D., Commodore Perry arrived at Uraga with his American squadron and demanded that Japan permit of trade with America. The Government of Yedo was completely surprised by the sudden appearance of the American fleet. Commodore Perry was asked to leave the country, with a promise on the part of the Tokugawa Government to give him a definite reply in the following year. Now, the coast defense was attended to with all possible haste, and the particulars concerning the arrival of the American fleet were reported to the Imperial Court in Kyoto, while the Daimyos were consulted on the new development. The action on the part of the Yedo Government, which had been perfectly autocratic in its administration, was construed as a confession of weakness and its power was the more rudely shaken. The feudal chiefs now ceased to pay much attention to orders from the Yedo Government. Perry came, as promised, in the first month of the following year. The opposition to opening of the country to foreign intercourse was headed by Tokugawa Nariaki, Lord of Mito, who had a large number of supporters among the Daimyos. But in spite of the opposition, the Yedo Government decided to conclude a treaty of amity with America, and the two ports of Shimada and Hakodate were opened to foreigners for fuel and provisions for American vessels; but trade was not yet permitted. England, and Russia followed America, and the same privilege was given them. Holland, also, was accorded the same privilege. These arrangements made with foreign countries only increased the opposition.

In 1856, Townsend Harris was sent by the United States to conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation with this country. He came to Shimoda and requested audience with the Shogun. In the Imperial Court at Kyoto, the exclusionists who would have the country closed to foreign intercourse were in the ascendancy, and they were violently opposed to the policy of the Yedo Government. Just at this time, the question of a successor to the Shogunal office kept the Yedo Government in a state of uneasiness, by the rival interests. The question was finally solved by Ii Naosuke, the Lord of Hikone, who came to the office of the highest minister, vested with dictatorial authority. Under him, a temporary treaty with the United States was concluded in 1858, and five ports—Hakodate, Yokohama, Hiogo, Nagasaki and Niigata—were opened to foreign trade. Soon afterwards a similar treaty was concluded with Great Britain.

The opposition of the exclusionists had almost reached its height by this time, and Naosuke, was obliged to imprison a number of those opposed to the policy of the Shogunate. These men were punished with either banishment or death. This act of the Yedo Government has become known as the Punishment of the Ansei Era. The drastic measure of the Shogunate only strengthened the opposition, which reached a climax in the assassination in broad daylight of Naosuke, by those who had been the retainers of the Lord of Mito, but had severed their connection with him in order to save their master from being incriminated in the assassination of the minister.

XXXI.

RETURNING THE POWER OF GOVERNMENT TO THE THRONE.

When the weakened government of Yedo was pressed with foreign questions in the midst of violent opposition, the Emperor's sister was asked for in marriage with the new Shogun Iyemochi, and, permission having been granted by the Throne, the Yedo Government and the Imperial Court became united by nuptial relations. But at this time, many political agitators from different provinces came to Kyoto and started a movement against the Shogun. They were successful in their activities, and it became necessary for the Shogun himself to go to Kyoto. Upon his arrival there he received Imperial orders to effect reforms in the Shogunate and to carry out the policy of closing the country to foreigners. In 1863, Shogun Iyemochi formally received the Imperial command in Kyoto to close the country to foreign intercourse. The same command set a limit of time for carrying it out. It was fixed on the 10th day of the fifth month of the same year.

In 1864, the American, French, Dutch and British warships came to Hiogo at the same time and demanded ratification by the Emperor of the temporary treaty of 1858, and also demanded the hastening of the opening of Hiogo for foreign trade. The Imperial Court finally gave permission for the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, and the difficult problem of the country's foreign relations was thus solved.

When Keiki received commission as 15th Shogun of the Tokugawa Line, he was exalted in office with a very strong support from various quarters. But, unfortunately, this was soon followed by the demise of the Emperor Komei in 1867 and the Emperor Meiji succeeded to the Throne. Just at this time, one of the high court officials, Iwakura Tomomi, started a movement among his colleagues to obtain a secret Imperial edict, commanding the overthrow of the Tokugawa Government, by the Feudal Lords of Satsuma and Choshiu. Yamanouchi Yodo, the Lord of Tosa, sent his retainer Goto Shojiro, to persuade the new Shogun to resign his office and to return the full power of government to the Throne. Komatsu Tatewaki, an influential retainer of the Lord of Satsuma, also approached the new Shogun on the same subject. Keiki listened to their advice and abdicated in the 10th month, 1868 A.D. This was two hundred and sixty-five years after the first Shogun, Iyeyasu, received his commission, and six hundred and eighty-two years after the first military government was established by Yoritomo. With the abdication of the last Shogun of the Tokugawa line, the full actual power over the country was restored to the Throne.

XXXII.

RESTORATION OF IMPERIAL RULE.—WAR OF THE RESTORATION.

The abdication of Shogun Keiki was followed by an Imperial proclamation, in October and December, 1868, announcing the abrogation of the Shogunal government and the establishment of a new system of administration, with three great offices—prime minister, ministers, and councillors—responsible for the government of the country. Prince Arisugawa was appointed the Sosai, or the Prime Minister; Iwakura Tomomi, Tokugawa Keisho, Yamanouchi Yodo and others were appointed the Gitei, or ministers, and Saigo Takamori, Okubo Toshimichi, Kido Koiu and others, the Sanyo, or councillors. All the Imperial princes, court officials and the retainers of the feudal chiefs who had rendered distinguished service in effecting the restoration of the Imperial rule were rewarded with official appointments.

With the introduction of the new system, the feudal chiefs of Aizu and Kuwana lost their important office as Guards of the Imperial Court. Their position was that of military guardianship to the Throne. The loss of this office was a cause for series disaffection with them and they decided to rise against the feudal chiefs of Satsuma and Choshiu, with the retired Shogun at their head. Their troops actually advanced toward Kyoto, but they were met by the men of Satsuma and Choshiu at Fushimi and defeated. Keiki fled to Yedo by sea.

In the second month, Prince Arisugawa received a command from the Throne to start an expedition against the army of malcontents in the eastern districts. Saigo Takamori was appointed Chief of Staff. The army was composed of the troops of different daimyos and feudal lords. They advanced on Yedo by the two routes of the Tokaido and Tosando. Keiki took refuge in the Temple Kanyeiji of Uyeno, and finally retired from active life. He then sent one of his retainers, Katsu Awanokami, to the headquarters of the Imperial Army to apologize. The apology was accepted and the invasion of Yedo was stopped.

In the fourth month, the Imperial Army entered Yedo and the castle, warships and all war material were transferred to the Imperial Army headquarters. Keiki was compelled to live a life of retirement in Mito, and Iyesatos, of Tayasu, which was a branch of the Tokugawa family, was appointed successor to Keiki as the head of the central family of Tokugawa.

Among the retainers of the Tokugawa Shogunate, there were many who were opposed to the retirement of Keiki. They organized a band of armed men, calling themselves Shogitai, or the Regiment of Righteousness, and established their headquarters in the Temple Kanyeiji at Uyeno, while Otori Keisuke and his followers went to Shimotsuke, where they prepared themselves to fight the Imperial Army. Enomoto Buyo went to Hakodate with warships under his command, intending to oppose the Imperial Army. Matsudaira Yoho fortified himself in the castle at Wakamatsu in Aizu to resist the advance of the Imperials. But this resistance was all suppressed in the following year.

XXXIII.

THE MEIJI GOVERNMENT.—CONSTITUTIONAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

In the first year of the Meiji Era (1868 A.D.), the Emperor, in the presence of his important officials, assembled in the Shishinden Hall of the Palace, took oath before the Deities of Heaven and Earth, consisting of five articles as follows:

The Imperial Oath in Five Articles.

I. An assembly widely convoked shall be established, and thus great stress shall be laid upon public opinion.

II. The welfare of the whole nation shall be promoted by the continued efforts of both the governing and governed classes.

III. All subjects, civil and military officers, as well as other people shall do their best, and never grow weary in accomplishing their legitimate duties.

IV. Antiquated usages shall be abandoned; justice and righteousness shall regulate all actions.

V. Knowledge shall be sought all over the world, and thus shall be strengthened the foundations of the Imperial Polity.

This Imperial oath formed the guiding principle, and laid the foundation of the present form of constitutional government. In the eighth month, the Emperor formally ascended the Throne, and in the following month the new era of Meiji was installed. At this time, also, the custom of having one era for one reign was introduced. (Hitherto, the name of an era changed several times during a reign). The capital was removed to Yedo in the year following the accession to the Throne of the Meiji Emperor, and its name was changed to Tokyo.

But the feudal chiefs were still in possession of autonomic authority in their respective territories, and in order to place the administrative power and authority on a better basis, Kido Koin, of Choshiu, and Okubo Toshimichi, of Satsuma, prevailed upon their masters, who were the feudal chiefs, to voluntarily renounce their autonomic authority and return the same to the Throne. They were successful in their efforts, and in the second year of Meiji, the feudal chiefs of Satsuma, Choshiu, Tosa and Hizen surrendered their authority. This was soon followed by all the daimyos. The feudal chiefs were then made governors of their own places, subject to instructions from the Central Government. This form of local administration was called the Clan System. In 1871, that system was abolished, and replaced by the present form of prefectural administration, with the Prefect appointed by the Central Government.

Reforms were introduced in the old system, and the relationship of master and subject between the local chief and the people of the district ceased to exist. The three-class distinction of Peers, Shizoku (Samurai class), and commoners was introduced. The male population was required to cut their hair short, and even those of the Samurai class were forbidden to wear their swords. The Lunar calendar was replaced by the Gregorian system in 1873. In the same year, the system of military service by conscription was introduced. The prohibition of Christianity was removed, and the "notice" boards that were formerly seen in all the villages and other places throughout the country were taken down. Fresh knowledge of all the important branches of industry of the Occident was eagerly sought, and education was vigorously promoted on the new basis, and the condition of the people was greatly improved. Everything assumed a new aspect.

An official mission to foreign countries, composed of Iwakura Tomomi, Kido, Okubo and others, was sent out in 1873, and, during its absence, differences of opinion amongst the ministers of the government resulted in the resignations of Saigo, Itagaki, Soyejima and other ministers. With their retirement from office, a movement was started by them demanding the establishment of a national assembly, composed of members elected by the people. In 1875, the Government established the Senate, known as the Genroin. This was soon followed by the convening of an assembly of local governors to vote on affairs concerning local administration. In 1879, local assemblies were instituted on a self-governing basis. These political reforms were the preliminaries to a constitutional system of national government. When the proper moment arrived for instituting a constitutional form of government, the country was honoured by the Imperial Rescript of 1881, by which the Emperor was pleased to commit himself to a promise of convening a national assembly, commencing with 1890. The Government now began to make preparations for the new system of administration. In 1882, Count Ito was despatched to Europe to make the necessary investigation for instituting a constitutional form of government. He travelled through the countries of Europe, and paid special attention to the governmental system of Germany. Upon his return from Europe, in the following year, he devoted himself to the work of drafting the Constitution and of making the necessary preparations for introducing the new system of government on a constitutional basis. As the first step toward the consummation of the great work, a radical reform in the governmental system was effected, and the Imperial Cabinet was organized, composed of the Departments of State for the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Navy, Justice, Education, Agriculture and Commerce, and Communications. In 1888, the Emperor established the Privy Council as the highest advisory board, and in 1889 the Imperial Constitution was formally promulgated, together with the law of election of the members of the House of Representatives and the Law of the Houses. In 1890, the Imperial Diet was convoked for the first time, and this completed the constitutional form of government of this country.

XXXIV.

PROGRESS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM.

Ever since the birth of this nation, the country has continued to be governed successively by the Imperial Rulers of one unbroken lineage. In spite of national vicissitudes, brought about by the predominance of military elements, often resulting in internal wars and revolutionary commotions, the Throne was never violated and stood at the head of the whole country. The principle that the Imperial Family is co-existent with the nation on a lasting and permanent basis is deeply and firmly embodied in the history of Japan.

With the new order introduced in 1885 by the organization of the Imperial Cabinet, the administration of the country was placed on a firm basis. In 1889, the Imperial Constitution clearly defined the rights and obligations of the people, while the rights and liberty of subjects were practically guaranteed by the organization of a representative system of government in 1890, and the power and dignity of the Throne were made solid and immovable.

When the representative system of government was first introduced, there was considerable doubt that it could be successfully carried out. It was based upon the national character and experience of this country, which are entirely distinct from all others. It was doubted if the influence of the long history of this country, founded upon a principle entirely at variance with a democracy, could permit the new system to become a success. But the thirty years of history since the organization of the first Cabinet and twenty-five years of experience since the first session of the Imperial Diet show that the new system has not only been a success, but that some brilliant records have been made under a representative system of government.

The two great wars of 1894-5 and of 1904-5 were fought with success. Extraterritoriality was removed, and treaties with foreign countries were concluded on equal footing, while many other political events of importance—both national and international—occurred during that period. The Cabinet has changed seventeen times and the House of Representatives has been dissolved several times by Imperial Order, but none of these occurrences have shaken the foundations. Eleven general elections had already taken place, and the Imperial Diet has gone through thirty-four sessions. In 1900, the law of election was revised and the standard of franchise was extended from a property qualification of paying direct annual tax of fifteen yen to ten yen. The system of signed ballots was discontinued and replaced by an unsigned ballot. The system of election which was at first divided into small electoral districts was revised by extending the limit of constituencies on a much wider basis. Altogether the progress of constitutional government in this country has shown a wholesome development.

The change of cabinet since its first organization and the important political measures and events during the tenure of office of the respective cabinets are mentioned below:

First ITO CABINET: December, 1885—April, 1888.
  Privy Council organized.
  Regulations for maintenance of peace and order promulgated.

KURODA CABINET: April 1888—October, 1889.
  Imperial Constitution promulgated.

Pro tem SANJO CABINET: October, 1889.

First YAMAMOTO CABINET: October, 1889—May, 1891.
  First general election conducted.
  First session of Imperial Diet held.

First MATSUKATA CABINET: May, 1891—August, 1892.
  Second session of Diet: Dissolved.
  Second general election conducted.
  Third session of Diet held.

Second ITO CABINET: August, 1892—May, 1896.
  Fourth session of Diet.
  Fifth session of Diet: Dissolved.
  Third general election.

Sixth session of Diet: Dissolved.
Seventh session of Diet (Special).
War with China.
Treaties with Powers revised on principle of equality of footing.
Eighth session of Diet.
Tobacco Leaf Monopoly by Government introduced.

Pro tem KURODA CABINET: May—August, 1896.

Second MATSUKATA CABINET: September, 1896—December, 1897.
Tenth session of Diet.
Law of Suspension of the Press by the Government abrogated.
Gold standard introduced.
Eleventh session of the Diet: Dissolved.

Third ITO CABINET: January—May, 1898.
Fifth general election.
Twelfth session of the Diet: Dissolved.
Civil Code promulgated.
Commercial Code promulgated.
Law of election of members of the House of Representatives revised.
Regulations for maintenance of peace and order abrogated.

First OKUMA CABINET: June—October, 1898.
Sixth general election.

Second YAMAGATA CABINET: November, 1898—October, 1900.
13th Session of the Diet.
Land tax raised. Land value re-assessed.
Annual stipend to Members of both Houses increased.
Prefectural and other local systems of administration revised.
14th Session of the Diet.
Consular jurisdiction removed.
Treaties on equal footing established.

Fourth ITO CABINET: October, 1900—May, 1901.
15th Session of the Diet.
Self administration of Hokkaido established.
Law pertaining to bribery of Members of the Diet promulgated.

Pro tem SAIONJI CABINET: May—June, 1901.

First KATSURA CABINET: June, 1901—January, 1906.
16th Session of the Diet.
Law of election of Members of House of Representatives revised.
Municipal, town, and village administration revised.
17th Session of the Diet: Dissolved.

Eighth general election.
18th Session of the Diet.
19th Session of the Diet dissolved.
Ninth general election.
20th Session of the Diet.
Russian War.
21st Session of the Diet.
Salt Monopoly by the Government started.
Peace concluded with Russia.

First SAIONJI CABINET: January, 1906—July, 1908.
22nd Session of the Diet.
State ownership of railways established.
Tobacco Monopoly by the Government established.
Customs Tariff revised.
23rd Session of the Diet.
24th Session of the Diet.
10th General Election.

Second KATSURA CABINET: July, 1908—August, 1908.
25th Session of the Diet.
Imperial Rescript encouraging habits of frugality issued.
26th Session of the Diet.
Institutions pertaining to the Imperial Family promulgated.
Arbitration Treaty with America concluded.
Factory law promulgated.
Customs Tariff revised.
Land tax decreased.
27th Session of the Diet.

Second SAIONJI CABINET: August, 1911—December, 1912.
28th Session of the Diet.
Eleventh general election.
Death of Emperor Meiji.
29th Session of the Diet: Special.

Third KATSURA CABINET: December, 1912—February, 1913.
30th Session of the Diet.
Organization of Prince Katsura's party.

First YAMAMOTO CABINET: February, 1913—March, 1914.
30th Session of the Diet.
Law of Constitution of Courts of Justice promulgated.
31st Session of the Diet.
Prefectural Administration System revised.
Land tax revised.

Salt Monopoly Law revised.
Succession tax revised.
Budget failed to pass the Diet.

Second OKUMA CABINET: Organized April, 1914.
Now in power.
32nd Session of the Diet: Special.
33rd Session of the Diet.
34th Session of the Diet: Dissolved.
General Election 1915.

SECTION IV.

Constitution and Administrative System of Japan

I.

CONSTITUTION.

The Empire of Japan is ruled by the hereditary Emperor of an unbroken line of succession and since the time of the first Emperor Jimmu, its history runs through twenty-six centuries. During this period, the nation has passed through vicissitudes of varying characters. There were times when court officials or the military held the actual power, but at no time, was the vital and fundamental principle of administering the government in the name of the Throne ever departed from. No subject in the long history of this country has ever attempted to usurp the Throne.

The first article of the Imperial Constitution clearly sets forth that the person of the Emperor is sacred and inviolable, and in it is defined the essence and spirit constituting the national policy of the Empire.

Historically treated, the period covering the progress of the administrative system of the country is divisible into four periods.

The First Period is that of Tribal Government. It opens with the reign of the first Emperor (660 B.C.) and comes down to Emperor Kotoku (645 A.D.) covering over thirteen centuries. There was no defined system of government. The ruling power was vested in the chief of each tribe and was hereditary. The Emperor was chief over all the different tribes, and ruled over them as their sovereign.

The Second Period, Governmental Organs Established.

This period opens with the reign of Emperor Kotoku (645 A.D.) and comes down to that of Emperor Gotoba (1192 A.D.) covering a duration of 517 years. The Emperor Kotoku appointed the officers of the chief religious affairs and of state affairs. Under the Central Government office almost corresponding to a Cabinet, there were eight departments of state with different sectional offices in each.

The officials were divided into three main ranks of Chokunin (direct Imperial appointment), Sonin (Imperial appointment through a presiding official) and Hannin (appointed by a presiding official). Competency was at first the standard of official appointment and it was not hereditary. But by the time the Fujiwara family came into power, on account of the fact that the Empress was chosen from among the daughters of the family, all the important offices in the government, from the Regent and viceregal authority downward came to be hereditary, as well as a monopoly by the members of that family. Only those offices requiring expert knowledge, such as religious rites, and the compilation of calendar were filled by those of other lineage specially set apart to engage in these state functions.

The Third Period, Military Government or Shogunate.

This period opens with the establishment of the Kamakura Shogunate (1193 A.D.) and closes with the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1868, covering a period of 676 years. After Yoritomo of the Minamoto family established his military government in Kamakura, known as the Shogunate, the organs of administration directly belonging to the Imperial Court became nominal in power. The actual power of government was invested in the Shogunate. Yoritomo created different classes of office under his direct control and by distributing prominent retainers under him in different parts of the country, to administer local government, he introduced a feudal system. But all the important state affairs were referred to the Throne while the appointments of officials were reported thereto. The fixing of the name of era, and appointment of officials attending to the construction of temples, Buddhist and Shinto, as well as of religious ceremonies were left to the Imperial Court.

The Fourth Period, the Meiji Era.

With the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate, the actual power of the government was restored to the Throne, both in name and fact. Upon this restoration in 1867, three high offices of Prime Minister, ministers and councillors were created. This was followed by the revival of the old system of having a central governmental office and the office for attending to religious affairs. In 1871, the clan system of local administration was abolished and replaced by the present prefectural system.

In 1889, the Imperial Constitution was promulgated and the Imperial Diet established.

The Imperial Constitution is of the Emperor's own creation and is not a law on which the state is founded. The Sovereign power from the very beginning of this country's national life therefore has existed in the person of the Emperor. It has no origin from the subject. This is the point that should be specially noted in considering the constitution of Japan.

II.

THE SOVEREIGN POWER OF THE EMPEROR.

According to the provisions of the Imperial Constitution, the Emperor as the Ruler of the Empire superintends and controls all the administrative affairs of the country. It is understood that all the governmental functions emanate from the ruling power of the Throne; but in this chapter, the sovereign authorities directly exercised by the Emperor are enumerated, and they are as follows:

1. Convocation, opening, closing and suspension of the Imperial Diet and dissolution of the House of Representatives.
2. Promulgation of urgency Imperial ordinance invested with the force of law.
3. To promulgate or cause to be promulgated the ordinances necessary for enforcement of laws, preservation of public peace and order, and advancement of people's welfare.
4. To promulgate the system governing the administration of the country in all its various functions and to appoint civil officials and military officers, exception being made, however, in the case specially provided for either in the Constitution or in the law.
5. Supreme command of the army and the navy; their organization and the size of the standing strength of national defense.
6. Declaration of war, conclusion of peace, and conclusion of international treaties.
7. Proclamation of martial law.
8. Granting of patents of nobility, decorations and other marks of honour.
9. Pardon to prisoners, reduction of the degree of punishment, and restoration of lost civil rights.

III.

SYSTEM OF LEGISLATION.

The power of legislation rests with the Emperor. According to Article V. of the Imperial Constitution, the Emperor enforces this power with the concurrence of the Imperial Diet, and Article XXXVII. of the Constitution provides that all the laws must receive concurrence of the Diet. Thus the operation and enforcement of the legislative power are clearly set forth.

The history of legislation prior to the Meiji era shows that for twelve hundred and sixty years since the accession to the Throne of the first Emperor Jimmu, there existed no codified form of legislation.

The law of seventeen articles (Kempo), drafted by Prince Shotoku in 604 A.D., was the first of recorded legislation. Another code drawn prior to the establishment of the Kamakura Shogunate. known as the Taihorei, was made in the reign of Emperor Bunbu (697-707) and was modelled after the Chinese system under the Tang Dynasty. With the establishment of the military government of the Kamakura Shogunate, laws were enacted by the same government to meet with needs of the times after careful consideration of the habit and customs prevailing in those days. Feudal chiefs administered the local governments in accordance with the laws of the Kamakura Shogunate. At the commencement of the Meiji era, a penal code was in operation, which included both the ancient laws of the country and of China.

After the Restoration, a Western system of legislation was introduced, in 1871, and placed under the Dajokwan which was the center of governmental authority. In 1875, the Genroin or the Senate was established and was invested with power of legislation. On February 11th, 1889, the Imperial Constitution, the Imperial House Law, the Law of the Houses of the Diet, and the Law of Election to the House of Representatives were promulgated. In November of the following year, the Imperial Diet was convoked for the first time, and the legislative functions of the Government thus came into existence in definite form.

Legislative procedure consists in submitting the project of a law to the Diet either by the government or by either of the Houses, and on being passed by both Houses, it is necessary to receive Imperial sanction before enforcement. The proposed laws initiated by the Government are first passed by the ministerial council and are required to receive Imperial approval, before being submitted to the Diet. Either House of the Diet is clothed with authority to present its own bills but an enactment which affects the provisions in the Constitution is first required to pass the Privy Council.

The legislative organ of the country rests in the Imperial Diet which is composed of two Houses—the Peers and of the Representatives. The Imperial Diet is the organ through which the Emperor legislates. The Diet has not the power of legislative enactment; neither is the Diet a representative medium of the whole people of the country.

The House of Peers is composed of the following members: Imperial princes who have reached their majority; princes and marquises above twenty-five years of age; counts, viscounts and barons elected from among their own ranks by those who are over twenty-five years of age; those appointed by the Throne on account of erudition or meritorious service rendered to the state; and the highest tax-payers who are first elected from among fifteen in each of the respective jurisdictions of local governments and are then appointed by the Emperor. The term of the elected members of the House is seven years. The Imperial nominees on account of erudition or distinguished service hold life membership. When the House of Representatives is dissolved, the session of the House of Peers is suspended.

Actual membership of the House of Peers is as follows:

Imperial Princes	13
Princes and Marquises	47
Counts, Viscounts and Barons	149
Imperial Nominees	122
Highest Tax-payers	45
Total	376

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected by the people. Those who are eligible are required to be male subjects of the Empire over thirty years of age. No other qualification is needed. Each of the local administrations is divided into separate constituencies, the number of which is proportionate to the number of cities, gun or counties, and population. The qualifications for electors are as follows:—A male subject of the Empire, over twenty-five years of age, who has been residing in the constituency, for one year before going to the polls, and has been paying land or other direct national tax, or both of ten yen and upwards per year for two years before going to the polls. The ballot must bear no signature of the elector who can vote for one member only. The term of a member of the House of Representatives is four years. The number of seats at present is 381. Chosen, Formosa and Karafuto do not send representatives to the House.

The Imperial Diet is vested with power to give concurrence to (or to vote on) the projects of laws, the Budget, the national debt, and disbursements by the national treasury which are not included in the Budget; to receive reports on the settled accounts of the Government. When necessity should arise for revising the constitution, it is to be submitted to the Diet by special Imperial command. Besides those enumerated above, the Imperial Diet has the following rights and duties:

1. To present bills separately and independently.
2. To present an address to the Throne and to make representations to the Government.

3. To receive petitions from the people.
4. To make the rules and regulations necessary for the management of the business of the Houses.
5. To present interpellations to the Government without infringing the provisions of the Law governing the Houses. To demand a reply from the Government. To consider and decide on deprivation of membership; to accept the resignation of a member, and to give permission for the absence of a member from the House.

IV.

SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION.

The administrative system of the country in ancient times was very simple. For seven hundred years prior to the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate, the government was in the hands of the military.

The Tokugawa Shogunate adopted a system of automatic local government under the feudal chiefs or Daimyos under the suzerainty of the central government. The Shogun's government which was the center of administration, was administered by Tairo (dictatorial chief minister) and Roju, or ministers. The holder of the former office was created only on special occasions. There were also other high executive officials to attend to the work of their respective departments. The Daimyo as feudal chief administered the government of his own territory in a similar manner to that of the central government.

After the Restoration, the administrative system underwent frequent changes, but with the promulgation of the Imperial Constitution, it was placed on a unified basis.

The Central Government.

According to the present system, there are the following offices in the central government, viz.:

The Minister President of State, and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Home, Finance, Army, Navy, Justice, Education, Agriculture and Commerce, and Communications, the Privy Council, the Audit Bureau and Court of Administrative Litigation.

Under each minister of state, there are numerous officials to attend to their respective administrations; special offices are created for special functions of the government. There are several advisory boards.

The Imperial Cabinet is composed of the heads of state departments and is presided over by the Minister President of State. They, in conformity with the Imperial command, attend to the carrying out of the following state affairs on a unified system:

(1) Drafting of laws; compilation of the Budget and of the financial statements of settled accounts;

(2) Treaties with foreign Powers and important diplomatic affairs;

(3) Drafting of Imperial ordinances pertaining to the enforcement of governmental organization and laws;

(4) Deciding disputes concerning the powers of the respective departments of state;

(5) Attending to the petitions of the people sent either through the Throne, or the Imperial Diet;

(6) Financial disbursements not included in the Budget;

(7) The appointment and dismissal of officials of the Chokunin (direct Imperial appointment) rank and of the chiefs of local administration;

(8) Other important and high functions of the administration are exercised by the ministerial council.

The administrative authority vested in each of the members of the Cabinet is as follows: The Foreign Minister attends to administrative affairs concerning relations with foreign Powers; the protection of the commerce abroad; affairs concerning the people of the country residing abroad, and the direction and supervision of the diplomatic and consular service.

The Home Minister has under his jurisdiction the following: Affairs concerning temples, local administration, election of the members of the House of Representatives, police affairs, civil engineering works, sanitation, topographical or geographical affairs, religious affairs, publishing business, copyright, and charity organization. He also exercises supervision over the governor-general of Chosen (Korea), and Formosa, the chief of the Karafuto or Saghalien administration, the chief of the Metropolitan Police, the chief of Hokkaido administration, and the prefectural governors.

The Minister of Finance exercises control over the financial affairs of the Government and supervises the keeping of accounts, payment of expenses, collecting of taxes, national debts, currency deposits received, accounts under the custody of the Government, and affairs concerning the banks. He also exercises control over the financial affairs of local administrations and of all their ramifications as well as of public organizations.

The Minister of War attends to the military affairs of the country, and exercises control over all branches of military administration and over those in regular military service as well as civilians in the service of the military authorities.

The Minister of the Navy exercises control over all branches of the service, and those in regular service as well as civilians in the employ of the naval authorities.

The Minister of Justice has under his control the courts of justice and the offices of the Prosecutors. Prosecutors act under his direction. Affairs concerning civil suits, criminal cases, non-judicial cases, domicile, prisons and the protection of released convicts as well as other affairs connected with the judicial administration.

The Minister of Education exercises control over the educational affairs of the country.

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has under his jurisdiction the affairs concerning agriculture, commerce, industry, marine products, forestry, mining, rights of inventions and designs, trade-marks and the geology of the country.

The Minister of Communications exercises control over the posts, parcel post, postal money order, postal savings deposit, telegraph, telephone and the work connected with indications to navigators. He also exercises supervision over affairs concerning electrical works, the building of vessels and transportation over land and sea, as well as those pertaining to the routes of navigation, shipping and sailors.

Each of the ministers of state by the authority invested in his office or by special command is authorized to issue departmental ordinances. He is also authorized to give instruction to the chiefs of local administration, the chief of Hokkaido, and the chief of the Metropolitan Police.

Besides the administrative affairs above enumerated, there are those which are placed under the direct control and supervision of the Prime Minister. Each of them is under the management of separate officers, and they are:

(a) The affairs pertaining to honours, decorations, and annual stipend.

(b) Pensions.

(c) Drafting of projects of laws and decisions on points of dispute.

(d) Improvement, and breeding of horses and other affairs concerning the management of the stud-farms.

The Railways and rail communications in general are placed under the control of the Board of Imperial Railways, which is under the direct jurisdiction of the Minister President of State.

Of the special Government offices, there are two classes: One is independent of any department of state, while the other is placed under some one of the departments, as a separate institution. The Audit Bureau and the Court of Administrative Litigation belong to the first class; while the Metropolitan Police Board, the Hokkaido Administration, the Prefectural administrations, the governments of Formosa, Chosen (Korea) and Karafuto (Saghalien), the Patents Bureau, the Mint and the Post Offices belong to the second class.

The number of civil officials at the end of 1912 was as follows:

Those of Chokunin Rank	626
„ „ Sonin Rank	8,186
„ „ Hannin Rank	62,267
	91,579

Organs of Local Administration.

The method underlying the system of local administration is that of making the self-governing branches of administration national institutions at the same time. Briefly enumerated, it is as follows:

Prefectural Administration.

To each of the Prefectural government, the Prefect or Governor is appointed by the central government. The Prefect combines in himself the capacity of a direct administrator of the central government and that of the executive of a local government. The Prefect supervises and represents local administration.

The duties of the office of Prefect include the following:

(a) To enforce representation of the Central Government, the laws and ordinances; to superintend the management of business under his jurisdiction, to issue prefectural ordinances, to demand of the commander of the Army Division or Brigade the dispatch of troops in time of emergency.

(b) As the executive of local administration, to carry out the undertakings paid for out of local appropriations; to draft bills to be submitted to the deliberation of the prefectural assembly or of the local council; to exercise control over property and establishments; to issue orders for receipts and payments; to superintend accounts, to collect fees and local taxes and to make other requisitions in case of necessity.

Each prefecture has a prefectural assembly, and local council for its deliberative body. The prefectural assembly votes on (1) the local Budget of receipts and expenditures, (2) reports on settled accounts, (3) levying of local taxes, or requisition in kind or of service, (4) disposal, purchase, transfer, or receipt of immovable property, (5) establishment and disposal of reserve funds, (6) creation of new obligations or forfeiture of rights, (7) methods of control over property and establishments, (8) voting on the affairs brought within the competency of the prefectural assembly by virtue of the law or ordinance. The affairs placed within the jurisdiction are limited by the law, and all the local administrative affairs are not decided by the local assembly. The local council votes on such affairs properly coming within the purview of the local assembly as have been entrusted to the council. Its principal function consists in acting for the local assembly in time of urgency when there is no time allowed for convening it.

The local assembly is composed of members elected by the people of the district, and the local council is composed of the Prefect, high officials of the Prefecture, and the honorary members of the council who are elected by ballot. Such honorary members are eight in number in a Fu, and six in a Ken. (Note, both Fu and Ken are local administrations differing only in point of precedence.)

The Gun or County Administration.

The Gun or County is an administrative division within the jurisdiction of a local administration, and is composed of self-governing towns and villages. Each is governed by the chief of the Gun who is placed under the supervision of the Prefect. The chief of a Gun is at once a national administrator and the executive of the self-governing body known as the gun. He is Government official. As the executive of the local self-government, the work expected of the chief of a Gun nearly corresponds to those of the prefect already enumerated, only more limited in the sphere of operation (demand for the dispatch of troops being a notable exception). In each of the gun, there is a Gun assembly and Gun council. Their working corresponds to that of the prefectural assembly and prefectural council. The Gun council is composed of the chief of the Gun, and honorary members of the council elected from among the members of the Gun assembly by ballots.

Municipal, Town, and Village Administration.

The administrations of Cities, Towns, and Villages are the lowest order of government. They manage the public affairs which have direct concern with the interests of their people. They have deliberative bodies of city, town, and village assembly, and a city council, with a chief of a town or village. The city, town, or village assembly votes on the management of the affairs connected therewith, and in this respect it differs from the Prefectural or Gun assembly. The members of the City, Town, or Village Assembly consist of three calsses, elected by those possessed of the necessary qualifications. The City Council is composed of the mayor, and the members of the municipal council. The mayor is recommended by the City Assembly, and is formally appointed to the office on receiving Imperial approval. The members of the City Cocunil are elected by the City Assembly, and the chief of a town or village is elected by the town or village assembly as the case may be. The mayor, and the chief or a town or village transacts administrative affairs under the control of the Prefect or the chief of a Gun as the case may be.

The number of Fu, Ken (Prefectures), Gun (county), Cities, Towns and Villages at the end of 1912 was as follows:

Fu (Prefecture)	3
Ken ,,	43
Gun (county)	637
Cities	69
Towns	1,220
Villages	11,093

V.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

Nothing is definitely known of the system of judgment in civil cases in ancient times. But in criminal cases, there were two distinct classes of Amatsu-tsumi (or crime against the Heaven) and Kunitsu-tsumi (or crime against the country). The punishments inflicted consisted of capital punishment, banishment, branding, and forfeiture of government office, or family status. In the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate, civil administrations were empowered to judge criminal cases, and in the absence of codified laws the judgment lay in the discretion of the judge.

After the establishment of the Meiji Government, the Tokyo court of justice was first established in 1871. In the year following, District Sectional courts were organized, and a system of appeal was introduced. In 1875, Court of Cassation was established for the purpose of unifying the judicial procedure. The Minister of Justice then became the administrator. The court of justice came under the Imperial rule under the constitution, and the enforcement of judicial powers was done in the name of the Emperor, in conformity with the law in force. The office of the judge is guaranteed by a provision in the constitution as is the independence of the courts of justice. In the following year the law pertaining to the system of courts of justice was promulgated and the present system was inaugurated.

The law has been revised to a certain extent, but the fundamental principle underlying the system remains unaltered.

In the first treaties with foreign Powers, consular jurisdiction was recognized, but with the revision of the treaties in 1899, it was removed and the resident foreigners came under the law of the country.

As the judicial system assumed a definite shape, the work of codifying the laws of the country was gradually completed. The first penal code of the Meiji Government was promulgated in 1870. It was revised and the new penal code came into operation in 1883, while the law of criminal procedure was promulgated in 1884. The latter law was revised in 1890 and the former in 1907.

The civil code was completed in 1896-98, the law of civil procedure in 1890, and the commercial code in 1890-99.

The law of nationality was promulgated in 1899. Other laws concerning civil cases were also promulgated and the codification of the laws of the country was completed.

The courts of justice are divided into four grades,—the Court of Cassation, of Appeal, and the District and Sectional Courts. In the lowest or Sectional Court, a single judge decides the case. In the District Court three judges, in the Court of Appeal five, and in the Court of Cassation seven judges sit. Appeals against the judgment of the lower court in civil and criminal cases are made possible in order of precedence up to the highest court.

For the purpose of investigating criminal cases and for prosecuting, procurators are attached to the court of justice. They receive the same treatment as judges.

Legal advocates, who are duly licensed, are permitted to plead in defense. In that case, they may either be of private appointment or be officially ordered by the court. They belong to the court within whose jurisdiction they live and are placed under the supervision of the Minister of Justice.

Both the judge and the procurator are appointed only from those who have qualifications fixed by law. The legal advocate is also required to qualify. The number of court judges, procurators, and licensed legal advocates at the end of 1912, was as follows:

Kinds of Court.	No. of Courts.	No. of Judges.	No. of Procurators.	No. of Advocates.
Court of Cassation	1	27	6	—
Appeal	7	137	36	—
District	50	569	143	—
Sectional	312	529	254	—
Total	370	1,262	439	2,036

SECTION V.

Agriculture.

I.

STATE OF AGRICULTURE.

Position of Agriculture.

Agriculture in Japan having its origin in remote times, much stress has been laid by the successive Emperors on the encouragement of the cultivation of the land, consequently, early progress was achieved in the industry and the people were proud of their country as "Mizuhono-kuni," or the Land of Rich Harvest.

Agriculture has been the foundation of Japan's national prosperity through ages past.

Japan is over 3,000 miles in length, though narrow in her breadth, she stretches from the temperate zone to the torrid. The rich soil and climate are well suited to the luxuriant growth of plants and vegetables.

In the greater part of the country, two harvests are gathered a year, for Japan is an agricultural country, especially favoured by nature, and though the land under cultivation is limited in extent, the amount of production is very large indeed. The agricultural production covers nearly the whole demand for provisions at home, and the various branches of industry, contributing largely to national welfare.

Agriculture is an important factor not only in the economical situation of the country, but in the social structure of the Empire. Those engaged in agriculture are much stronger physically than those engaged in commerce and industry. The people engaged in agriculture show a lower death-rate and higher birth-rate than those engaged in other branches of national life. The most healthy people of the nation come from among the farmers. A large number of the best soldiers are enlisted for both services of the country from among the young men engaged in agricultural industry. The commercial and industrial undertakings are also constantly supplied from the agricultural circles with men of steadiness and probity. The simple and industrious manners and customs of the farmers have no small influence upon the maintenance of public morals. From these facts it is obvious that agriculture occupies a high position in the country.

Farmers and Their Condition.

Farming Population:—The total number of farmers' households at the end of 1912 was 5,510,000, or about 60 per cent. of the total number of households of the country. Of 5,510,000 farmers' households, 32 per cent. are engaged in other occupations in addition to farming. The farming population lacks reliable investigation, but presuming from the proportion of the average population per household, the farming population is estimated at no less than 30,000,000.

Movement in Farming Population:—Along with the recent developments of commerce, industry, emigration, and colonisation, there is a growing number of farmers who are engaging in other lines of work, but the figures of farmers' households do not show any decrease, owing to the natural increase of the population. The statistics, however, show that the number engaged exclusively in agriculture have decreased while those with additional occupations have increased in number and also that the number of farmers' households indicates a gradual falling off in proportion to the total number of households of the country. Viewed from the relations of demand and supply of agricultural labor, there are few districts insufficiently supplied with tenant farmers, although there are a number of districts where a marked decrease is observable in the number of day-laborers.

Classes of Farmers:—The farming population in Japan may be divided into three classes, namely, the land-owners, peasant proprietors and tenant farmers. The land-owners have the whole or a greater part of their farm worked by the tenant farmers and live on the ground rent. The peasant proprietors own and work their own farms. The tenant farmers work a farm rented from the land-owners. According to an investigation made at the end of 1912, 32 per cent. of the total number of farmers' households are peasant-proprietors; 28 per cent. tenant farmers; and 40 per cent. farmers who work their own farms and at the same time act as tenants. In the figures for the peasant proprietors are included some small land-owners. There is a very small number of those land-owners who do not till their farm at all.

Agricultural Land and Its Condition.

Area of Agricultural Land:—Being narrow and long in form, with numerous mountain ranges both large and small, forming the back-bone of the country, extensive plains are comparatively rare in Japan, but small ones are scattered along rivers and seas. These are all well utilized for farming purposes. The total area of land under cultivation is estimated at about 6,000,000 cho, or 15 per cent. of the area of the whole country. One-half of the arable land is taken up by paddy fields and the other half by upland fields. Besides there are 2,000,000 cho of weedy lands and pastures utilized for agricultural purposes. Nearly one-half of the total area of arable land is under the management of peasant-proprietors and the other half is at the disposal of tenant farmers.

Utilization of Agricultural Land:—Brief sketches will be given below as to the different kinds of agricultural land.

(A) **Paddy Fields**:—Rice is cultivated in the paddy fields in the summer by draining water into the fields. Rice constitutes the staple food of the Japanese and its cultivation brings comparatively large returns among other agricultural products. Under the circumstances, every piece of land provided with irrigation facilities is utilized as a paddy field. The value of a paddy field is in general two or three times that of an upland field. After rice has been harvested, paddy fields are drained and utilized during the winter for the cultivation of barley, rye, wheat, rape, or leguminous plants for fertilization. Those paddy fields, which are utilized twice a year in the summer and in the winter, are called two-crop land, while those in which plantation in the winter is impossible on account of unsatisfactory drainage or too cold climate, are called one-crop land. Of late years, one-crop fields have been gradually converted into two-crop fields, owing to the carrying out of the adjustment work of arable land and also to the progress of agricultural art. Of the total area of paddy fields, 40 per cent. are now taken up by two-crop fields.

(B) **Upland Fields**:—Upland fields are generally those portions of land which can not be converted into paddy fields owing to the want of means of irrigation. The utilization of these fields is commonly secured by the rotation system and crops are raised twice a year. During the summer, such crops for food as soja beans, sweet potato and millet, such industrial products as tobacco-leaf, hemp, sugar-cane and indigo and various kinds of vegetables are planted, while in the winter. barley, rye, and wheat are cultivated together with rape and other vegetables. In reference to the cultivation of vegetables near the suburbs of cities, the utilization of land is so extremely intensive that there are at least three crops a year. Among those upland plants which retain permanent fields are the mulberry tree, tea plant, fruit trees and paper mulberry of which the mulberry tree occupies an important position as it feeds silkworms which supply the valuable product of silk.

(C) **Genya** (Plains). These are situated on uplands or slopes. They are utilized for the cultivation of grass for provender and of material for the silo. Weeds that grow in the forests, on foot-paths, in rice-fields and on banks of rivers are also used for the same purpose, forming no small contribution.

Adjustment of Arable Land:—The land under cultivation in Japan is generally narrow and small in its lots and divisions, and not only is it irregular in shape with inappropriate arrangements for roads and water-courses, but also equipments and provisions for irrigation and drainage are imperfect. With the object of removing such defects and of facilitating the management of agriculture, the Government established the Arable Land Adjustment Law by which various privileges are granted to land-owners for their joint undertaking in the improvement of farm lands. Since the enforcement of the Law in 1900 up to the present, great areas of arable lands have been recovered, covering a total area of more than 347,000 cho. The adjustment work is making a fair progress.

Opening of Arable Land:—There are also provided in the Arable Land Adjustment Law various facilities and privileges for the opening of arable lands by reclaiming waste lands, lakes, seas, etc. The investigations of the area available for this purpose have not yet been completed, but it is expected that the area will cover a considerable extent.

Condition of Agricultural Management.

General Condition of Management:—Agriculture in Japan is intensive. The cultivation of cereals was formerly the principal object in the management of agriculture, and domestic animals were reared only for use in the field. Owing, however, to the progress of agriculture it has of late been conducted on a new basis. Besides the cultivation of cereals, there are now stock-farming and sericulture. Efforts are also made to utilize arable land twice or more in a year so that the production may be increased.

Utilization of Domestic Animals:—Owing to the small scale of farms cultivation is chiefly done by manual power and domestic animals were little utilized for this purpose. In view, however, of the saving of labor, the necessity of deeper tillage and the supply of farm-yard manure, encouragement has been given for the rearing of domestic animals, which have shown recently a slight increase in number. According to an investigation at the end of 1912, the number of domestic animals employed for agricultural purposes is 1,220,000 horses and 1,070,000 cattle, making a total of 2,290,000 head.

Consumption of Manure:—Twenty years ago the principal kinds of manure consisted of night soil, weeds, horse-dung, suihi, and vegetable ashes. Besides, oil-cake, fish, and rice-bran were used in small quantities. Since that time, the consumption of various commercial manures has greatly increased along with the development of agriculture, and in 1912 the amount of consumption was valued at Yen 88,000,000. When the value of such manures as rice-bran, soy-refuse, and vegetable ashes, which can be manufactured without license in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations for the Control of Manure, is added to the above amount, it will make a total of about Yen *100,000,000, showing an increase of three times the figures of ten years before. The principal commercial manure is oil-cake which is imported from China and Kwantung Province to the amount of Yen 250,000 a year. Next comes various kinds of mixed manure and phosphates which are manufactured from materials imported from abroad in greater part. Besides those enumerated above, the value of suihi, horse-dung and night soil prepared by farmers themselves is roughly estimated at Yen 150,000,000.

Subsidiary Work of Farmers:—As stated before, the subsidiary work of farmers occupies at present an important position in agriculture. The most important is sericulture, followed by straw work (industrial articles made of rice-straw, which are various in kinds, enjoying an extensive demand). Among the household industries are tea-manufacture, filature, straw plait work, chip-plait work, matting and fancy matting work, weaving, paper manufacture, bamboo, wood and willow work, and starch manufacture. Stock-farming, poultry and horticulture are regarded as better fitted for the subsidiary work of farmers rather than as exclusive work. The farmers residing near mountains spend their leisure in the cultivation of trees, while those near the seas and rivers devote their spare time to fishing. The farmers living near cities are also wage earners. These are the incomes of farmers from their subsidiary work which enrich the living of farmers.

Joint Management:—As already stated, agriculture in Japan being on a small scale, it is an urgent necessity to promote the interests of farmers by facilitating the circulation and saving of money under corporative organization, in order to make profitable the purchase of materials and the sale of products and also by making various provisions under joint management, so as to increase the productive capacity.

With this object in view, the Government promulgated in 1900 the Industrial Association Law and encouraged the organization of industrial associations. Due to this measure taken by the Government the number of industrial associations has increased year by year, showing very satisfactory results. According to the provisions of the Law, the associations are divided into four classes, namely, credit, purchase, sale and production, and these different associations may be combined. The number of industrial associations in December 1913 was 10,455, of which credit associations numbered 8,530; purchase associations 6,710; sale associations 4,537; and production associations 1,461. The membership of these industrial associations numbered as many as 1,160,000, of which farmers were 950,000, or 80 per cent. of the total membership. From the above figures it is seen how important a part is played by the industrial associations in the development of agriculture. By the Industrial Association Law, amended in 1909, recognition was given to associated industrial as-

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*** *Yen*=0.4984 dollar.**

sociations. The former, at the end of 1913, numbered 52 and are now promoting the movement for further development of industrial associations, while the latter, having headquarters in Tokyo and branches in local districts, is engaged in the diffuson of knowledge regarding industrial associations in the promotion of mutual connections of the existing associations, and in the encouragement and guidance of industrial associations. Besides, there are under joint management, different kinds of trade associations, arable land adjustment associations, agricultural associations and juridical persons and societies organized in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Law.

II.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Amount of Agricultural Products.

According to the rough estimate based on the figures of the items included in the statistics of agricultural products alone, the average production of agriculture for three years ending in 1912 is valued at Yen 1,720,000,000.

When other minor agricultural products and manufactured byeproducts of agriculture are estimated together, the total amount of agricultural products in Japan will reach at least Yen 1,800,000,000 a year.

Value of Agricultural Products.

		Yen.
1. Cereals		1,246,416,000
Including:		
Rice	966,449,000	
Barley	63,334,000	
Rye	74,210,000	
Wheat	52,538,000	
Soja bean	35,948,000	
Millet	15,839,000	
Others	38,098,000	
2. Industrial Products		65,347,000
Including:		
Rape	12,481,000	
Tea	14,498,000	
Tobacco leaf	8,540,000	
Sugar cane	4,633,000	
Rush	3,953,000	
Others	21,242,000	

3. Horticultural Products..................		196,814,000
Including:		
Fruits	44,868,000	
Vegetables, Flowers and Others.........	151,946,000	
4. Live-stock		42.273,000
Including:		
Domestic animals and products	22,461,000	
Poultry and products..	19,812,000	
5. Cocoons and silkworm eggs...............		164,192,000
Including:		
Cocoons	147,614,000	
Silkworm eggs.......	16,577,000	
6. Others		5,104,000
Total		1,720,146,000

Agricultural Crops.

Agricultural crops have shown favorable returns year by year as indicated by the following figures:—

1. Area of Principal Agricultural Products. (In 1,000 *cho*)

Year.	1887	1892	1897	1902	1907	1912
Rice	2,637	2,755	2,787	2,847	2,906	3,003
Barley	625	635	633	645	658	598
Rye	575	649	675	682	694	680
Wheat	390	434	458	484	444	496
Millet	243	239	250	226	202	180
Sorghum	27	27	27	34	30	33
Panicum Frumentaceum...	87	90	74	70	62	56
Soja bean...	466	443	435	466	471	475
Red bean...	—	—	109	129	135	136
Buckwheat	158	161	174	164	166	146
Taro	221	243	259	276	288	299
Potato	16	21	28	42	60	70
Rape...	167	171	154	157	143	136
Tea	—	60	58	49	50	48
Mulberry	—	231	298	316	390	453
Cotton pod	98	71	44	20	7	2
Hemp	14	18	22	16	13	12
Indigo	50	44	50	37	14	5
Tobacco	21	29	31	23	31	29

2. Yield of Principal Agricultural Products.

Year.	1887	1892	1897	1902	1907	1912
Rice in 10,000 *koku* ...	3,999	4,137	3,303	3,693	4,905	5,022
Barley " " ...	410	681	802	812	1,013	979
Rye " " ...	567	606	616	632	754	790
Wheat " " ...	304	307	381	395	445	517
Millet " " ...	257	201	239	200	235	185
Sorghum " " ...	27	27	26	28	38	38
Panicum Frumentaceum in 10,000 *koku*	110	113	80	56	83	70
Soja bean " " ...	325	311	310	313	366	351
Red bean " " ...	—	—	61	70	92	94
Buckwheat " " ...	111	115	99	94	123	99
Taro in 10,000 *Kwan* ...	561	568	662	712	921	980
Potato " " ...	28	40	58	53	152	186
Rape in 10,000 *koku* ...	114	102	101	111	105	102
*Cocoon " " ...	121	148	212	254	345	445
†Tea in 10,000 *Kwan* ...	701	721	847	678	731	887
Cotton pod " " ...	2,238	1,258	730	332	142	87
Hemp " " ...	239	274	356	268	250	237
Indigo " " ...	1,542	1,544	1,941	1,249	633	281
Tobacco " " ...	598	764	887	834	1,214	1,162

* The yield of mulberry which is represented by that of production of tea has been omitted in the above statistics.

† It is recognized that no small amount of production of tea has been omitted in the above statistics.

According to the above statistics, the yields of the principal products for 1912 when compared with those for 1887 show an increase of 26 per cent. in rice, 28 per cent. in barley, 39 per cent. in rye and 70 per cent. in wheat.

As indicated by the above figures, the yields of cotton pod and indigo, contrary to other products, show a remarkable decrease owing to the pressure of imports from abroad, while mulberry, fruits, vegetables, peanut, peppermint, lily-bulb and dish-cloth gourd have conspicuously increased in their amount of production.

Silk Industry.

The silk industry in Japan is one that has made the greatest development in recent years. Silk, being the foremost of our exports, has increased year by year. The export of silk for 1913 was valued at Yen 200,000,000, 70 per cent. of which was sent to the United States. The above figures show an increase of 2.5 over those of the ten previous years, and also an increase of six times those of twenty years ago. At present, Japan and China are the two greatest countries for the production of raw silk, and, in the amount of export, Japan is the first among the countries of the world. The silk industry is carried on throughout the country, and among the principal centres are Nagano, Gumma, Saitama, Aichi and Fukushima prefectures.

Owing to the remarkable progress in the art of sericulture, silkworms are generally bred two or three times a year and, sometimes, even more than thrice a year. Sericulture is a profitable business, when it is carried out on a small scale as the subsidiary work of farmers. About 30 per cent. of the agricultural households of the country are engaged in this branch of industry.

The reeling of silk was formerly done by a simple process of manual power and was carried out chiefly by the female members of farmers' households. Owing, however, to the development of reeling by machine, 70 per cent. of the total production of raw silk is now manufactured by machine and the remaining 30 per cent. is carried on as a family industry by the female members of farmers' homes.

The development of the silk industry will be shown by the following figures:

	Yield of Cocoons.	Yield of Silk Thread.
	Kwan. *	*Koku.* †
1897............	2,120,000	1,537,000
1902............	2,549,000	2,558,000
1907............	3,457,000	3,228,000
1912............	4,452,000	4,728,000

Live-Stock and Poultry.

Stock-farming has made very slow progress in Japan, as various circumstances are quite different from the countries of Europe and America. The number of domestic animals at present is estimated at 1,400,000 cattle; 1,600,000 horses, and 300,000 pigs. As to sheep and goats, their number scarcely deserves mention here. In view of the demand for domestic animals for military, as well as agricultural purposes, and also in consideration of the growing demand for milk, meat, hide and wool, the development of stock-farming in this country is of the most urgent necessity. In view of this fact, the Government has directed its attention to the encouragement of stock-farming and there is now a tendency to gradual development.

Although no conspicuous increase has yet been shown in the figures, the improvement of domestic animals has been carried out with remarkable results by the importation from abroad of superior breeds of live-stock.

The raising of poultry is generally carried out as the subsidiary business of farmers. According to an investigation made in 1912, the number of households raising domestic fowls was 2,900,000, while the domestic fowls numbered 12,000,000 hens and 7,500,000 chickens. The eggs yielded in a year numbered 800,000,000, valued at Yen 1,600,000.

Export and Import of Agricultural Products.

The average annual export of agricultural products for three years previous to 1913 is valued at Yen 234,390,000 and the import at Yen 343,590,000. The export of agricultural products corresponds to 44 per cent. of the total volume of the export trade, while the import of agricultural products corresponds to 55 per cent. of the total volume of the import trade. The figures show an increase of 3.5 in the export and an increase of 2.7 in the import as compared with those of fifteen years ago. The average annual amount for the three years previous to 1913 of the principal agricultural products for export and import is as follows:—

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* *Kwan*=10.04711 lbs. Troy.
† *Koku*=5.11902 Bushels (dry).

EXPORTS.

	Value in Yen 1,000.
Silk...	166,963
Tea	12,639
Sugar	10,384
Straw Braid	4,924
Vegetable Fluids	4,493
Rice...	4,227
Fancy Matting	3,851

IMPORTS.

	Value in Yen 1,000.
Cotton	193,735
Oil-cake	27,469
Rice...	32,128
Wool	14,531
Sugar	20,694
Soja Bean	8,571
Barley	6,829

Of the items included in the above table, the import of cotton has increased remarkably in recent years, due to the development of our industry, and the export of the manufactures of cotton, such as cotton yarn and cotton stuff covers more than half the amount of the import of cotton. Oil-cake is imported chiefly for manure. The import of rice and barley shows a little increase in recent years along with the increase of the population, but the amount of the import is not more than 4 or 5 per cent. of the total home production.

The principal agricultural produce exported to the United States is raw silk, the amount of export reaching Yen 120,000,000 in 1913. Tea follows with an annual export amounting to Yen 10,000,000, followed by fancy matting, straw braid, rice, bean, peanut, menthol, crystals, peppermint oil, lily-bulbs, vegetables, canned food, oranges and dried-pod pepper.

III.

AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATION.

Organ of Agricultural Administration.

Central Organ of Agricultural Administration:—The central organ of agricultural administration is the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. In this Department is established the Bureau of Agriculture, together with the Bureaux of Commerce, and Industry, Forestry, Fishery, and Mining. The Bureau of Agriculture is divided into five sections: Agricultural administration, arable land adjustment, agricultural products, sericulture, and live-stock, which assume their respective responsibilities with reference to the administration of agriculture.

Under the direct control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, there are the agricultural experimental station, raw silk inspection office, sericulture experimental station, breeding-pasture, cattle-breeding station, rinderpest serum manufacturing office, and plant inspection office. Under the control of the Minister of War is the Bureau of Horse Administration.

Local Organ of Agricultural Administration:—The administration of agriculture in **do, fu** and prefectures is placed under the control of the governor of the **do, fu** or prefecture, under whose direction the agricultural or industrial section is established to take charge of the affairs relating to the agricultural administration. Besides, there are provided such organs as the agricultural experimental station, breeding pasture, rice inspection office, office for control of sericulture, and silkworm eggs office for the purpose of promoting the development and improvement of agriculture. In **gun**, or districts, officials are appointed under the direction of the chief of **gun** to engage in the transaction of agricultural affairs and to promote the development of agriculture in towns or villages, the lowest division of local administration.

Organ of Agricultural Investigation.

Agricultural Experimental Section:—The Agricultural Experimental Station, under the direct control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, is the highest institution for the investigation and study of agricultural technology. Its business is divided into ten departments, namely, seeding, technology, agricultural technology, chemistry, entomology, pathology, tobacco, horticulture, live-stock, geology, and tea, and in each of these departments expert specialists are engaged in the scientific investigation of the different lines of study. The headquarters of the Experimental Station are in the vicinity of Tokyo, and branch stations in the northern, central and southern parts of the country. There is also a special department of horticulture.

Local Agricultural Experimental Station :—The local agricultural experimental stations are engaged in investigations and experiments with reference to agriculture according to the conditions of the different localities, and are making efforts for the development of agriculture by applying the results of experiment. The local agricultural experimental stations at present number thirty-nine. Besides, there are agricultural experimental stations run by **gun** (districts) or by **gun** agricultural associations with the object of promoting the local agricultural experimental stations, the Government grants a subsidy from the national treasury.

Sericultural Experimental Station:—In reference to sericulture, there is established the Sericultural Experimental Station, with six branches. The experimental station and its branches are engaged in the improvement of silkworm eggs and in the investigation of sericulture.

The Raw-Silk Inspection Office, besides making the inspection of silk, is engaged in the investigation and study of raw silk. These institutions are under the direct control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Breeding Pasture and Cattle-Breeding Station:—For the breeding of cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry, there are established two breeding pastures with one branch, one cattle-breeding station and one cattle-disease investigation office. Besides the principal business, investigations are carried out on the respective lines of study at these institutions, which are under the direct control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Besides those above enumerated there are also local breeding pastures numbering seventeen.

Stallion Pasture and Stallion Station:—The business relating to the improvement and propagation of horses is under the direction of the Bureau of Horse Administration of the Department of War. There are under the control of the Bureau three stallion pastures, one stallion-rearing station and fifteen stallion stations. Besides the principal business, these institutions are engaged in investigations regarding horses.

Organ of Agricultural Education.

High Educational Organ:—Almost all the educational institutions of agriculture came undor the control of the Department of Education. The highest educational organ is the Imperial University which has a college of agriculture both in Tokyo and Sapporo. Ranking next to the College of Agriculture, there are among the high educational institutions of agriculture, the Practical Course of the College of Agriculture, High Agricultural and Forestry Schools at Morioka and Kagoshima, Sericultural Technical Schools at Tokyo and Uyeda, Kyoto Sericultural Technical School, Agricultural Teachers' Training School attached to the College of Agriculture in Tokyo, Tokyo Agricultural University (private), and Chiba Horticultural Technical School (prefectural).

Common Educational Organ:—Among the common educational institutions of agriculture, are A class and B class Agricultural and Forestry Schools, Stock-farming Schools, Horticultural Schools and Sericultural Schools established by **do, fu,** prefectures and other public corporations. The schools of this grade make it their object to train the middle class farmers. The schools belonging to A class number 81 and those belonging to B class 160. There are 5,061 Agricultural Supplementary Schools throughout the country which are established for the purpose of giving supplementary education and elementary agricultural knowledge to those who have finished the compulsory education. These schools are mostly run by towns and villages.

Others:—Besides, there are 25 Local Agricultural Institutes which are placed under the control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Temporary schools and lecture meetings are also arranged from time to time by agricultural associations and agricultural experimental stations for the purpose of giving to those engaged in agriculture, practical knowledge on the various subjects of agriculture fitted to the locality.

Institutions for Encouragement of Agriculture.

An outline of various institutions for the encouragement of agriculture established by the Government will be given hereunder.

(A) Agricultural Association:—The agricultural associations are a private corporation organized in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Association Law for the purpose of promoting the improvement and development of agriculture. There are four classes of agricultural associations, namely, the Imperial Agricultural Association, Do, Fu or Prefectural Agricultural Association, **Gun** (District) or Municipal Agricultural Association and Town or Village Agricultural Association. These associations of different grades are organized in systematic relation with one another. The number of agricultural associations is one Imperial Agricultural Association, 46 Do, Fu and Prefectural Associations, 600 Gun (District) and Municipal Agricultural Associations, and 12,000 Town and Village Agricultural Associations. Those organizations are found everywhere in the country except Okinawa Prefecture. An annual subsidy is granted to the agricultural associations from the national treasury as well as from the local account.

(B) Industrial Association:—The object of industrial associations is to promote the industrial as well as economical interests of their members. As to the industrial associations, details have been given under the subject of "Joint Management" in Section IV of Chapter I.

(C) Different Trade Associations:—The principal products trade associations are composed of those who are engaged in the production or sale of certain principal products with the object of making joint efforts for the removal of defects in their business and for the promotion of their common interests. The trade associations in reference to the silk industry number 256 including associated trade associations, while those in reference to agricultural products 53, including associated trade associations.

The Tea Trade Associations are established for the purpose of effecting the improvement of manufactured tea and of extending its market. There are now one Central Chamber, 20 Associated Chambers and 213 Tea Trade Associations.

The Cattle and Stallion Trade Associations make it their object to effect the improvement of cattle and horses and to promote the common interests of their members. The number of associations is 417, including associated trade associations.

Those associations enumerated above are governed by the provisions of special laws and regulations.

(D) Adjustment of Arable Land:—As already stated in Chapter I, the execution of arable land adjustment work is of the greatest urgency in view of the actual state of arable land in our country. In view of this fact, the Bureau of Agriculture established a special section for the adjustment of arable land and is making every effort for the development of the work of adjusting arable land and of reclaiming waste land.

(E) Inspection of Raw Silk:—The Raw Silk Inspection Office is in Yokohama and is under the control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The examination of raw silk is carried out free of charge and facilities are afforded to the transaction of silk. Investigations and study are also conducted in reference to the silk industry.

(F) Distribution of Silkworm Eggs:—For the improvement of raw silk, it is of primary importance to improve and unify the quality of cocoons. In view of this fact, the Government established in 1911, the Sericultural Experimental Station as an organ of investigation in reference to silkworm eggs with the object of carrying out the improvement of silkworm eggs. At the same time, silkworm eggs manufactories and cocoon inspection societies have been established in local districts with a subsidy from the national treasury for the purpose of supplying the makers of silkworm eggs of superior quality.

(G) Breeding of Live-Stock and Distribution of Poultry Eggs:—The Breeding Pastures and Cattle Breeding Stations belonging to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and local breeding pastures are all engaged in the breeding of cattle, sheep and pigs and in the distribution of bulls, rams, boar-pigs and poultry eggs among the people for the purpose of improving the breed of these domestic animals and poultry. The Stallion Pastures and Stallion Stations belonging to the Department of War are also engaged in the breeding and improvement of horses to be reared by the people.

(H) Inspection of Rice:—The inspection of rice is conducted for the purpose of unifying the quantity of rice per bag and of facilitating its transaction by the improvement of its quality, dryness, preparation and packing. The inspection is carried out in 1 fu and 25 prefectures under the control of fu or prefecture and in 4 prefectures under the control of trade associations.

(I) Control of Manure for Sale:—In order to exercise control against unlawful means, in accordance with the Law for the control of manure for sale, the manure inspection officials are appointed and distributed in the prefectures at the expense of the State.

(J) Organ of Monetary Circulation for Agriculture:—As an organ of monetary circulation on the smallest scale, there are credit associations which have for their sphere of business, a town, village or community. The number of these associations amounts to 8,500. There are also agricultural and industrial banks which have for their sphere of activity a fu or prefecture and above these banking establishments is the Hypothec Bank of Japan which comprises the whole country for its sphere of activity. With the object of facilitating the circulation of money for agriculture through the operation of these organs, various privileges are granted by the Government to these banking institutions.

(K) Exhibition and Competitive Exhibition:—For the encouragement of productive industries, exhibitions are opened by the Government from time to time. The Government also exercises control over and gives encouragement to various competitive exhibitions promoted by a fu, prefecture or other public bodies.

(L) Others:—For the encouragement of Sericulture, the Mulberry Field Improvement Fund was established while for the encouragement of stock-farming, a considerable amount of money is annually disbursed from the national treasury, in accordance with the provisions of the Cattle Breeding Encouragement Regulations, Bull Inspection Law, Horse Breeding Encouragement Regulations, and Stallion Inspection Law.

Those enumerated above are the institutions established directly or indirectly by the Government. There are a number of special organizations promoted by those interested in agriculture, stock-farming, and horticulture. Among others, the most prominent are the Japan Agricultural Association and Japan Silk Industry Association. The former is an organization founded more than thirty years ago and has now over 10,000 members throughout the country contributing largely towards the development of our agriculture. The association has under its management, the Tokyo Agricultural University. The latter is composed of more than 100,000 members and has branches in the different prefectures of the country. The association is making every effort for the encouragement of our sericultural industry.

Institutions for Prevention Against Damages.

An outline of various institutions established by the Government for prevention against damages will be given hereunder.

(A) Prevention Against Damages by Flood:—The affairs regarding to the prevention against damages by flood are put under the control of the Department of Home Affairs. The Government has established Engineering Branch Offices to take charge of the engineering and construction works started at places of great importance in view of the public interests and also to make investigations with regard to the improvement of rivers and other engineering works. The protection and management of rivers are conducted in accordance with the River Law. For the prevention of damages to be caused by the collapse of land and the following out of the earth as well as by flood, there are enacted the Forest Law and Embankment Law and are established the Forest Meteorological Stations and Rain and Snow Observatories. By the enactment of the Water Utilization Association Law, it is provided that the works for embankment, dredging and sand protection are to be carried out by Water Utilization Associations in order to prevent damages by flood.

(B) Prevention and Extermination of Noxious Insects:—The Law for the Extermination and the Prevention of Noxious Insects now in force may be applied to the extermination of noxious bacilli and animals as well as to the extermination and prevention of noxious insects, and in case of the outbreak of such noxious insects, bacilli and animals, the fund required for the extermination and prevention are defrayed from the national treasury according to the requirements of the case. Besides a fixed amount of money is annually granted to the prefectures from the national treasury for the same purpose. By the enactment of the Game Law, those birds which are useful for agricultural and forestry purposes are protected and the extermination of noxious insects is indirectly effected.

(C) Prevention of Silkworm Disease:—In accordance with the provisions of this law, the offices for the control of sericulture were established by granting a subsidy to local districts from the national treasury. The results of these offices are remarkable and the damages suffered from silkworm disease have gradually decreased in recent years.

(D) Prevention of Cattle Disease:—In order to prevent cattle diseases, the Cattle Disease Prevention Law and Cattle Tuberculosis Prevention Law are enacted. For the investigation and study of cattle diseases, the Cattle Disease Investigation Office is established, while the Rinderpest Serum Manufacturing Office is engaged in the manufacture and distribution of the serum of rinderpest.

(E) Inspection of Plants:—In reference to the noxious insects of our agricultural products for export, the examination was formerly conducted by the prefectural authorities, for which a subsidy was granted from the national treasury. Especially, the plants exported to the United States were subjected to a strict examination by the plant inspection officials of the Central Government who issued the certificate of examination. With a view to carrying out the examination on a more perfect basis and also extending the examination to the plants for import, in order to prevent the importation of noxious insects, the Law for the Control of Plants for Export and Import was promulgated in March 1914, by which the Plant Inspection Offices have been established at the principal ports of the country. At these inspection offices, a strict control is exercised by the plant inspection officials of the Central Government over the plants both for export and import.

Agricultural Statistics.

The compilation of the statistics on agriculture is in the charge of the Section of Correspondence of the Secretariate of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. The statistical report which is compiled with the materials collected from the prefectural offices and other sources, is published annually, containing therein all the statistics on our agricultural products. As to the yield of rice, wheat, and cocoons, official forecasts of crops are made public annually. Besides, there are the agricultural statistics prepared by the agricultural associations throughout the country in accordance with the Ordinance of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. These statistics are collected and published annually by the Bureau of Agriculture. The conditions of agriculture in Japan are represented in these statistics. The Bureau of Agriculture is also engaged in the investigation of the productive as well as economical subjects and publishes the results thereof from time to time.

SECTION VI.

Forestry.

I.

DISTRIBUTION AND OWNERSHIP OF FORESTS.

Area and Growth.

In her geographical situation, Japan is hilly and has few extensive plains. As a consequence a vast area is taken up by forests. The total area of forests in old Japan, consisting of Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, the Luchu islands and a number of smaller islands excluding Hokkaido, is 23,192,705 **cho***, which are distributed, according to the ownership into 4,715,445 **cho** of the State forests, 590,661 **cho** of Crown forests, and 17,886,599 **cho** of forests belonging to the public, or private individuals, shrines and temples. The area of forests extends over nearly 78.3 per cent. of the whole area of old Japan. The above percentage compares very favourably with that of Sweden, the forest country of Europe, where the forest area covers 52 per cent. of the total area of that country. The proportion of forests as divided according to the ownership is 20.3 per cent. for the State forests, 2.6 per cent. for the Crown forests, 23.4 per cent. for the forests belonging to the public, 52.9 per cent. for the forests belonging to private individuals, and 0.8 per cent. for the forests belonging to shrines and temples.

The size of growth of the State forests is estimated at 350,000,000 **seki** of conifers and 1,000,000,000 **seki** of broad-leafed trees, making a total of 1,350,000,000 **seki** while that of the Crown forests is 175,000,000 **seki** of conifers and 69,000,000 **seki** of broad-leafed trees, making a total of 244,000,000 **seki.** No accurate figures are obtainable as to the size of growth of the public and private forests.

**Cho*=2.45062 Acres.

In Hokkaido the State forests cover 4,010,241 **cho**; the Crown forests 691,508 **cho**; the public forests 282,946 **cho**; the shrine and temple forests 773 **cho**; and the private forests 273,258 **cho**, making a total of 5,258,700 **cho** or 56 per cent. of the area of the island. The growth is estimated at 1,040,000,000 **seki** of conifers, and 2,200,000,000 **seki** of broad-leafed trees, making a total of 3,240,000,000 **seki.**

In Karafuto (Saghalien) the area of forests occupies about 3,350,000 **cho** or about 98 per cent. of the area of the island. The whole island is covered by thickly-wooded forests. It is estimated that there are 1,770,000,000 **seki** of conifers and 130,000,000 **seki** of broad-leafed trees, making a total of 1,900,000,000 **seki.**

The island of Taiwan (Formosa) is very rich in forests and has also a wide area of wild lands adjacent to forests. The actual survey having not yet been completed, the exact figures of the forest area can not be obtained, but it is roughly estimated at 2,862,713 **cho** or about 79 per cent. of the area of the island. A general idea as to the magnitude can be formed from the fact that Mt. Ari-san, covering an area of 11,000 **cho,** has more than 2,000 **seki** of forest growth.

The area of forests in Chosen (Korea) is estimated at 15,849,619 **cho,** corresponding to 72 per cent. of the area of the peninsula. The greater part of the forest area has been laid waste to an extreme degree. Good forests are only found about mausoleums and in the valleys of the rivers Yalu and Tumenkiang. The State forests cover 8,300,000 **cho**; the temple forests 165,000 **cho**; and the private forests 7,380,000 **cho.** In the valley of the river Yalu the area covered by growing trees occupies over 1,830,000 **cho,** the growth being estimated at 500,000,000 **seki.**

Distribution of Forests.

An Outline of the Distribution of Forests and of the Species of Trees.

Tropical Forest Zone.

The tropical forests occupy the southern half of the Ogasawara islands and of the Luchu islands, having a mean temperature above 21° C., these forests are found in the places below 1,000 feet above sea-level in the southern part of the Luchu islands. The principal tree in the tropical forests is **yoju,** also important are **takonoki** (Pandanus odratissimus L.), **hinroju, zuku, basho** (Musa basjoo Sieb.) and bamboo of perfect growth.

Subtropical Forest Zone.

The subtropical forests cover the Luchu islands north of the 26.5th degree north latitude and Shikoku, Kyushu and Honshu south of the 35th degree north latitude (the Pacific coast south of the 37.5th degree) keeping a mean temperature of above 13° C. and below 21° C. In regard to the altitude the forests of this zone are found in districts below 2,800 feet above the sea-level in the central part of Kyushu and below 1,600 feet in the Suruga and Totomi districts.

The subtropical forests are rich in useful broad-leafed trees and cover an extensive area. The species of trees are generally divided into the evergreen broad-leafed trees, deciduous broad-leafed trees, and conifers. The principal trees among the evergreen broad-leafed trees are **kusu** (Cinnamomum Camphora Nees), **kashi** (Quercus acuta), **shi-i** (Pasania cuspidata) and **tabu**; among the deciduous broad-leafed trees are **kunugi** (Quercus serrata) and **konara** (Quercus glandulifera); and among the conifers red pine, black pine, **momi** (Abies firma) and **tsuga**.

Temperate Forest Zone.

The temperate forests extend from the northern part of Honshu or the 35-37th degree north latitude to the central part of Hokkaido, keeping a mean temperature above 6° C. and below 13° C. The forests are situated at about 2,800-6,000 feet above sea-level in the central part of Kyushu, at 2,000-5,000 feet in the Kai and Shinano districts and at 3,500-4,700 feet in the O-U districts. The forests of this zone are mostly in the mountain range forming the backbone of Honshu, and cover an extensive area. These are the most important of our forests. The species of trees are classified into two divisions, namely, the conifers, and deciduous broad-leafed trees. Of the former the principal trees are **sugi** (Cryptomeria japonica Don.), **henjaku** (Chamaecyparis obtusa S. et Z.), **hiba** (Thujopsis dolabrata S. et Z.), **sawara** (Chamaecyparis pisifera S. et Z.), **momi** (Abies firma S. et Z.), **tsuga** (Tsuga Sieboldi Carr), **koyamaki** (Umbrella-pine), **himeko-matsu** (Pinus parviflora S. et Z.), **nezuko**, **goyo-matsu** (Pinus pentaphylla) and **rakuyo-sho**, while of the latter the principal species are **buna** (Beech-tree), **keyaki** (Zelkowa acuminata Pl.), **nara** (Quercus glandulifera), **kuri** (Chestnut-tree), **katsura** (Cercidiphyllum Japonicum), **tochi** (Xsculus turbinata), **honoki** (Magnolia hypoleuca), **kayede** (Maple-tree) and **onigumi**.

Frigid Forest Zone.

Forests are found in regions about 5,000 feet above sea-level in the Kai and Shinano districts and 3,500-4,000 feet in the O-U districts.

These are not utilized to any remarkable degree as their area is comparatively small, and they are mostly situated upon high mountains. In the forests of this zone are included such useful trees as **shirabe, karahinoki, araragi, Aomori-todo-matsu, and kometsuga.**

Hai-matsu (Pinus pumila Pall.) Forest Zone.

The **hai-matsu** forests are situated in the frigid zone. In Honshu the forests occupy the summit of high mountains. Their only importance is the preservation of land.

The forests in Hokkaido extend from the temperate to the frigid zone and are composed of conifers 17 per cent., broad-leafed trees 34 per cent. and conifers and broad-leafed trees mixed 49 per cent. The most useful species are among the conifers **tansho** and **Yezo-matsu** and among the broad-leafed trees **nara** (Quercus glandulifera), **katsura** (Cercidiphyllum Japonicum), **honoki** (Magnolia hypoleuca), **sennoki**, **onigumi**, **kaba** (Birch-tree), **kihada**, **buna** (Beech-tree) and **hakuyo**.

The forests in Karafuto (Saghalien) extend from the temperate to the frigid zone and are composed of conifers 72 per cent., broad-leafed trees 16 per cent. and conifers and broad-leafed trees mixed 12 per cent. The useful trees among the conifers are **tansho**, **Yezo-matsu**, and **Karafuto-rakuyo-sho** and among the broad-leafed trees **shirakaba**, **yamahan-no-ki**, willow, **nire** (Elm-tree) and **hakuyo**.

The forests in Taiwan (Formosa) extend from the tropical to the frigid, and form an altitudinal forest zone, the climatic condition varying chiefly with the height of mountains on which forests are situated.

The principal trees in the tropical forests are **kazumaru**, **rintoju**, **zuku**, **hinro**, longan, **basho** (Musa basjoo) and **to** (Cane).

The principal trees in the subtropical forests are **kusu**, **kashi**, **hisakaki**, **tabu**, **yenoki** and **sakaki**.

The principal trees in the temperate forests are **hinoki** (Chamaecyparis obtusa), **beniki**, **Taiwan-tsuga**, **Niitaka-karahinoki**, and Pine.

The principal trees in the frigid forests are **Niitaka-dansho**, **Niitaka-byakushi** and **Niitaka-shakunage**.

The investigation of the forests in this island not yet having been completed, the proportion of conifers and broad-leafed trees is not accurate, but in view of the climatic conditions it is certain that the former exceeds the latter.

The principal trees in the forests of Chosen (Korea) are in North Chosen: **kara-matsu**, **rakuyo-sho**, **Yezo-matsu**, **momi** (Abies firma), **Chosen-goyo-matsu**, **kaba** (Birch-tree) and **hakuyo** and in South Chosen Red Pine, **kunugi** (Quercus serrata), **keyaki** (Zelkova acuminata), **han-no-ki**, **kurumi** (Walnut), and **kuri** (Chestnut-tree). In the extreme southern part of the peninsula there grow such evergreens as **kashi** (Quercus acuta) and **shi-i** (Pasania cuspidata) and Bamboo.

II.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORESTS.

With ranges of mountains traversing the centre and forming the backbone of the country, Japan has a large number of rivers flowing with rapid current towards the sea. In a country like Japan the forests have no small influence upon the water-currents and the preservation of land. The adjustment of the forests, therefore, is effected not only in view of economic utilization but also with consideration of land preservation. In 1897 the Forest Law was promulgated by which the system of protection of forests and other preservative systems were established. The utilization of those forests which were of importance in land preservation was either prohibited or restricted, and the plantation or working of forests was directed. The restriction of forests under the feudal administration were investigated and adjusted. With the object of effecting the adjustment of water-currents, the sum of Yen 15,698,400 was appropriated in 1911 to the water adjustment fund to be expended in 19 years and an investigation was started in the same year for this purpose. Various measures are now being taken for territorial preservation, and efforts are being made looking to the encouragement of the planting of forests and of the regeneration of waste lands. The area of protective forests in 1912 covered 866,828 **cho** or 3.74 per cent. of the total area of forests, while that of exploitation prohibited districts was 5,149,861 **cho** or 22.21 per cent. of the whole area of forests. An outline of the adjustment of forests according to the ownership will be given hereunder.

For the adjustment of the State forests a working plan was decided upon in 1890 and the investigation of the actual state was started with a view to transferring to the ownership of the public, shrines and temples or to private individuals those State forests and plains which are utilized for the cultivation of manure or for stock-farming. The sale of State forests was commenced in 1899 and the work is now nearing completion. Up to 1912 the area disposed of amounted to 627,771 **cho** valued at Yen 38,996,840. For those State forests which were to be preserved as State property, a definite working plan was framed in view of land preservation as well as of permanent utilization. Based upon this working plan the management of the State forests was carried out under strict control and protection. Up to 1913 the working plan definitely decided upon was for 343 divisions comprising 3,346,557 **cho**, and from 1886 to 1912 planting was effected on an area of 215,977 **cho** where no standing trees had grown and on an area of 174,268 **cho** where trees had been felled. Apart from the general account, a special account was established for the proceeds from the sale of State forests, and the funds required for the management of State forests in respect to actual survey, compilation of working plan, plantation and purchase of forests are all met by these proceeds. The management of the State forests is now making progress.

For the adjustment of the Crown forests the same method of management is adopted as for the State forests.

The total area of public forests covers 5,429,687 **cho** or 23.4 per cent. of the whole area of forests. Of the public forest area 70 per cent. belong to communities, 20 per cent. to towns and villages, and the rest to **fu**, prefectures and districts. Those forests where the practice of **iriai*** has been a common usage, take up about 45 per cent. of the total public forests. The most ruined of our forests are those where **iriai** has been in common practice. These forests include mostly those belonging to communities and next by those owned by towns and villages. The destructive use of forests was due to the fact that, owing to the lack of any definite working plan, the people cut down firewoods or practised **hiire*** in the forests. The practice of **hiire** in these forests, therefore, was restricted and the usage of **iriai** was prohibited. Efforts are now being made for definitely establishing a rational principle of management for these forests.

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* "Iriai" means the common right held by the inhabitants of a village or villages of taking timber or grass from certain Government land or forests.

Reference has been made elsewhere to the investigation as to the adjustment of water-currents. The Public Forest Plantation Encouragement Regulations were promulgated in 1910 with a view to effecting the protection of territory and the permanent utilization of forests. By the provisions of the regulations, a subsidy is granted to an afforestation undertaking of a town, a village or an association from the Central Government and **fu** or prefectural authorities. As to the destroyed forests, the Waste Land Regeneration Subsidy Regulations were issued in 1911 by which a subsidy is granted from the Central Government and **fu** or prefectural authorities to the owner for the purpose of effecting their regeneration.

The management of the forests belonging to private individuals is left to the owner as far as possible, but as to the waste lands an order of afforestation is issued. Up to 1912 the area of the waste forest land and plains treated according to the provisions of this Law amounted to 1.181 **cho**. When the joint management of owners of forests is deemed necessary, recognition is given to the organization of a forest association of which further explanation will be given.

In Hokkaido a working plan for the adjustment of the State forests was framed in 1907 and was carried into effect at once. Of the total area of the State forests in the island, some 4,210,000 **cho**, it was provisionally decided to preserve 2,280,000 **cho** as State forests, to transfer 450,000 **cho** to the ownership of the public, to transfer 300,000 **cho** to the ownership of private individuals, to assign 670,000 **cho** to the unopened districts and to assign 510,000 **cho** where the species of trees were not yet classified. The adjustment of the forests in Hokkaido is now in progress on the same plan of adjustment as with the State forests in old Japan.

In Taiwan (Formosa) a range of mountains traverses the centre and forms the backbone of the island. Mountains and rivers run in all directions. The savage districts are thickly wooded, but the inhabited districts where reckless felling has reached the extreme, are now converted into overgrown lands which, because of the bare mountains, are frequently visited by floods. In view of the necessity of establishing protecting forests, investigation was started in 1906 and up to 1912 a total area of forest covering 42,049 **cho** was designated for the purpose. Of the area of protective forests no small portion has been afforested by the Government. The investigation in this line is still in progress.

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* "Hiire" means the burning of undergrowth or bushes.

On this island not much distinction has yet been made between the forest lands belonging to the Government and those owned by the public, causing much inconvenience in the administration. Forest Investigation Regulations, therefore, were promulgated in 1910, by which the distinction is now being made between the Government and the private forests. In view of the urgent necessity of afforestation in the island, the Camphor-tree Afforestation Encouragement Regulations were promulgated, and to encourage the afforestation of other trees seedlings are distributed throughout the island. From 1900 to 1911 the area afforested with camphor-trees reached 4,417 **cho** while the area planted with other trees amounted to 4,595 **cho.**

The whole island of Karafuto (Saghalien), excepting a small area of sandy coast and agricultural and pasture lands, is covered by forests of luxurious growth. These are forests where the sound of an axe has never been heard, and only small sections have been felled in the neighborhood of villages. When the southern half of the island was ceded to Japan, the rich forests were divided into ten investigation divisions, and the investigation was completed in 1908. The total area of the State forests in the island covering 3,350,000 **cho** was provisionally divided into 1,100,000 **cho** to the State, 600,000 **cho** to local, 240,000 **cho** for use of fishery, 210,000 **cho** for use of mining, 220,000 **cho** to protective forests where felling is prohibited, 210,000 **cho** where felling is restricted, 70,000 **cho** to the special State forests, and 300,000 **cho** as agricultural and pasture lands.

In Chosen (Korea) the administration of forests has been crude. Forests were cut down everywhere and steep slopes have never been planted. The greater part of forest and wild lands are laid waste, endangering the low lands and causing many flood calamities.

The late Korean Government issued a forest law and encouraged the protection, adjustment and plantation of forests. As the forest law, however, was not well adapted to the conditions of the people it was abolished, and a new forest law was promulgated in 1911 by the Government-General of Chosen. In order to meet urgent necessity, those forests which are deemed to be of importance in view of the preservation of land, are restricted. On the other hand a land investigation system was started in 1910 with the object of defining the ownership of land and of promoting the development of productive industries.

Though the forests in Chosen are depleted the land is well fitted for afforestation and the growth of trees is satisfactory. At present the planting of forests is being carried out rapidly. The Government is setting the example of afforestation and making experiments in reference thereto. From 1907 to 1912 afforestation was effected over an area covering 1,773 **cho,** and seedlings were distributed gratis among the people. Seeds and seedlings are also distributed by the nurseries managed at the expense of the local districts or by the Imperial grants. Of the State forests in the peninsula those not preserved to the State are leased to the people for afforestation and when the work has been successfully carried out these are given to the renter. The forest and wild lands still to be leased occupy an extensive area and selections can be made.

III.

PRODUCTION OF FORESTS.

The receipts from forest products and the value of manufactures of forest products for 1912 are as follows:

	Principal Products.	Bye-products.	Total.
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*
Japan Proper	80,024,023	20,711,326	100,735,349
Hokkaido	1,316,489	291,029	1,607,518
Taiwan	166,651	9,849	176,500
Karafuto	99,514	39	99,553
Chosen	1,295,994	26,832	1,322,826
Total	82,902,671	21,039,075	103,941,746

Note:—The receipts of Taiwan, Karafuto and Chosen are those from the State forests alone.

Value of Charcoal and Chemical Manufactures

	Charcoal.	Acetic Acid Lime.	Turpentine.	Pulp.	Camphor and Camphor Oil.	Total.
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Japan Proper	20,569,396	10,777	93,212	3,118,760	1,031,833	26,047,873
Hokkaido	1,222,257	1,638	—		—	
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	3,540,700	3,540,700
Karafuto	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chosen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	21,791,653	12,415	93,212	3,118,760	4,572,533	29,588,573

IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM RELATING TO FORESTRY.

Of the forests and wild lands in Japan, those belonging to the Imperial Household are placed under the control of the Minister of the Imperial Household. The Imperial Household Forestry Administration Bureau attached to the Household Minister takes charge of affairs relating to the forests owned by the Imperial Household. Under the direction of the Forestry Administration Bureau there are 6 branch offices and branch administration offices, and again under the branch administration offices there are 45 sub-branch offices.

The forests and wild lands in Taiwan, Chosen, Karafuto and Hokkaido are under control of the Governor-General or Governor who acts under the supervision of the Minister of Home Affairs.

All the other forests are put under control of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Forestry Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce takes charge of affairs relating thereto. Of the forests under the control of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, those belonging to public corporations, shrines and temples, and private individuals are taken direct charge of by the local Governor, while those belonging to the State are administered and managed directly by 7 Major Forest Offices under which there are 205 Minor Forest Offices. Under the direction of the Minor Forest Offices 1,280 officials are appointed to take charge of affairs relating to the conservation and plantation of forests in the different conservation districts of the State forests.

V.

Table 1.—Forest Associations

Object.	Afforestation.	Working.	Conservation.	Afforestation Working.	Afforestation Earthwork.	Conservation Earthwork.	Working Earthwork.	Afforestation Conservation.	Conservation Working.	Conservation Afforestation Earthwork.	Total.
Number	6	66	5	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	91
Area...	5,645 3,909	28,750 7,802	2,151 7,702	530 620	402 8,111	2,421 0,618	424 1,000	245 0,005	2,782 5,209	981 2,218	44,335 27,250
Membership ...	1,458	10,637	1,427	273	25	1,153	104	236	124	486	15,923

A forest association was organized for the first time in 1908 and there were only 13 organized up to 1911. With the object of promoting the development of forestry and of securing territorial preservation, the Government promulgated in 1911 the Regulations for the Encouragement of the Organization of Forest Associations by which a bounty was granted for the organization fund of a forest association and a low interest loan was furnished for its working capital. As a consequence the number of forest associations has greatly increased within a few years, amounting to 70 at present, and there is a prospect for further increase.

Table 2.—Principal Product Trade Associations

Kinds of Products.	Timber Bamboo and Manufactured Timber.	Charcoal.	Wooden Box for Packing.	Wooden Utensils and Fittings.	Marquetry.	Bamboo Ware.	Lacquer and Plain Wood.	Joinery and Turnery.	Wooden Box and Splint for Matches.	Chip and Chip Braid.	Lacquered Chopsticks.	Seedling.	Mushroom.	Fruit and Vegetable Wax.	Lime.	Building Stone.	Total.
Number of Associations.	36	24	2	2	1	2	1	4	4	12	1	1	4	6	2	2	104

Those trade associations which have reference to forestry alone are included in the above table. Among others those for the manufacture and sale of timber, bamboo and manufactured timber are most numerous, followed by those for the manufacture and sale of charcoal. The principal function of these trade associations is to carry out the examination of manufactures in order to prevent careless manufacture and excessive production of articles. A trade-mark is affixed to the goods that have passed the examination to maintain the credit in the market and also to extend the market. All the trade associations are faithfully carrying out their function with satisfactory results.

Table 3.—Industrial Associations.

(On June 12, 1914)

Kinds. / Liability.	Sale.	Production.	Purchase Sale.	Purchase Production.	Credit Sale.	Credit Purchase	Credit Production	Production Sale.	Credit Purchase Sale.	Sale Purchase Sale.	Credit Production Purchase.	Credit Production Sale.	Credit Production Sale Purchase.	Total.
Limited Liability	32	2	75	1	47	3	1	2	273	25	2		124	587
Unlimited Liability	6		33		13			4	165	10	1		87	319
Responsibility of Security ...	1		1				2		21	1		2	10	38
Total	39	2	109	1	60	3	3	6	459	36	3	2	221	944

The industrial associations relating to forestry are as numerous as other industrial associations and are making no small contribution towards the development of this branch of industry. There are very few associations organized for the promotion of forestry alone. Most of them have for their object the promotion of the common interests of both forestry and agriculture.

SECTION VII.

Mining.

I.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The mining industry in Japan has its origin in ancient times.

In the middle ages, the industry attained a state of great prosperity, and at the time when trade was opened with Holland and China, it had made great development, so that gold and silver as well as copper and sulphúr were exported abroad. Then mining industry of those days, however, was merely conducted by the traditional method. Accordingly in the latter part of the Tokugawa Shogunal Government, the working of mines became very difficult on account of insufficient equipment for excavation, transportation and ventilation. As a consequence, a number of mines were abandoned, and the mining industry completely declined. At the Restoration of Meiji, the Government directed its energy towards the protection and encouragement of productive industries at home. With the object of recovering the mining industry from decline and of promoting its development, the Government renamed in 1868, the Osaka Do-Kaisho (Osaka Copper Chamber) to the Mine Bureau and promulgated in the following year 1869, an ordinance by which the competent authorities were authorized to give permission to the applicants for the working of mines in case no objection was raised by the people in the districts concerned. It was also provided by the ordinance that those who had been engaged in mining should report to the authorities. Since that time, orders and instructions were issued from time to time in the way of protecting and encouraging the mining industry. However, the enactments of general laws in reference to mining, date from July 1873, when the Japan Mining Law was issued by a Decree of the old Privy Council. In September 1890, the Mining Regulations were established by law. After the Mining Regulations were amended many times, the Mining Law now in force was promulgated in March 1903. As to the mining art, the Government sought its example in Europe and America and engaged scholars and engineers of mining, engineering and geology as well as miners from Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany for the purpose of diffusing knowledge of the mining science and art. At the same time, the Government placed under its own management, the Ikuno Mine and other gold, silver, copper, iron and coal mines to set examples of the management of mines. The so-called secret method of mining handed down from several hundred years ago was thus developed by the system introduced from the West, and the mining industry in Japan has come to be carried out on an entirely new basis. In recent years, the development of this industry is very remarkable. For the inspection of the mineral beds various kinds of drills are employed in metal and coal mines and for the excavation of galleries the use of boring machines of different descriptions has gradually prevailed, and the application of these machines saves a considerable amount of both time and expense. These machines have also been applied for mining purposes with satisfactory results. In reference to the smelting work, the smelting of zinc has recently been started and the zinc gas dressing process has been invented. The coal cutting machine is used in coal mines and the rotary boring machine in oil-wells. There are many other instances of the utilization of machines in the mining industry, and the present development of the industry is largely due to the application of mechanical power. The progress of our mining industry since the Restoration of Meiji is evident from the amount of mineral production. The total amount of mineral products in 1874 was valued at Yen 1,550,000 which increased to as much as Yen 46,600,000 in 1913. This fact sufficiently shows what remarkable development has been attained in this branch of industry.

The volume of our foreign trade in mineral products for five years from 1904 to 1908 ranged between Yen 103,000,000 and Yen 130,000,000 with an annual average of Yen 116,000,000. In the following year 1909, the figures decreased to Yen 102,000,000 due to the sudden decline of import, but since that time the amount has increased year by year and now it stands at Yen 168,000,000.

It goes without saying that the amount of capital invested in mining enterprises increases with the development of this industry. The enormous increase of the amount of investment is well proved by the number of productive mining lots and of the mines newly worked as well as by that of the extensions of mining undertakings. At the end of 1912, the number of productive mining lots was put at 1,586, that of the mines newly worked in the same year at 481 and that of the mining undertakings extended in the same year at 230. In 1909, the total amount of capital invested was estimated at Yen 181,000,000 (paid up capital Yen 138,000,000) which increased to as much as Yen 232,000,000 in 1912.

II.

APPLICATION FOR MINING.

Since the enforcement on July 1st, 1905, of the Mining Law, the application for prospecting, mining and alluvial mining showed an abnormal and sudden increase in 1906-1907 owing to the sudden rise of enterprise after the Russo-Japanese war. Very soon, however, the number of applications greatly fell off on account of the inactivity of the economical world and of the unfavourable condition in the market of mineral products. At the end of 1911, the market was restored to its normal condition and the applications for mining enterprise increased gradually. In 1913, owing to the favourable condition of the oil and coal minings, the number of applications has increased more and more. The following gives the number of applications for the recent ten years and of applications for the recent five years classified by the kinds of minerals:

Applications for Mining 1904-1913.

Year	Applications for Prospecting	Applications for Mining	Applications for Alluvial Mining	Total
1904	2,695	283	233	3,211
1905	2,636	340	137	3,113
1906	5,969	399	387	6,755
1907	8,667	380	267	9,314
1908	3,596	298	141	4,035
1909	3,228	319	139	3,686
1910	3,356	240	206	3,802
1911	3,836	175	226	4,237
1912	4,850	185	450	5,485
1913	5,731	171	383	6,285

Applications for Prospecting Classified by Kinds of Minerals.

Kinds	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Gold, Gold and Silver	465	622	499	454	504
Gold, Silver and Copper, Gold and Copper	721	584	431	423	423
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc	377	377	245	246	181
Silver, Silver and Copper, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc	221	244	155	175	159
Copper, Copper, Lead and Zinc ...	407	422	347	339	369
Manganese	225	89	94	109	98
Coal...	1,244	1,079	925	584	620
Peat	96	73	62	26	54
Petroleum	1,054	448	390	511	354
Sulphur	170	172	140	32	46
Others	751	740	548	457	420
Total	5,731	4,850	3,836	3,356	3,228

Applications for Mining Classified by Kinds of Minerals.

Kinds	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Gold, Gold and Silver	18	38	27	45	37
Gold, Silver and Copper, Gold and Copper	14	23	22	16	25
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc.	10	14	12	14	16
Silver, Silver and Copper, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc	11	8	13	18	37
Copper, Copper, Lead and Zinc ...	11	13	11	16	50
Manganese	3	4	2	8	7
Coal	47	41	41	48	63
Peat	9	6	8	13	20
Petroleum	20	3	15	22	16
Sulphur	5	5	7	9	5
Others	23	30	17	31	42
Total	171	185	175	240	319

Applications for Alluvial Mining Classified by Kinds of Minerals.

Kinds	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Alluvial Gold	337	416	207	180	131
Alluvial Iron	9	23	17	20	4
Others	37	11	2	6	4
Total	383	450	226	206	139

III.

MINING LOTS.

Putting aside the data before the enforcement of the Mining Law, the number of mining lots has kept pace with that of applications for the working of mines mentioned in the preceding chapter since July, 1905, when the Mining Law came into operation. In 1907-1908, the number of mining lots showed a remarkable increase, followed by a decrease soon afterwards. Again in 1912 the tendency of increase set in and the following year witnessed a conspicuous advance. The number of productive mining lots varied more or less from year to year. Since 1911, however, it has shown a gradual decrease and this is due not only to the decrease of applications for mining but also to the combination of mining lots which has been effected in recent years. This fact may well be proved by the following tables which show an increase year by year in the total area of mining lots. There is no marked increase or decrease in the number of alluvial mining lots except that a large number were cancelled in 1909 as a result of the imposition of the tax on alluvial mining lots since 1905. The number and area of mining lots are given as follows:

Mining Lots 1904-1913.

Year	Prospecting	Mining	Alluvial Mining	Total
1904	5,014	5,700	3,534	14,248
1905	2,767	5,469	2,392	10,628
1906	3,131	5,460	2,439	11,030
1907	4,987	5,507	2,286	12,780
1908	5,177	5,574	2,307	13,058
1909	4,033	5,553	1,609	11,195
1910	3,878	5,557	1,611	11,046
1911	4,290	5,479	1,569	11,338
1912	4,887	5,410	1,542	11,839
1913	5,752	5,388	1,551	12,691

Mining Lots for Prospecting Classified by Kinds of Minerals.

Kinds	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Gold, Gold and Silver	580	623	569	545	599
Gold, Silver and Copper, Gold and Copper	604	495	455	464	405
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc.	402	314	264	244	213
Silver, Silver and Copper, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc	255	236	188	188	228
Copper, Copper, Lead and Zinc	555	496	441	449	610
Manganese	157	112	137	127	128
Coal	1,292	1,145	893	752	785
Peat	96	78	50	47	58
Petroleum	909	587	636	532	442
Sulphur	149	116	76	41	37
Others	753	685	581	489	528
Total	5,752	4,887	4,290	3,878	1,433

Mining Lots for Mining Classified by Kinds of Minerals.

Kinds	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Gold, Gold and Silver	617	628	618	622	606
Gold, Silver and Copper, Gold and Copper	212	204	188	191	175
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc.	127	120	125	111	116
Silver, Silver and Copper, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc	432	437	445	430	451
Copper, Copper, Lead and Zinc	784	795	813	840	860
Manganese	144	146	154	159	163
Coal	1,755	1,772	1,828	1,883	1,919
Peat	131	131	123	123	113
Pertroleum	525	519	540	546	535
Sulphur	160	163	170	169	170
Others	501	495	472	483	445
Total	5,388	5,410	5,479	5,557	5,553

Mining Lots for Alluvial Mining Classified by Kinds of Minerals.

Kinds	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Alluvial Gold	680	664	649	645	639
Alluvial Iron	762	771	817	868	873
Others	109	107	103	98	97
Total	1,551	1,542	1,569	1,611	1,609

Area of Mining Lots for Prospecting 1904-1913.

Year	Number of Mining Lots	Area in *Tsubo*	Average Area in *Tsubo* per Mining Lot
1904	5,014	2,028,560,974	404,579
1905	2,767	952,781,566	344,338
1906	3,131	1,132,869,752	361,824
1907	4,987	1,831,479,189	367,251
1908	5,177	1,831,870,043	353,841
1909	4,033	1,489,040,761	369,214
1910	3,878	1,506,639,041	388,509
1911	4,290	1,692,833,955	394,600
1912	4,887	2,021,610,121	413,671
1913	5,752	Unknown	Unknown

Area of Mining Lots for Mining 1904-1913.

Year	Mining Lots		Productive			Unproductive		
	Number	Area in *Tsubo*	Number	Area in *Tsubo*	Average Area in *Tsubo* per Lot.	Number	Area in *Tsubo*	Average Area in *Tsubo* per Lot.
1904	5,700	863,601,802	2,515	396,109,472	157,499	3,185	467,492,330	146,779
1905	5,469	842,260,828	2,385	416,708,560	174,721	3,084	425,552,268	137,987
1906	5,460	876,696,293	2,309	426,403,501	184,670	3,151	450,292,792	142,905
1907	5,507	951,926,617	2,224	462,899,128	208,138	3,283	489,027,489	148,958
1908	5,574	1,021,023,598	2,002	468,560,860	234,046	3,572	552,462,738	154,665
1909	5,553	1,083,637,578	1,880	484,971,714	257,964	3,673	598,665,864	163,035
1910	5,557	1,128,218,196	1,652	470,426,502	284,762	3,905	657,791,694	168,449
1911	5,479	1,147,826,682	1,604	488,370,221	304,470	3,875	659,456,461	170,182
1912	5,410	1,178,478,457	1,586	515,600,074	325,095	3,824	662,879,383	173,347
1913	5,388	Unknown		Unknown			Unknown	

IV.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

The mineral production in Japan has developed year by year. Though nothing accurate was known as to the production before 1874 (the 7th year of Meiji) owing to the want of any reliable statistics, the total amount of mineral products was established in 1874 at only Yen 1,550,000, in 1877 at Yen 3,390,000, in 1887 at Yen 8,200,000 and in 1897 at Yen 32,120,000. The figures at present come up to as much as Yen 146,650,000, showing an increase 95 times greater than those of 1874, an increase 18 times greater than those of 1877, an increase 46 times greater than those of 1897 and also an increase 33 times greater as ~~compared even with the~~ figures for 1907 when the market price of mineral products rose much higher than ever. This remarkable development of our mineral production is attributable in some measure to the progress of our mining industry and to the discovery of some useful minerals but is largely due to the increase in the production of such principal minerals as coal, copper, petroleum, gold and silver as indicated by the following tables. As to the value of minerals, it showed a decrease during the years between 1908 and 1911 as compared with the figures for 1907 owing to the dullness of the market. In order to show the increase or decrease of the principal mineral products both in quantity and value, the ratio of increase or decrease with 1897 for its standard and the comparative table of mineral production from 1877 and 1913 are given under:

Ratio of Increase or Decrease of Mineral Products in Quantity.

Kinds	1913	1912	1909	1907	1905	1902	1897	1887	1877
Gold	536	452	380	280	294	287	100	50	34
Silver	269	254	236	168	153	106	100	66	20
Copper	322	262	225	190	174	142	100	54	19
Lead	490	535	445	399	295	213	100	—	—
Zinc ore	176	120	98	100	—	—	—	—	—
Iron	254	228	194	186	190	115	100	31	13
Coal	411	340	290	266	222	187	100	34	10
Petroleum	733	662	717	655	514	380	100	13	4
Sulphur	435	370	272	245	181	135	100	79	10

Ratio of Increase or Decrease of Mineral Products in Value.

Kinds	1913	1912	1909	1907	1905	1902	1897	1887	1877
Gold	607	505	424	323	339	331	100	30	19
Silver	299	249	223	211	172	101	100	76	23
Copper	533	346	313	414	302	176	100	31	18
Lead	736	604	510	678	384	225	100	—	—
Zinc ore	177	120	98	100	—	—	—	—	—
Iron	341	257	253	263	263	119	100	31	13
Coal	374	290	307	316	212	170	100	16	5
Petroleum	3,591	1,935	1,847	1,500	846	597	100	36	23
Sulphur	463	378	242	235	170	132	100	43	7
Others	490	261	134	165	100	82	100	74	—
Total	457	330	322	344	243	175	100	26	11

Mineral Products 1877-1913.

Year	Gold		Silver		Copper		Lead	
	Quantity *Momme*	Value Yen	Quantity *Momme*	Value Yen	Quantity *Momme*	Value Yen	Quantity *Kin*	Value Yen
1877	93,421	233,768	2,945,417	448,607	6,570,744	1,432,372	—	—
1887	138,838	367,401	9,498,097	1,449,949	18,439,613	2,419,499	—	—
1897	276,427	1,198,779	14,478,485	1,911,160	33,982,217	7,834,940	1,284,856	83,914
1904	736,137	3,680,685	26,328,575	2,276,905	53,538,368	17,979,255	3,004,381	236,234
1905	812,764	4,063,820	22,103,408	3,293,408	59,158,327	23,663,331	3,787,006	321,896
1906	714,588	3,572,940	20,450,652	3,351,453	62,385,517	29,233,853	4,687,823	496,909
1907	773,751	3,868,755	24,388,431	4,040,421	64,522,797	32,467,871	5,132,091	568,636
1908	891,486	4,457,432	31,971,992	4,362,740	67,754,886	22,409,424	4,850,501	405,123
1909	1,048,559	5,077,058	34,111,197	4,261,481	76,402,144	24,536,150	5,714,600	428,204
1910	1,164,774	5,671,806	37,763,443	4,866,188	82,206,408	25,819,259	6,512,026	488,828
1911	1,248,654	6,059,497	36,811,090	4,761,652	89,002,740	27,133,448	6,874,586	506,604
1912	1,373,454	6,799,072	39,995,960	5,896,084	104,037,499	40,252,061	6,222,113	531,282
1913	1,481,470	7,281,411	38,993,399	5,708,975	109,390,194	41,738,339	6,294,854	617,866

Year	Tin		Zinc ore		Pig iron		Steel		Iron pyrite	
	Quantity *Kin*	Value yen	Quantity French ton	Value yen	Quantity French ton	Value yen	Quantity French ton	Value yen	Quantity *Kwan*	Value yen
1877	—	—	—	—	8,206	134,974	—	—	—	—
1887	—	—	—	—	15,249	310,684	—	—	—	—
1897	79,322	26,528	—	—	26,877	937,821	1,080	64,233	2,033,716	32,214
1904	40,931	26,073	—	—	36,547	1,317,397	1,549	96,035	6,636,238	53,089
1905	42,563	33,157	—	—	47,893	2,132,409	5,253	406,708	6,818,432	75,003
1906	39,880	40,891	14,206	208,241	45,140	2,198,384	5,099	396,738	9,591,302	93,995
1907	53,050	50,185	19,646	321,543	46,359	2,196,636	5,519	438,094	14,977,623	202,947
1908	42,885	35,076	18,277	308,775	42,733	1,762,844	2,606	208,096	9,031,153	171,459
1909	36,758	28,941	19,173	478,145	48,075	2,067,102	6,049	469,366	5,735,683	106,840
1910	38,910	34,933	21,917	602,566	59,395	2,206,749	7,738	588,924	21,246,926	469,184
1911	41,404 (Ore) *Kwan* 87,224	45,647 196,568	23,554	806,475	53,586	1,986,074	10,207	589,440	19,666,367	410,277
1912	58,834 (Ore) *Kwan* 100,250	71,701 303,063	35,741	1,068,134	56,844	2,324,507	12,434	745,795	20,235,301	436,592
1913	65,138 (Ore) *Kwan* 135,997	82,111 346,143	34,676	857,179	56,382	2,529,897	14,607	888,327	30,553,626	589,927

Year	Antimony		Manganese ore		Tungsten ore		Phosphate ore		Coal	
	Quantity *Kin*	Value yen	Quantity *Kwan*	Value yen	Quantity *Kwan*	Value yen	Quantity *Kwan*	Value yen	Quantity French ton	Value yen
1877	31,551	1,064	—	—	—	—	—	—	499,106	1,036,490
1887	2,581,602	144,481	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,746,296	3,077,010
1897	1,951,068	199,031	4,112,239	87,642	—	—	—	—	5,188,157	18,993,843
1904	708,558	83,744	1,515,375	37,884	—	—	3,500	162	10,723,796	29,218,134
1905	476,664	91,784	3,737,862	81,766	—	—	405,054	11,342	11,542,397	40,196,695
1906	503,990	228,616	3,424,368	82,827	—	—	837,340	18,421	12,980,103	63,144,000
1907	412,560	143,834	5,489,569	144,101	—	—	458,900	7,404	13,803,969	59,961,264
1908	330,332	53,578	2,968,092	82,594	310	490	197,293	7,302	14,825,363	63,623,773
1909	283,409	39,452	2,359,280	51,119	5,705	13,190	1,049,794	7,829	15,048,113	58,213,680
1910	216,168	31,974	3,012,997	85,960	28,812	86,964	282,300	8,982	15,681,324	51,076,398
1911	162,471	25,941	2,605,315	74,693	31,812	104,528	604,869	29,808	17,632,710	55,006,501
1912	131,844	18,275	3,217,892	89,828	45,337	142,065	2,093,786	92,723	19,639,755	61,412,837
1913	35,795	4,569	4,869,031	182,871	65,811	232,048	5,078,742	289,145	21,315,962	70,956,121

Year	Peat		Pertroleum		Sulphur		Others	Total
	Quantity French ton	Value yen	Quantity *Koku*	Value yen	Quantity *Kin*	Value yen	Value yen	yen
1877 ...	—	—	10,114	80,305	2,208,056	22,776	—	3,391,356
1887 ...	—	—	30,303	126,298	17,968,462	144,333	160,276	8,199,931
1897 ...	—	—	231,221	348,219	22,636,870	335,931	67,654	32,121,909
1904 ...	48,268	68,059	1,073,640	2,776,433	42,645,063	571,444	39,806	58,461,339
1905 ...	50,895	80,109	1,187,136	2,942,910	41,087,568	575,226	40,233	78,109,797
1906 ...	71,374	113,700	1,378,397	3,145,502	47,220,421	613,865	33,127	106,972,472
1907 ...	70,873	109,924	1,513,994	5,218,737	55,548,626	788,790	13,198	110,552,350
1908 ..	82,957	144,897	1,641,563	6,520,871	55,699,100	748,098	91,093	105,393,663
1909 ...	99,162	177,328	1,657,036	6,428,514	61,499,225	812,673	130,445	103,327,518
1910 ...	100,079	153,960	1,608,016	6,880,471	73,078,665	1,047,764	106,666	100,253,576
1911 ...	97,056	118,030	1,529,593	6,733,514	83,790,896	1,271,672	69,148	105,929,517
1912 ...	107,960	194,732	1,458,290	8,377,073	90,923,283	1,372,824	112,687	130,241,335
1913 ...	99,631	184,472	1,693,582	12,498,506	98,674,711	1,559,062	113,080	146,660,649

The yield of mineral products for 1913 is given as follows:

Mineral Products for 1913.

Kinds		Quantity	Value yen
Gold	*momme*	1,467,415 (14,055)	7,211,654 (69,757)
Silver	*momme*	38,865,711 (127,688)	5,691,565 (17,410)
Copper	*Kin*	100,859,950 (8,530,244)	38,296,051 (3,442,288)
Lead	*Kin*	6,294,854	617,866
Bismuth	*Kin*	526	2,268
Tin	*Kwan* *Kin*	65,138 135,997	82,111 346,143
Antimony	*Kin*	35,795	4,569
Mercury	*Kin*	159	215
Zinc ore	French ton	34,676	857,179
Pig iron	French ton	53,976 (2,406)	2,451,127 (78,770)
Steel...	French ton	13,477 (1,130)	799,611 (96,716)
Iron pyrite	*Kwan*	30,553,626	589,927
Chrome iron ore	*Kwan*	354,970	18,604
Manganese ore	*Kwan*	4,869,031	182,871
Tungsten ore	*Kwan*	65,811	232,048
Molybdenite	*Kwan*	936	2,555
Arsenic	*Kin*	34,805	3,513
Phosphate ore	*Kwan*	5,078,742	289,145
Graphite	*Kin*	1,109,121	1,898
Coal...	French ton	21,315,962	70,936,121
Peat	French ton	99,631	154,472
Petroleum	*Koku*	1,693,582	12,488,506
Asphalt	*Kwan*	602,715	94,027
Sulphur	*Kin*	98,424,711 (250,000)	1,555,312 (53,750)
Total			142,951,358 (3,708,691)

Note:—In the above table, the figures for gold, silver, copper, iron, sulphur and total which are put in ( ) denote the mineral products other than those manufactured at the smelting houses belonging to the mines.

V.

EXPORT AND IMPORT OF MINERAL PRODUCTS.

The foreign trade of our mineral products has recently achieved a remarkable development with the increase of production of minerals and the progress of our industries. The volume of our foreign trade in mineral products was Yen 102,690,000 in 1909 and Yen 117,700,000 in the following year. The figures have increased year by year and in 1913 amounted to as much as Yen 168,890,000.

The figures for 1913 show an increase of Yen 33,800,000 as compared with those for 1907 which are the highest in five years from 1904 to 1908 and also an increase of Yen 52,800,000 over the average figures for the five years.

Year.	Volume of Exports and Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1904	103,264,848	29,996,164	73,268,684	43,272,520
1905	111,867,781	32,235,229	79,632,552	39,397,323
1906	106,771,357	44,092,303	62,679,054	18,586,751
1907	135,028,377	51,470,513	83,557,864	32,087,351
1908	123,261,806	42,942,556	80,319,250	37,376,694
Average	116,038,834	40,147,353	75,891,480	33,744,128
1909	102,695,627	43,220,316	59,475,311	16,254,995
1910	117,744,882	42,674,238	75,070,644	32,396,406
1911	134,308,205	41,976,411	92,331,794	50,355,383
1912	161,164,354	49,455,319	111,709,035	62,253,716
1913	168,896,256	57,612,495	111,283,761	53,671,266
Average	136,961,864	46,987,755	89,974,109	42,986,353

As shown by the above figures, the volume of trade has recently reached an enormous sum due to the increase in the export of copper, coal and sulphur and to the increase in the import of iron, lead, tin and phosphate ore.

In reference to the principal mineral products mentioned above, the condition of export and import for the recent five years will be given under.

(1) Principal Mineral Products for Export: Copper (pig, ingot, and slab):—Copper is one of our principal mineral products and heads the list of our mineral products for export. The export of copper ranged about Yen 20,000,000 for three years from 1909 to 1911, but in 1912 amounted to Yen 25,000,000 and again in 1913 to Yen 28,000,000. Formerly copper was chiefly exported to the Oriental countries of which China was the principal destination. Since about 1906, however, the export of copper to Europe has shown a sudden increase and the mineral product has also been exported to the United States in large quantities. In 1909 of the total amount of export of copper a little under 30 per cent. were sent to the Oriental countries, 44 per cent. to Europe and 27 per cent. to the United States. Since that year, this proportion has been maintained on the whole, though there has been more or less change from time to time.

Coal:—Coal is next in importance to Copper as an export mineral product. It is exported chiefly to China, Hongkong, India and the British Straits Settlements. In recent years it has also been exported to the Philippine Islands in large quantities. The amount of export to these countries ranged between 2,700,000 tons and 3,000,000 tons for the last five years and when the exports to Europe and America are added to the above figures it makes a total ranging between 2,800,000 and 3,800,000 tons. The total amount of export for 1913 shows an increase by 1,000,000 tons as compared with the figures for 1909.

Sulphur:—Sulphur is also an important mineral product for export. The principal destinations are the United States and Australia which take up 70 or 80 per cent. of the total amount of export. Next come China, Hongkong and India. In 1911, owing to the sulphur tax question in the United States, the export to that country suffered a drawback for a time though not with any serious effect, while the export to China and Australia also showed a conspicuous decrease so that the total amount of export for the same year was a decrease by about Yen 150,000 as compared with the figures for the preceding year. Owing, however, to the increase of demand in the different countries, the export of sulphur amounted to Yen 1,740,000 in 1912 and to Yen 1,980,000 in 1913.

(2) **Principal Mineral Products Imported**:—Of the mineral products imported the principal are iron (including pig, bar and rod, plate of various kinds and tube), petroleum, phosphate ore, zinc, lead and tin. The amount of import of these minerals in 1913 was estimated at Yen 56,000,000 of iron, Yen 11,000,000 of petroleum, Yen 8,600,000 of phosphate ore, and Yen 3,300,000 of zinc. The import of other mineral products ranged from Yen 1,500,000 to Yen 2,000,000 each. In reference to a few of the principal mineral products for import mentioned above, the condition of import for the last five years will be given under.

Iron:—The iron manufacturing industry in our country is still in a very rudimental condition and our production of iron is very insignificant as compared with that of the world. Japan, therefore, chiefly depends upon foreign supply for iron which includes pig iron, iron bar, and various kinds of iron plate. According to the returns of the import of iron for ten years since 1904, the lowest amount of import in the five years 1904-1908 was Yen 18,000,000 in 1904, while the highest amount of import was Yen 38,000,000 in 1907 with an annual average of Yen 30,000,000. In 1909, the amount of import was Yen 25,000,000 and since that year the figures have increased year by year till 1913 when the amount reached Yen 56,700,000 with an annual average for the five years 1909-1913 figuring Yen 42,600,000. The average annual amount of import for the latter five years thus shows an increase of Yen 12,000,000 over that for the former five years. An outline of the condition of import will be given under in reference to pig iron, iron bar and rod, plate iron, and iron tube, which constitute the largest amount of the import of iron.

(A) **Pig Iron**:—Pig iron is used as material for cast iron. Formerly it was chiefly imported from Great Britain and China, but in recent years it has also come from Germany and Sweden in tolerably large quantities.

(B) **Bar, Rod, T, Angle and Plate Iron**:—These are of various kinds so that their import varies with the year according to the increase or decrease of demand, and yet there is a tendency of increase year by year in the total amount of import of these different kinds of iron. The amount of import in 1909 was Yen 12,800,000, but in 1913 five years afterwards the figures came up to Yen 32,800,000.

(C) **Iron Pipe and Tube**:—Iron pipe and tube are of two kinds, namely, cast iron and wrought iron. They are chiefly used in gas and water works and in steam-boilers. Besides, they are also used as water pipes of various descriptions. Cast iron tubes and pipes have recently been manufactured at home so that they are now no longer imported in such large quantities as before. The amount of import in 1909 was Yen 2,800,000 which has yearly increased till 1913 when the figures came up to Yen 6,900,000.

(D) **Steel Rails**:—Rails vary in kind with its use for earthwork, railway, and other purposes, and the amount of import fluctuates with the rise and fall of enterprise in the country. The import of the different kinds of rails was valued in 1909 at Yen 1,540,000. The amount yearly increased and in 1911 reached as much as Yen 5,500,000. The following two years, however, witnessed a little falling off and in 1913 the amount of import was put at Yen 4,000,000.

Petroleum:—The petroleum industry in Japan is one of our mining industries which has made remarkable progress in recent years, but its production no more than covers one-third of the demand at home. Consequently, the greater part of petroleum consumed in our country is still supplied from abroad. Until 1907, Kerosene was imported from the United States, Russia and Dutch Indies, but the import from Russia having ceased since 1908, it has been imported only from the other two countries.

The refining work of imported crude oil was started in 1907 when crude oil came from abroad for the first time. In 1909 crude oil was imported to the amount of over Yen 2,000,000, but since that year the amount of import has gradually decreased till 1913 when the figures were put at Yen 200,000.

Phosphate Ore:—Phosphate ore was imported in 1909 to the amount of Yen 2,200,000 which increased to as much as Yen 8,600,000 in 1913. This mineral product is one which has made most conspicuous advance in amount of import. It is imported from the United States and other countries.

VI.

INVESTMENT IN MINING.

It goes without saying that along with the development of the mining industry, a greater amount of investment is needed. There is no knowledge as to the amount of capital invested in the mining undertakings managed by private individuals, but the amount of investment in corporative undertakings shows a remarkable increase in recent years. In 1909 the total capital invested in corporative mining undertakings amounted to Yen 181,000,000 which increased three years afterwards to Yen 218,000,000 and again in 1913 to Yen 232,000,000. The amount of paid up capital also shows an increase year by year.

Object of Co.	Year	No. of Co.	Capital	Percentage of Inc. or Dec. on Previous Year.	Paid up Capital	Percentage of Inc. or Dec. on Previous Year.
			Yen	*Per cent.*	*Yen*	*Per cent.*
Metal Mining	1909	84	25,444,950	——	18,833,700	——
	1910	91	31,266,450	22.9	23,999,575	27.4
	1911	94	34,937,650	11.7	26,198,275	9.1
	1912	102	45,977,650	31.6	39,263,900	49.9
	1913	103	48,729,900	6.0	40,508,650	3.2
Coal Mining	1909	93	78,150,700	——	53,727,450	——
	1910	98	78,998,700	1.1	54,792,200	2.0
	1911	93	75,108,700	Dec. 4.9	59,582.200	8.8
	1912	91	68,905,700	Dec. 8.3	59,191,200	0.7
	1913	100	62,704,950	Dec. 9.0	54,492,775	7.9
Metal and Coal Mining	1909	17	28,121,000	2.0	28,099,000	——
	1910	19	28,672,500	39.6	28,650,500	2.0
	1911	25	40,022,500	8.2	33,250,500	16.1
	1912	27	43,322,500	2.3	36,325,500	9.2
	1913	29	44,338,750	——	36,841,700	1.4
Petroleum Mining	1909	28	41,192,000	——	30,693,000	——
	1910	30	42,806,000	3.9	33,045,500	7.6
	1911	27	43,156,000	0.9	33,626,250	1.8
	1912	26	39,992,500	Dec. 7.3	33,592,000	Dec. 0.1
	1913	28	51,456,000	28.7	37,272,500	11.1
Others	1909	12	8,866,000	——	6,741,000	——
	1910	14	9,366,000	5.6	6,971,625	3.4
	1911	17	25,241,000	169.5	7,804,125	11.9
	1912	18	24,921,000	Dec. 3.8	7,886,000	1.0
	1913	20	25,451,000	4.8	9,031,000	14.5
Total	1909	234	181,774,650	——	138,094,150	——
	1910	252	191,109,650	5.1	147,459,400	6.8
	1911	256	218.465,850	14.3	160,461,350	8.8
	1912	264	222,489,350	1.8	176,258,600	9.8
	1913	280	232,680.550	4.6	178,146,625	1.1

VII.

PRINCIPAL MINE WORKERS IN JAPAN.

Along with the progress of the art of mining and of the application of mechanical power, the scope of the mining industry has been extended and its management has been placed on a larger scale with the result of enormous increase in the amount of production. As a consequence, there is now a tendency to place minor enterprises in the hands of those who carry on their business on a large scale. Those mine workers who obtained from their principal mines a total production valued at more than Yen 200,000 in 1912 are as follows:

Holder of Mining Right.	No. of Mines.			Production for 1911.	Production for 1912.	Increase in 1912 over 1911.
	Metal	Coal	Others			
				Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*
Mitsubishi Limited Partnership ...	15	9	—	15,216,911	13,049,503	2,167,408
Mitsui Mining Joint-stock Co. ...	1	5	2	12,670,016	12,135,567	534,449
Furukawa Partnership	10	2	—	10,840,066	8,810,005	2,030,061
Fujita-gumi Partnership	8	—	—	8,867,470	5,959,898	2,907,572
Mr. Fusanosuke Kuhara	3	—	—	6,962,344	4,054,381	2,907,963
Baron Kichizayemon Sumitomo ...	2	1	—	6,580,846	4,805,841	1,776,005
Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Joint-stock Co.... ...	—	5	—	4,950,393	4,730,964	219,429
Meiji Mining Limited Partnership	—	3	—	4,285,883	3,864,305	421,578
Hoden Petroleum Joint-stock Co.	—	—	6	3,904,424	3,369,442	533,982
Kaishima Mining Joint-stock Co.	—	3	—	3,841,599	3,710,776	130,823
Mr. Chobei Tanaka	1	—	—	3,363,051	2,958,447	404,604
Japan Petroleum Joint-stock Co....	—	—	6	2,925,982	1,839,487	1,086,495
Department of Agriculture and Commerce	—	1	—	1,717,913	1,543,746	174,167
Yokoyama Mining Department Partnership...	3	—	—	1,598,183	1,130,139	468,043
Iwaki Colliery Joint-stock Co. ...	—	2	—	1,498,936	1,287,672	210,264
Mr. Kyosaku Takeda	2	—	—	1,466,009	1,358,947	170,062
Department of Navy	—	3	—	1,283,675	1,033,344	250,331
Tokyo Gas Joint-stock Co.... ...	—	2	—	1,252,492	478,053	774,376
Messrs. Ginnosuke Tanaka and Heihachi Tanaka	4	—	—	1,143,326	544,616	598,710
Iriyama Colliery Joint-stock Co....	—	1	—	1,138,412	819,851	318,561
Mr. Yasufusa Kurauchi...	—	1	—	1,138,385	795,986	342,399
Mr. Takichi Asabu	—	2	—	967,166	1,099,864	Dec. 132,698
Prince Tadashige Shimazu	2	—	—	964,149	1,022,163	Dec. 58,014
Yoshima Colliery Joint-stock Co.	—	1	—	733,167	480,048	253,119
Mr. Keitaro Sato	—	1	—	618,414	585,740	32,674
Mr. Fusanosuke Kuhara and 1 other	1	—	—	595,169	200,731	394,438
Mr. Seiichiro Kobayashi	1	—	—	594,074	12,345	581,729
Mr. Tojuro Hori	3	—	—	566,129	434,968	131,161
Mr. Seikyo Naito	1	—	—	553,432	443,449	109,983
Mr. Sojiro Sotomura	1	—	—	538,471	500,825	37,646
Mr. Koreyoshi Takatori	—	1	—	525,452	405,093	120,359
Kano Mining Joint-stock Co. ...	1	—	—	505,464	624,878	Dec. 119,414
Nakano Limited Partnership ...	—	—	3	494,408	383,479	110,929
Mitsubishi Colliery Joint-stock Co.	—	1	—	486,990	366,018	120,972
Hazami Mining Joint-stock Co....	1	—	—	447,724	155,392	292,332
Mr. Tokumatsu Miyoshi	—	2	—	419,737	226,312	193,425
Ibaraki Anthracite Colliery Joint-stock Co.	—	1	—	416,422	275,878	140,544
Japan Sulphur Joint-stock Co. ...	—	—	1	387,819	316,474	71,345
Koga Mining Limited Partnership	—	1	—	377,189	311,913	65,276
Ibaraki Colliery Joint-stock Co....	—	1	—	372,549	287,423	85,126
Mr. Yusaku Watanabe	—	1	—	360,320	256,323	103,997
Kyushu Colliery and Steamship Joint-stock Co.	—	1	—	340,047	129,884	210,163
Honbetsu Colliery Joint-stock Co.	—	1	—	330,209	374,453	Dec. 44,244
Kiyase Colliery Joint-stock Co ...	—	1	—	322,813	322,262	551
Mr. Kumekichi Iwasaki	—	1	—	314,317	196,072	118,245
Chuo Petroleum Joint-stock Co....	—	—	1	298,261	233,608	64,653
Nishizawa Gold Mine Prospecting Joint-stock Co.	1	—	—	297,627	283,204	14,423
Yatsukuki Mining Ltd. Partnership	1	—	—	291,860	187,011	104,849
Mr. Ryoji Oda	1	—	—	288,429	310,932	Dec. 22,503
Arate Colliery Joint-stock Co. ...	—	1	—	277,250	373,934	Dec. 96,684
Mr. Denyemon Ito	—	1	—	268,968	313,460	Dec. 44,492
Utsunomiya Mining Department Partnership...	2	—	—	255,476	128,711	126,765
Yamaguchi Anthracite Colliery Limited Partnership	—	1	—	238,053	199,571	38,482
Mr. Junta Koide	—	1	—	233,670	106,922	126,748
Mr. Tanezo Nakaye	1	—	—	223,992	145,987	78,005
Mr. Tokujiro Nakano and 2 others	—	1	—	211,270	215,118	Dec. 3,848
Sakamoto Limited Partnership ...	1	—	—	206,015	285,242	Dec. 79,227
Ose Mining Joint-stock Co. ...	1	—	—	202,146	52,537	149,609

VIII.

CONDITION OF MINERS.

Classification and Number of Miners.

At the end of December 1910, the number of miners was put at 238,691 of which 84,345 were employed in metal mines, 145,205 in coal mines, 5,274 in petroleum mines, and 3,867 in other non-metal mines. When the figures are divided by sex 187,138 or a little over 78 per cent. of the total number of miners are males and 51,513 or a little under 22 per cent. are females. According to the age, those under 15 years of age number 4,020, those under 20 years old 38,315 and those above 20 years old 194,356.

Working Hours.

The working hours of miners vary more or less with the kinds of work and position of miners as well as with the principles of treatment of employers in different mines, but the working hours in different mines are uniform with the miners of the same class employed in the same kind of work. Elsewhere the average working hours per day of miners of different classes in metal and coal mines are given as follows:

Classification of Miners.	Metal Mines	Coal Mines.
	hr. min.	*hr. min.*
Collier	8.40	11.00
Sifter	11.30	11.20
Smelter	11.30	—
Artisan	11.00	10.50
Carrier	11.00	11.00
Labour	11.30	11.40

Condition of Health.

In reference to the condition of health of mine employees, the data given here is limited to that regarding their sickness and death. The scope of investigation is also confined to both metal and coal mines for convenience sake, the data in connection with petroleum and non-metal mines being omitted.

SICKNESS.

Rate of Sickness:

(A) The rate of sickness in metal mines is, as shown by the following tables, 12.61 males and 7.79 females in a year per 1,000. The sickness rate of males are 50 per cent. higher than that of females and this fact is borne out by the same result of investigation throughout the different districts of the country.

Number of Employees in Metal Mines at the End of the Year.

No. of mines investigated.	Under 12 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.		Under 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
67	121	108	733	206	7,555	1,637	33,105	6,002	41,514	7,953

Note.—The above figures are the average for three years subsequent to 1908. Those that follow are the same as these.

Number of Sick Persons in Metal Mines per Year.

No. of mines investigated.	Under 12 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.		Under 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
67	410	254	953	417	8,948	1,978	50,053	3,545	60,364	6,194

Number of Employees in Coal Mines at the End of the Year.

No. of mines investigated.	Under 12 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.		Under 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
26	147	120	316	224	4,116	1,999	18,223	6,617	22,807	8,960

Number of Sick Persons in Coal Mines per Year.

No. of mines investigated.	Under 12 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.		Under 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
26	130	86	375	240	3,666	2,647	17,268	9,188	21,457	12,167

(B) The rate of sickness in coal mines is, as shown by the following tables, 9.41 males and 13.58 females in a year per 1,000. Contrary to metal mines, the sickness rate of females in coal mines is 40 per cent. higher than that of males, probably due to the larger number of females employed in underground work. In coal mines, females are higher in their rate of sickness than males throughout their different ages.

Kinds of Sickness:—

(A) The greater part of sick persons in metal mines are sufferers from wounds constituting 53 per cent. of the total number of male patients, and 25 per cent. of the total number of female patients. Next wounds are diseases of respiratory organs and of the digestive organs. There is no marked difference between males and females in respect to tuberculosis. There are about 5 sufferers from the disease per 1,000 patients and 7 male patients against 4 female patients as the sickness rate of males is higher than that of females. The cases of beri-beri, parasite and rheumatism are infrequent. Parasite diseases are probably due to the negligence of medical treatment owing to their slight symptoms. The diseases of the digestive organs and of the respiratory organs have a tendency to decrease among the older persons.

(B) Sick persons in coal mines are the greater part sufferers from wounds as are those in metal mines. In reference to tuberculosis, there are 67 males per 1,000 male patients and 9 females per 1,000 female patients, but in their actual number of sufferers from the disease, females are twice that of males as the sickness rate of the former is higher than that of the latter. Parasite diseases and rheumatism in coal mines are the same as in metal mines, but the cases of beri-beri are more numerous in the former than in the latter.

DEATH.

(A) The death rate in metal mines is, as shown by the following tables, a little over 14 males per 1,000 male employees and 14 females per 1,000 female employees in a year or there is one victim per 70 both in males and females.

Number of Employees in Metal Mines at the End of the Year.

No. of mines investigated.	Under 12 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.		Under 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
78	121	108	1,022	418	10.086	2,563	41,063	7,423	52,292	10,512

Number of Deaths in Metal Mines per Year.

No. of mines investigated.	Under 12 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.		Under 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
78	37	34	15	9	74	13	563	93	689	149

Number of Employees in Coal Mines at the End of the Year.

No. of mines investigated.	Under 12 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.		Under 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
59	2,115	1,767	1.682	1,327	12,950	4,979	56,925	18.343	73,672	26,416

Number of Deaths in Coal Mines per Year.

No. of mines investigated.	Under 12 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.		Under 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
59	125	101	7	9	118	56	962	423	1,212	589

(B) The death-rate in coal mines is shown by the following tables, a little over 16 males per 1,000 employees and a little under 23 females per 1,000 employees in a year or there is one victim per 63 males and per 44 females.

IX.

ORGAN OF MINING ADMINISTRATION.

The affairs relating to the administration of mining in Japan are taken charge of by the Bureau of Mines in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. At the head of the Bureau of Mines is a Director who has control of the business of the Bureau. Besides, there are Secretaries and Experts who transact business in their respective charge.

The business of the Bureau of Mines is divided among the two sections of mining administration and mining and the geological investigation office. The business conducted by the Bureau is as follows:

(1) The transaction of applications for mining and alluvial mining and the retraction of mining rights.
(2) The registration of mining.
(3) The protection of miners.
(4) The taxation on mining.
(5) Suits and appeals.
(6) The control and police of mines.
(7) Survey, drawing and other technical works.
(8) Geological investigations.
(9) The investigation of the relations between the nature of soil and stone and earth, the investigation of the places of production of minerals and the investigation of industrial materials.
(10) Topographical survey.
(11) The analysis of materials necessary for geological investigation, the analysis of materials necessary for the investigation of the places of production of minerals, and the analysis of industrial materials.
(12) The compilation and publication of geological maps and explanations as well as of topographical maps and other reports.
(13) And other matters relating to the administration of mining.

The whole country is divided into five mining divisions and each mining division has a mining office which takes charge of matters relating to the application for and registration of mining and alluvial mining, the control of mining and the assay and judgment of mineral products.

The mining offices are at Tokyo, Sendai, Osaka, Fukuoka and Sapporo. At the head of the mining office is a director under whom are secretaries, experts, clerks and assistant experts who transact business in their respective charge.

X.

CONTROL, PROTECTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF MINING.

CONTROL OF MINING.

With the development of the mining industry, the number of accidents and the cases of mineral pollution have inevitably increased. Since 1907, the Government has correspondingly increased the number of officials in charge and has made every effort for the control of mining accidents and of mineral pollution.

(A) Matters Relating to the Investigation of Mineral Pollution:—In connection with the prevention and removal of mineral water poisoning control has been exercised through the working plan of mines and efforts of prevention.

As to the prevention and removal of mineral smoke poisoning, there were no fixed regulations while considerable damage was caused paddy fields, upland farms, and forests, giving rise to frequent disputes and troubles. Moreover, the damage suffered has become more serious than ever with the development of mining industry. In view of this fact, the Mineral Pollution Investigation Council was established in 1909 for the purpose of making plans for the prevention of mineral pollution and of making investigations of the extent and degree of damages done to paddy fields, upland farms and forests in order to take measures of prevention.

(B) Matters Relating to the Prevention of Mining Accidents:—With regard to the prevention of mining accidents, proper measures have been taken in accordance with the provisions of the Mining Police Regulations. The danger of gas explosion increases with the progress of excavation of underground galleries and the falling of earth frequently occurs, when the end of a coal-field is approached and coal pillars within pits are worked. Every effort is now being made in order to guard against these calamities.

The number of accidents in mines and casualties for five years from 1907 to 1911 are given below:

Year.	No. of Accidents.	Casualties.		Total.
		Death.	Wounded.	
1907	13,291	581	13,409	13,990
1908	14,722	315	14,742	15,057
1909	14,803	673	14,662	15,335
1910	15,019	425	14,732	15,157
1911	24,732	639	23,173	23,812

(C) Matters Relating to the Control and Relief of Miners:—For the control and relief of miners proper measures are taken in accordance with the provisions of the Mining Law, and investigations are also carried on as to the treatment accorded to mine employees by mine workers.

PROTECTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF MINING.

(A) Matters Relating to the Investigation of Mineral Beds and Mineral Products:—Owing to the want of knowledge of mineral beds in our mining circles, our mining enterprises were formerly on a weak basis. Moreover, of such principal mineral products in our country as gold, silver, copper, iron, iron pyrite and graphite there were a number of mines where the quantity of mineral production and the condition of mineral beds were not ascertained. In view of this fact, the Government set about the investigation of the mineral beds of gold and silver ores and graphite, and has already published the results of investigation several times. Hokkaido is known to be rich in mineral products, but the minerals worked in the island are still limited to coal, alluvial gold and sulphur and the places utilized for mining purposes are confined to the districts provided with means of communications. Therefore it is a matter of urgent necessity to carry out the investigation of mineral products in the island. Since 1910, the investigation work was started and the greater part of it has now been finished. The results of investigation have been made public from time to time.

(B) Matters Relating to the Application for the Despatch of Experts:—Owing to the want of competent experts, the management of mines was often misled and mining enterprises often suffered a drawback. To remove this defect, the Government established a system for the despatch of experts on application. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce sends experts attached either to the Department or to the mining offices in compliance with the request of mine workers for the investigation of the condition of mineral beds, the quantity of mineral production, and other matters relating to mineral products as well as mining, dressing and smelting. This step taken by the Government is now showing very satisfactory results.

(C) Matters Relating to the Assay and Judgment of Mineral Products:—There were formerly no proper organs for the assay and judgment of mineral products. Since June 1907, the assay, examination and judgment of minerals and mineral products is conducted at the mining offices in compliance with the request of the general public for the purpose of affording facilities to mine workers and of promoting the development of the mining industry.

(D) Matters Relating to the Investigation of Coal:—In view of the important position of coal in our State economy, the Government has completed investigations of the productive capacity of coal fields in Japan and other matters relating to coal.

With the object of diffusing the knowledge of mining, the Government publishes the results of various investigations in reference to the economy and art of mining and distributes them among those engaged in this line of industry. Besides specimens of minerals, stones and earth as well as maps, tables and statistics regarding the mining industry are collected and exhibited in a museum for the inspection of the general public with a view to developing knowledge of the mining industry.

SECTION VIII

Fisheries.

I.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The coast line of Japan extends 14,000 nautical miles and both cold and warm currents flow round the island. As a consequence Japan is very rich in marine products of all kinds. There is also a large production of fresh-water fish as the country abounds in rivers, marshes and lakes. According to statistics, the number of those who are engaged in fishing in Japan Proper is put at 1,800,000 in round figures. The number of fishing vessels at the end of 1912 was over 419,000 of which 793 were of foreign style. The value of catches for the same year was estimated at more than yen 94,790,000. If we add the total catches in the acquired territories the amount would reach yen 114,800,000 as shown below:

By Japanese.	Yen.
Inshore Fisheries	88,731,407
Pelagic Fisheries	5,547,802
Total	94,279,209
In Karafuto	6,712,584
In Chosen	4,598,140
In Kwantung	290,590
In Taiwan	217,019
On Russian Coasts	3,403,913
Total	15,222,246
Grand total	109,501,455

By natives.	Yen.
Taiwan	1,532,579
Chosen	3,342,967
Kwantung	422,542
Total	5,298,088
Sum total	114,799,543

The value of manufactured products amounted at the end of 1912 to yen 49,250,000.

The export of aquatic products for 1912 amounted to yen 19,240,000, while the imports which amounted to yen 4,163,000 ten years before 1912 decreased to yen 3,645,000 five years later and to yen 2,260,000 in 1912.

II.

INSHORE FISHERY.

The total catches inshore for 1912 were valued at yen 88,730,000, and the number of those engaged reached more than 1,000,000. The origin of Japanese fishing dates long back and our country exceeds other countries of the world in the number of fishermen. A feature of Japanese inshore fish has been striking ingenuity and diversity of fishing boats and implements as well as in methods of fishing, and as a consequence there are now a number of fishing grounds which are suffering from a growing scarcity of fish. In view of this fact, efforts have been made of late to extend fishing grounds by enlarging the size of fishing vessels or by furnishing them with motors.

The principal fish caught by the inshore fishery are herring, salmon and trout for which gill-nets and drag-nets are employed, sardines for which drag-nets, lift-nets, **hatta** seines and gill-nets are used; yellow-tail, cybium and tunny for which angling, cord-seines, gill-nets and pound nets are employed; pagrus for which angling and scare-cord-seines are applied; and bonito for which hand-angling is chiefly employed. The number of fishing vessels furnished with motors has greatly increased in recent years. The following are the principal kinds of fish which have more than yen 2,000,000 value of catches a year:

Kinds	1912 in yen 1,000	1907 in yen 1,000	1912 in yen 1,000
Sardine	9,891	8,404	7,397
Herring	7,091	5,871	8,164
Bonito	7,395	5,911	5,388
Tai (Pagrus)	5,058	4,487	3,324
Yellow-tail	4,273	3,006	1,766
Mackerel	2,499	1,906	1,560
Mackerel-pike	2,335	1,170	249
Tunny	2,286	1,799	1,392
Flat-fish	2,172	1,433	827
Mollusc	4,585	2,650	1,391
Others	88,731	62,856	55,544

The above table shows that of ten kinds of aquatic products of more than yen 2,000,000 value of catches herring alone shows a decrease of 13.2 per cent. on the figures of ten years before while all the other fishes show an increase of 1 or 2 times. The total value of catches shows an increase of 1½ times over that of ten years before.

III.

PELAGIC FISHERY.

The pelagic fishery is of recent origin. It was first started in the pursuit of fur-seals. In view of the necessity of encouraging the fishing in deep seas, the Government promulgated the Pelagic Fishery Encouragement Law in March 1897 which came into effect from April 1898. The object of the law was to promote the development of our pelagic fisheries by granting bounty under certain conditions to those engaged in deep-sea fishery and by training fishermen to be employed in pelagic fishery. The law also aimed at introducing improvements in the construction of fishing vessels and imparting technical knowledge to those to be employed in deep-sea fishery for the purpose of carrying on the marine industry on a large scale.

In the year previous to the promulgation of the Pelagic Fishery Encouragement Law in 1895, the vessels employed for that purpose numbered only 9, but increased to more than 50 in 1911, the value of catches amounting to about yen 800,000. In view of the necessity of protecting industry the hunting of fur-seals was prohibited for a period of ten years from December 15th, 1911, after the negotiations with Great Britain, the United States and Russia.

By the encouragement of the Government coupled with the progress of the times, our pelagic fishing has made a marked progress in the pursuit of other kinds of marine products than fur-seals. Since the Norwegian method of whaling was introduced in 1899, the old method known as **ajiro-ho** gradually went out of practice and steamers have come into general use for the pursuit of whales. Consequently the catches of whale increased largely and the Government was obliged to take measures for their protection. In October 1909 the number of whaling ships was limited to 30. The number of whales caught in 1912 was 1,330, valued at yen 1,270,000. The figures show a marked increase when compared with 89 whales, caught ten years before, but a decrease by 454 head when compared with 1,784 whales caught five years before. In the early stage of the whale fishery attempts were made to capture whales by sailing ships, but the attempts having proved unsuccessful, there are none at present engaged in whaling in a sailing vessel.

The development of whaling was followed by the steam-trawler fishery which has made a peculiar progress of late years. The number of steam-trawlers has increased to a considerable amount since 1908. In view, however, of the interests of those engaged in inshore fishery and also for the protection of submarine cables, the Government placed restrictions on the fishing grounds of steam-trawlers and appointed some ships to exercise control over trawling fishery. In 1912 the number of steam-trawlers amounted to 153 and the value of catches reached yen 3,820,000. Owing to the short time that has elapsed since its initiation and to other causes, the trawling fishery is finding some difficulties.

The American method of cod fishing has been used since 1904. In spite of the suitability of fishing grounds and stability of catches, cod fishing has made no remarkable progress solely due to markets and prices. The number of ships used for this branch of fishery is less than 10, and the value of the catch ranges only between yen 80,000 and yen 70,000.

In the drift-net and cord-seine fishings, no marked progress is yet observable. Fishing vessels have been gradually improved so as to fit them for pelagic fishery. In 1905 there was only one fishing boat furnished with a motor, but in 1912 this kind of fishing vessels numbered as many as over 1,600. The purse-net fishing for the pursuit of bonito and tunny, which is now in an experimental stage, offers a bright prospect for development. The total catches of the deep-sea fishery in 1912 were estimated at yen 5,540,000.

IV.

FISHERY IN THE TERRITORIES AND OTHER PLACES.

Japanese fishery in the waters along the coast of Chosen is of ancient origin. Since 1905 it has shown marked development as the result of various measures of encouragement taken in Chugoku, Kyushu and other districts for the fishery along the coast of Chosen and for the emigration of fishermen to the peninsula. In 1912 those who were engaged in fishery in the waters of Chosen covered 3 **fu** and 39 prefectures. The number of ships employed amounted to 4,572 with 19,252 fishermen on board. The value of the catches was estimated at yen 4,590,000.

The details are given as under:

Year.	Vessels.	Fishermen.	Value of Catches. (In yen 1,000)
1902	1,394	6,121	1,142
1907	3,233	14,181	2,975
1912	4,572	19,252	4,598

Among the principal fish caught are pagrus, **sawara**, flat-fish, mackerel, grey mullet, yellow-tail, shark, ear-shell, and sea-eel. These marine products are imported to Japan Proper mostly as raw fish.

The fishing carried on by the natives of Chosen is still in its infancy. The number of fishing boats in 1912 amounted to 11,946 and that of fishermen 103,178. The value of the catch was estimated at yen 3,340,000. Under the present Government the fishing by the natives of Chosen is expected to make greater progress than ever in the future along with the fishery carried on by Japanese fishermen.

The fisheries along the coast of Kwantung Province were started about the time of the war with Russia. In 1912 those engaged in fishing along the coast of Kwantung covered 1 **fu** and 21 prefectures. The number of fishing vessels reached 289 with 1,527 fishermen on board. The value of catches amounted to yen 290,000. The figures show a little falling off when compared with 373 vessels, 1,550 fishermen and yen 300,000 value of catches in 1909. This decline may be attributable to the gradual decrease of population in that district which had expanded temporarily soon after the war and also to the unsatisfactory returns resulting from the inexperience of fishermen in the tidal current and atmospheric phenomena of that district. The Government-General of Kwantung established an experimental station for the purpose of making investigations and experiments. It is stated that there is an abundance of pagrus, hair-tail cod and other fish along the coast of Kwantung and much is now expected of the future development in that district.

The fishing carried on by the natives of Kwantung Province has 4,096 fishing boats and 13,512 fishermen, the value of catches amounting to yen 422,000.

Fishing off the coasts of Taiwan was started after the Sino-Japanese War. In 1912 the fishing vessels numbered 149 and those on board the ships, 917. The value of catches amounted to yen 210,000, showing an increase of five times on the figures five years before and also an increase of 5.728 times on those ten years before. The details are as follows:

Year.	Vessels.	Fishermen.	Value of Catches. (In yen 1,000)
1902	33	133	37
1907	69	234	40
1912	149	917	217

The fishermen engaged in that district are mostly from Kyushu. The principal fish caught are pagrus, bonito, sardine, mackerel, shark and horse-mackerel.

The fisheries by the natives of Taiwan have 9,302 fishing boats and 116,488 fishermen. The value of catches is estimated at yen 775,000.

The fishing by Japanese along the coasts of Karafuto dates from before 1875 when the Agreement for the Exchange of Karafuto (Saghalien) and Chishima (Kurile Islands) was concluded between Japan and

Russia. Since Japan acquired the southern half of Karafuto below the 50th degree as a result of the Portsmouth Treaty, the number of Japanese fishermen engaged in the waters round the island has increased considerably. In 1912 the number of vessels engaged under special license reached 3,250 with 15,592 employees. These fishing vessels paid the sum of yen 694,000 in fishery dues, the value of catch amounting to yen 5,198,000. The value of catches by fishermen engaged under ordinary license amounted to yen 1,514,000, thus making the grand total of catches valued at yen 6,712,000. The principal marine products caught are salmon, trout, herring, crab, cod and flat-fish. The amount of production increases year by year.

Japanese fishery in the waters of the Russian Maritime Province, Kamchatka and Saghalien dates from before the Meiji era and has made a rapid progress since the conclusion of the Fishery Agreement between Japan and Russia in 1907. In 1912 the number of fishing vessels reached 274 with 12,775 employees. The value of catches was estimated at about yen 3,400,000 and the fishery ground rent and other dues paid amounted to 372,000 rubles.

V.

PISCICULTURE.

The total area devoted to pisciculture in 1912 was placed at 120,000,000 **tsubo** and the amount of production at yen 4,100,000. The principal of fresh water pisciculture are carp, snapping turtle, eel and trout, while those in brackish water are laver (porphyra), oyster, short-razor-clam and arc-shell. What has of late made the most remarkable progress is the culture of laver followed by that of carp. The production of carp has been increased by reducing the area of culture ground, and the development in this line of pisciculture is very remarkable. The production of short-razor-clam and arc-shell have decreased owing to damage caused by the recent visit of the "Red Current." The culture of grey mullet was also affected by severe storms, causing decrease in the amount of production. All the other products of pisciculture, however, have increased year by year. According to the latest investigations, there are lakes, marshes, rivers, bays and inlets with a total area of 200,000,000 **tsubo** available for the culture of trout, gold-fish, **ayu** (plecoglossus altivelis), pearl-oyster, sardine, prawn, ear-shell, trepang, alga, laminaria and other marine products. When these waters are properly utilized the production would increase to a considerable amount.

For the culture of salmon there are 60 artificial hatcheries established by the Government of Hokkaido and by other prefectural authorities, and about 40,000,000 young salmon are released every year in order to supplement the natural propagation of the fish.

The culture industry of pearl oyster was started about 1891, in the Bay of Ago, Miye prefecture, and after more than ten years' assiduous efforts the undertaking has been crowned with success, the exports of pearls amounting to no less than yen 100,000 at present. A similar industry has recently been started in the Bay of Omura.

Reference should be made in this connection to pisciculture in Taiwan. Among others, the culture of Chonossalmoncus. Bl. Schu. made great development before the time of Japanese capture of the island, the value of its production being nearly equal to the total catches of other fish. The number of natives engaged in pisciculture was 22,000 in 1910 and the area devoted to the purpose covered 22,000 **cho**. Pisciculture and the salt industry in the island now form profitable branches of the marine industry. In recent years several Japanese have leased waters on the island and are engaged in the culture industry.

VI.

MANUFACTURE.

Along with the development of the means of transportation, the market of raw fish has been greatly extended, but the manufactures of aquatic products have yearly increased. In 1912 the value was estimated at yen 49,250,000. Among the manufactures which have remarkably increased in amount are dried bonito, dried cuttle-fish, dried tunny, and boiled and dried sardine. Sardine and herring which were formerly manufactured mostly into fertiliser are now prepared for food, owing to the progress in the methods. Among others the manufacture of boiled and dried sardine has made the most remarkable progress. Recent discoveries have had a powerful influence on the method of manufacture, giving an impulse to the study of salting, fuel, boiling and drying and to the construction of furnaces. As a consequence the quality of manufactures has been improved and the cost of production reduced. The effects of scientific study in this line of industry will be more apparent year by year.

The manufacturing industry of aquatic products has of late shown a marked development. The following are the principal products of the manufacturing industry·

Kinds.	1912 in yen 1,000.	1907 in yen 1,000.	1902 in yen 1,000.
Iodine	567	—	—
Iodide of potassium ...	582	—	—
Shell-buttons	1,585	628	—
Isinglass	1,833	1,414	950
Canned fish	2,604	1,088	—

Owing to the development of the manufacture of iodine and iodide of potassium as seen in the above table, the imports of these articles has been completely checked. The manufacture of shell-buttons having also made a conspicuous progress in recent years, the **takase** shell is imported from Singapore, the South Sea Islands and the Philippine Islands, besides many kinds of shells produced at home for the purpose. Isinglass is manufactured into two kinds, square and slender. The exports of isinglass have recently so increased that it now lacks material. Among the principal canned fish are crab, salmon, trout, ear-shell, flesh of fish hashed, pagrus, turbo cornutus, and sardine in oil. The actual production of canned fish is estimated at no less than yen 3,000,000 a year.

In the Russian Maritime Province, Saghalien and Kamchatka, the whole catch of fish are manufactured, the value of production ranging between yen 3,000,000 and yen 4,000,000. The principal are canned fish, salted fish and pressed fish, and these are imported to Japan Proper. The manufactures of marine products in Karafuto were valued at yen 7,113,000 in 1912. Among the principal manufactures are pressed cod, salted salmon and salted trout followed by canned crab and salted cod.

The manufactures of marine products in Chosen were valued at yen 2,440,000 in 1912. Among the principal are boiled and dried sardine, dried lobster, sea cucumber, and pressed fish followed by salted cod, dried sardine, canned ear-shell, shark's fin, and dried sardine. A small portion of these is exported direct to China and Russia and a greater part is sent to Nagasaki, Kobe and Osaka to be consumed at home or to be exported abroad. The principal manufactured marine product in Taiwan is dried bonito, which was imported to Japan Proper to the amount of yen 110,000 in 1912. No accurate account can yet be obtained of manufactured marine products in Kwantung Province.

VII.

AQUATIC PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT.

The export trade of aquatic products has of late developed rapidly. The amount of exports came up to yen 19,240,000 in 1912. The following is the exports of aquatic products classified according to their destinations:

Destinations	Countries Included	1912 in yen 1,000	1907 in yen 1,000	1902 in yen 1,000	Increase in 1912 Compared with	
					1907 times	1902 times
Russian Asia		262	150	302	1.749	
China	China, Kwantung and Hongkong	9,653	8,011	6,101	1.205	1.313
South Sea Islands	British India, French India, Dutch Indies, Straits Settlements, Philippines, Siam, Hawaii & Australia	2,240	1,070	315	2.093	7.103
Europe		5,327	3,803	1,378	1.663	3.865
Africa	Egypt, Cape Colony and Natal.	19	15	——	1.268	107.008
North America	The United States, British America and Mexico.	1,628	439	101	3.702	15.899
South America	Chile, Peru and Argentina	85	——	——	133.976	——
Others		31	12	——	2.534	114.941
Total		19,245	13,500	8,197	1.425	2.347

Note:—In the above table Korea is excluded on account of her annexation to Japan. Some other countries of which accurate figures can not be obtained are also excluded.

As shown by the preceding table, China and Europe occupy important positions in our export trade of aquatic products at present. There seems to be room for further development of the trade in these countries. The South Sea Islands and South America may be also regarded as promising fields for development in this line. The principal marine products exported to the amount of more than yen 300,000 each are given as under:

Kinds.	1912 in yen 1,000	1907 in yen 1,000	1902 in yen 1,000	Increase in 1912 compared with 1907 times.	Increase in 1912 compared with 1902 times.
Dried Cuttle-fish...	3,096	2,401	1,802	1.289	1.718
Laminaria and cut Laminaria ...	1,886	1,709	809	1.136	2.330
Dried Cod	515	351	114	1.468	4.496
Salted Trout	607	83	—	7.308	—
Dried Ear-shell	477	566	513	Dec. 0.175	Dec. 0.069
Ligament	1,063	606	310	1.752	3.426
Dried Lobster	475	470	326	1.034	1.459
Sea Cucumber	398	540	353	Dec. 0.262	1.129
Isinglass	1,617	991	1,108	1.631	1.459
Canned Ear-shell	321	201	80	1.595	3.984
Canned Fish	419	79	40	5.253	10.304
Canned Crab	1,384	—	—	—	—
Iodide of Potassium	317	156	14	2.091	21.466
Fish Oil and Whale Oil	2,175	2,975	1,502	Dec. 0.269	1.448
Shell Button	1,985	545	119	3.640	16.669
Coral	545	475	436	1.148	1.252

The above table shows that most of the marine products have increased in amount of exports. Salted trout and canned crab show the most conspicuous increase. Salted trout found market in China for the first time in 1910 when the fall in the price of marine products was caused by the abundant catches along Russian Maritime Province. Canned crab, which was exported in small quantities to the United States about 1907 as a substitute of canned lobster, has given rise to a growing demand there since 1909 and is now pushing a thriving market on the continent of Europe. Canned salmon in Kamchatka has been exported to Europe since 1911.

Among the principal exports of materials for manufacture are coral, fish oil and whale oil. Coral is exported almost exclusively to Italy, and fish and whale oils are shipped to Europe. Shell-button production now is unable to meet the demand of the European and American markets, owing to the lack of its materials.

In short, the exports to Oriental countries are mostly composed of articles for food, such as dried cuttle-fish, laminaria, ear-shell, sea cucumber, shark's fin, dried lobster, isinglass, dried cod, and salted trout, while those to Europe and America mostly consist of industrial materials such as fish oil, whale oil, coral, and isinglass and of manufactures as iodide of potassium and shell buttons. Some promising marine products for export, which have not yet shown satisfactory results, are enumerated as under for the sake of reference:

Sardine in oil is by no means inferior to French products in quality but does not pay owing to the low price.

Salted mackerel has nothing to fear from comparison with British and Norwegian products, but is not profitable as the price is low.

Dried cod prepared by the American method is promising for export to China, the South Sea Islands and South America, being now at an experimental stage.

Salted herring is exported to China and is well favoured but the price is cheap.

Cod-liver oil. Owing to the development of cod fishery, the import of cod-liver oil has been checked. Cod-liver oil is at times exported to the United States and other countries, but is not profitable owing to the low price.

VIII.

AQUATIC PRODUCTS FOR IMPORT.

The volume of imports of aquatic products in 1912 amounted to yen 2,260,000 which show a decrease by yen 1,380,000 on the figures five years before and a decrease by yen 1,900,000 on those ten years before. The trade returns have generally resulted in an excess of imports over exports in recent years. In spite of this general trend of foreign trade, the aquatic products alone showed an excess of exports over imports amounting to yen 16,980,000 in 1912. This is due to the development of the marine industry, as the result of which the imports of such articles as iodine, iodide of potassium, canned fish, salted whale, salt-fish, fish oil and whale oil have been decreased to a small amount or been totally checked. The amount of imports mentioned above is composed of aquatic product fertilizers and industrial materials as shown in the following table:

Kinds	1912 in yen 1,000	1907 in yen 1,000	1902 in yen 1,000
Salted salmon	245	540	2,011
Shell...	723	81	22
Fish essence	206	447	1,451
Fish-guano	438	1,447	——
Other aquatic fertilizers	173	564	153
Crude table salt...	306	140	131
Total including other aquatic products	2,260	3,645	4,163

Of the items mentioned in the above table, salted salmon continues to be imported to meet the demands in those districts where the taste for salted salmon has increased since the time when the North American salmon was imported in large quantities.

IX.

ADMINISTRATION OF FISHERIES.

The Fisheries Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce takes charge of the administration regarding fishery in Japan Proper, while the Government-General of Chosen, the Government-General of Taiwan, the Government of Karafuto and the Government-General of Kwantung have control of the administration relating to fishery in their respective spheres of jurisdiction. The salt industry being a monopoly of the Government, the Monopoly Bureau is established in the Department of Finance to take charge of this branch of the marine industry.

The Government has promulgated the Fishery Law, the Pelagic Fishery Law, and other laws and regulations for the purpose of encouraging fishery and of protecting fishing rights as well as marine animals. In the export of aquatic products, an examination is conducted by the trade associations, which are organized in accordance with the provisions of the Principal Products Trade Associations Law, for the purpose of preventing the export of inferior goods. The Central Government takes direct charge of the execution of this law, and matters affecting one district alone are referred to the local government of administration.

As a method of training and study connected with the marine industry, the Fisheries Institute was established under the control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. In this institute students are trained and experiments are carried out in reference to the capture, manufacture and culture of aquatic products at the expense of the State. There are also in local districts fisheries experimental stations and fisheries institutes established at the expense of the **fu** and prefectures. These fisheries experimental stations number at present 28 and fisheries institutes 6. Besides there are 3 fisheries experimental stations in local districts established at the State expenditure.

For the study of aquatic products there are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education the Fisheries Department established in the Agricultural College of the Tokyo Imperial University, the same Department in the Agricultural College of the Tohoku Imperial University and a number of ordinary and supplementary fisheries schools in local districts.

There are two kinds of trade associations connected with fishery, namely, the Fishery Guilds and Marine Products Guilds both of which are governed by the provisions of the Fishery Law. The object of the Fishery Guilds is to acquire fishing rights to enable their members to engage in fishery and to make other arrangements for the common interests of their members. The Marine Products Guilds, which are composed of those mutually interested, make it their object to promote the common interests of their members by making plans for the improvement and development of the protection and propagation of marine animals. These associations are organized with the permission of the Government.

SECTION IX.

Industry.

I.

OUTLINE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY.

The industry of our country before the Restoration of Meiji was mostly household or family industry and was carried on on a small scale. Manufactured articles were mostly the results of manual labour though some of them were of very delicate workmanship, and the demand for those articles was restricted to a small district. There were very few articles to be classed as national products except textiles, porcelains, lacquer wares, and copper wares. Since the Restoration, Japanese industry has made unprecedented progress. At present the Government and private factories employing more than ten workmen are 15,270 in number while the workmen employed by those factories reach 997,000.

The total amount of our industrial products and manufactures is put at over yen 1,000,000,000. Those products and manufactures not only cover the demand at home but also are exported to China and other countries in the Orient, to the different States of Europe and America, and to the islands of the South Seas.

Industry before the Restoration.—In the early part of the Tokugawa Shogunal Government, about three hundred years ago, the industrial arts made some progress as the result of encouragement by the Government. Subsequently the uninterrupted reign of peace and quiet led the people to extravagance and luxury in their manners and customs and as a consequence many kinds of industries made remarkable progress. The market, however, of products in those days was confined to a small district and limited to ginned silk fabric, porcelain, lacquer wares, copper wares, and paper. It was through the introduction of the Occidental system that our industry was thoroughly revolutionized in its various lines and branches. At first the Occidental civilization was introduced into this country through the intercourse with Dutchmen. Towards the end of the Shogunal Government the feudal lords of the different clans took greater interest in the encouragement and protection of industry, especially of cotton spinning and shipbuilding.

Industry After the Restoration of Meiji.—The Restoration of Meiji not only has brought about a revolution in the political structure of the country but also has caused a great change in the social organization, especially in the mode of national life by adopting systems and institutions prevalent in the Western countries. There was rapid increase in the importation of foreign manufactures and products. The Government naturally became aware of the urgent necessity of promoting productive industries at home. Officials were sent abroad to investigate and study industrial institutions and systems, and various kinds of technical schools were established for the diffusion of industrial knowledge. Among the graduates of those technical schools young men of promise were sent abroad for further study. The model factories of raw silk, cement, machines and machineries, silk spinning and woolen goods were established and managed by the Government. For the encouragement of the cotton spinning industry, two model factories were established, and ten sets of spinning machines of British make were sold by an instalment system of ten years. The Government also subsidised a hemp manufactory, and founded a model printing office. Manufactories for soaps, type and porcelain were erected. The Government also encouraged the development of industries by constructing railways, by protecting and encouraging marine transportation, by establishing national banks and by holding exhibitions.

Industry After the Tenth Year of Meiji (1877).—After the tenth year of Meiji, those who had been sent abroad by the Government for scientific pursuits had returned home after completing their course of study. Meanwhile the advantages of industrial enterprises came to be widely recognized among the people. The Government, therefore, adjusted all the model factories under its own management, its policy being to transfer those factories to the people from time to time. Since 1880 all the industrial undertakings of the Government have been placed under the management of the people, except the Senju Woolen Factory. At the same time filatures, silk spinning factories, woolen factories, hemp manufactories, and paper mills were established by the people in rapid succession patterned after model factories. Shipbuilding, machine-making, textile, glass, cement, and other mechanical industries also sprang up one after another, and at the beginning of 1887 the number of factories which had a capital of more than yen 1,000 or employed more than ten workmen reached 880, with a total number of workmen amounting to 63,000.

Industry after the Sino-Japanese War.—After 1887 the industries of our country showed steady development. Especially the cotton spinning industry made marked progress at this period. The industrial activities, however, were greatly affected by the depressed condition of the economical circles in 1890 and this was followed by the Sino-Japanese War which again dealt a heavy blow to industrial enterprises. Upon the restoration of peace popular spirit rose and various enterprises sprang up in rapid succession. Among others, such industries as spinning, manufacture of iron, textile, printing, and shipbuilding, which were promoted by corporative organizations on a large scale, increased in number, and in 1897 the total capital of industrial companies amounted to yen 105,000,000. The total number of companies employing more than ten workmen was 7,287, while that of workmen was put at 430,000, showing an increase 2.3 times greater than the figures for 1892. When the gold monometallic system was established in 1897 an unfavorable situation prevailed for a time in our trade with China, and again in 1900 the outbreak of the Boxer trouble dealt a heavy blow to our Chinese trade. Especially the spinning industry was in great difficulty and after much struggling is now established on a firm footing. In short, both before and after the Sino-Japanese War our mechanical industries showed prosperity, especially those promoted by corporative organizations on a large scale. Among the principal industries were filature, cotton spinning, silk spinning, weaving, shipbuilding, car building, machine-making, and other iron-work, cement, glass, brick, matches, paper and printing industries. Of these, shipbuilding has made rapid progress since the enactment of the Navigation Encouragement Law and the Shipbuilding Encouragement Law in 1896. Meanwhile naval construction and ordnance achieved a remarkable development. Besides those enumerated above, leather making, tobacco manufacturing, beer brewing, sugar refining, gum goods manufacturing, paint manufacturing, artificial manure industry, electrical, metallurgical, dyeing, ceramic, matting, straw-braid and chip-braid industries, which constitute the principal manufactures at present, made conspicuous progress during this period.

Industry before and after the Russo-Japanese War.—The inactivity of the business world reached its climax before and after 1899 and the industrial enterprises, which were started after the Sino-Japanese War, were very severely tested, those with weak foundations fell never to rise again. With the recovery of the financial situation industrial undertakings in general were restored to their normal condition. The system of industrial education made marked progress and the organ of monetary circulation and the means of communication and transportation were well provided. At the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War in 1904 business enterprises were brought into great difficulty for a time, but as the result of the importation of foreign capital after the war, various industrial enterprises sprang up in rapid succession since 1906. The number of industrial companies in 1908 reached 3,065 with a paid-up capital amounting to yen 440,000,000 against 2,441 companies with a paid-up capital amounting to yen 177,000,000 at the end of 1903 before the war. As a natural consequence, however, such a sudden expansion of enterprise was followed by reaction. Our business circles declined and grew inactive for a time owing to the sudden rise of enterprise after the war coupled with the depressive economical condition of the world since 1908. In coping with this difficult situation our business men took into consideration the experiences after the Sino-Japanese War. Of late years the scale of industrial enterprises has grown larger and larger on account of the increase of capital or the combination of companies. The tendency of new forms of business organization such as trust or kartell is observable among hemp manufacturing, beer brewing, spinning, paper manufacturing and other industries.

In the past three years electric and gas undertakings have sprung up in the different parts of the country. Owing to the revision of the Customs tariff, increased demand, and other causes, conspicuous progress has been achieved in the manufacture of electric machines, electric lamps, electric wires, iron nails, iron tubes, paper, glass, zinc, nitrogen fertiliser, and celluloid. The number of industrial companies at the end of 1912 was 4,403 while the paid-up capital of the companies amounted to over yen 677,000,000.

The following comparative table of the number of companies and their employees will show the development of our industry:

Factories and Employees.

PRIVATE FACTORIES EMPLOYING TEN WORKMEN OR MORE.

Year.	Number of Factories.			Number of Employees.		
	Run by Motive Power.	Run by Manual Power.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1893	1,163	1,856	3,019	?	?	?
1897	2,910	4,377	7,287	182,792	254,462	473,254
1902	2,991	4,830	7,821	185,622	313,269	498,891
1907	5,207	5,731	10,938	257,356	385,636	643,292
1912	8,710	6,409	15,119	348,230	515,217	863,447

II.

PRESENT CONDITION OF INDUSTRY

General Remarks.

The number of factories employing ten workmen or more was over 8,000 at the end of 1912 and the number of employees was over 860,000. Besides, there were 151 factories run by the Government, the number of employees reaching 134,005. The chief private factories are fibre which number more than 8,000 with 510,000 workmen. Food, electric, gas, mining, metallurgical, and miscellaneous industries have each less than 2,000 factories with less than 90,000 workmen. The details are given as follows:

Kinds of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Number of Employees.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Fibre	8,119	66,904	446,283	513,187
Shipbuilding, Railway Car building, Machines, Tools and Implements ...	1,260	84,996	4,655	89,651
Chemical...	1,537	50,312	24,992	75,304
Food and Drinking	1,849	36,031	7,929	43,960
Miscellaneous	1,981	43,306	23,037	66,343
Electric, Gas, Mining, and Metallurgical.	373	66,681	8,321	75,002
Total	15,119	348,230	515,217	863,447

According to the above table, fibre is the principal industry. It takes up more than half of the whole number of factories. The female employees engaged in that industry number 440,000 which equal more than one-half of the total number of employees amounting to 860,000. The amount of industrial manufactures is put at yen 1,000,000,000 in round figures. Among the principal manufactures are raw silk, cotton yarn, textile fabric, and **saké**. The principal products of industry and their value in 1913 are given as follows:

	About Yen.
Raw Silk	185,220,000
Cotton Yarn	203,430,000
Cotton textiles	152,750,000
Silk textiles	117,430,000
Hemp and other textiles...............	66,580,000
Japanese and Foreign Paper...........	40,480,000
Brick, Tile and Cement................	32,560,000
Ceramics	16,550,000
Vegetable Oil	19,050,000
Artificial Fertilizer	51,440,000
Ships, Railway Cars, Machines, Tools and Implements	60,000,000
Wheat Flour	32,690,000
Refined Sugar	44,800,000
Saké	198,000,000
Matches	14,150,000
Mats	10,400,000
Straw, Chip and Hemp Braids..........	17,000,000
Total	1,263,130,000

The principal centers of industry are Osaka, Tokyo, Hyogo and Aichi prefectures. Next come Kyoto and Nagano prefectures. The number of factories in those prefectures with the number of employees is given as under:

Prefectures.	Number of Factories.	Number of Employees.
Osaka	1,615	99,161
Tokyo	1,424	86,319
Hyogo	1,297	85,610
Aichi	1,636	66,986
Kyoto	756	24,475
Nagano	639	67,525

In Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo and Aichi prefectures are found various kinds of factories. Osaka and its neighborhood are the center of cotton spinning industry, while Kyoto is famous for the production of textiles from the oldest times just as Hyogo is well known for the production of **saké.** In Osaka and Hyogo there are a large number of match and glass factories. Nagano is among the principal places of production of raw silk. Gumma and Tochigi prefectures are principal places for the production of textiles, and Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama and Fukushima, for the production of habutae. Various kinds of industries are prosperous in Niigata, Kanagawa, Nagasaki, Miye, Shizuoka, Gifu, Fukuoka, Okayama, and Hiroshima prefectures.

Among the Government factories on a large scale are various ones belonging to the Department of War and iron-foundries belonging to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Railway workshops and tobacco factories, which take up more than two-thirds of the whole number of the Government factories, are scattered in the various parts of the country. The special paper mill, printing office and mint are also under the management of the Government.

Conditions of Principal Industries.

Cotton Spinning Industry.—The cotton spinning industry in our country had its origin about fifty years ago at the end of the Tokugawa Shogunal Government. The industry made some progress in 1888-1889. In 1893-1894 the importation of Indian cotton yarns was checked, and Japanese yarns came to be exported to China and Korea. After the Sino-Japanese War, 1894-1895, the industry made great progress. As a reaction from its sudden expansion, the industry suffered great difficulty for a time, after which it was readjusted and consolidated. Since the late war with Russia, this industry has made steady development. At the end of 1912 the total amount of paid-up capital of spinning factories was estimated at more than yen 86,000,000 and that of the reserve funds at yen 33,000,000. The number of spindles reached over 2,400,000 and the output for the same year amounted to about 1,500,000 bales of which about 470,000 bales were exported to China and other countries in the Orient. The returns for the last three years are as follows:

Statistics of Cotton Spinning Industry, No. 1.

Year	Number of Companies	Number of Factories	Capital		Reserves.	Spindles	
			Total Amount	Paid up		Ring	Mule
			Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*		
1911 ...	34	139	89,160,150	64,347,164	24,788,872	2,117,756	53,040
1912 ...	41	147	105,136,400	72,366,495	26,536,314	2,125,000	51,748
1913 ...	44	152	113,036,400	86,444,059	33,803,199	2,365,094	49,450

Statistics of Cotton Spinning Industry, No. 2.

Year	Output	Bales Imported	Total	Bales Exported	Bales Consumed at Home
1911	1,129,165	1,843	1,131,008	285,009	845,999
1912	1,352,992	1,895	1,354,892	374,932	979,960
1913	1,517,982	1,266	1,519,248	468,736	1,050,512

Our spinning industry has made progress year by year, so that gassed yarns of 60, 80 and 100 counts can now be produced in our domestic factories. On the whole, however, yarns produced at home are of coarser counts. Of the total output, 78 per cent. are occupied by coarse yarns of 20 or less counts, and of those coarse yarns 64 per cent. are covered by yarns of 20 and 16 counts.

Of the total export, 80-90 per cent. are sent principally to China and then to Hongkong, Kwantung, and Chosen (Korea). The export to British India and other countries is very slight. Yarns imported are limited to those of very much superior quality and their amount is very small.

Raw cotton used as material comes chiefly from India followed by America and China. The amount of raw cotton imports is valued at yen 200,000,000.

Of 100,000 employees engaged in the cotton spinning industry, 80,000 are females. Osaka is the center of this industry and the number of spindles in Osaka and its neighboring prefecture Hyogo is put at 1,000,000. The trade in raw cotton and cotton yarns is carried on chiefly in Osaka followed by Tokyo, Aichi, Miye, and Okayama. The principal spinning companies are the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company (410,000 spindles), the Miye Spinning Company (170,000 spindles), the Fuji Gassed Yarn Spinning Company (190,000 spindles), the Settsu Spinning Company, the Osaka Spinning Company, and the Osaka Godo Spinning Company, all of these companies having each more than 140,000 spindles.

Weaving Industry.

General Remarks.—Textile fabrics are the principal of our industrial products and weaving factories are found throughout the country. Japan being situated in the temperate zone, the art of sericulture has made great progress from olden times. In the era of Genroku (17th century) the silk fabric industry attained a high standard of progress and since that time it has made a considerable advance towards its perfect development following the changes in the tastes of society. The most remarkable progress has been achieved in the manufacture of Nishijin fabrics in Kyoto followed by the various kinds of textile fabrics in Ryomo, Kwansai and Hokuroku districts. Upon the introduction of Western civilization and culture since the Restoration of Meiji, a great change has been brought about in the manner of dressing and this in turn gave a powerful stimulus to the demand for new kinds of textiles. Consequently weaving machines of Western style such as jacquard and battant were introduced into this country and these apparatuses were adopted for tests in Nishijin and Ryomo districts with very satisfactory results. The use of these machines, therefore, soon prevailed in various districts of the country. The application of power to weaving machines has also made marked progress with the development of hydro-electricity. The factories run by machines have increased in number year by year and now those factories number one-half of all the weaving establishments. The importation of cotton yarns had a considerable influence on the manufacture of cotton textiles which has made great progress. Especially by the introduction of gassed yarns, finer qualities of textiles than ever before are produced in our factories. With the development of the cotton and silk spinning industries, the weaving industry has made rapid progress, and the volume of production has increased year by year. Moreover, the use of power looms has recently prevailed throughout the country. The manufacture of woolen and other new kinds of textile fabrics has also been started. The volume of production in 1912 was estimated at yen 337,230,152 including yen 117,426,000 worth of silk fabrics, yen 29,842,000 worth of silk and cotton mixtures, yen 152,747,000 worth of cotton textiles, yen 4,394,000 worth of hemp fabrics and yen 28,348,000 worth of woolen fabrics. The number of operatives amounted to 697,698. The following statistics are for the recent five years:

Year.	Weaving Houses	Looms			Operatives		
		Power	Hand	Total	Male	Female	Total.
1908	507,451	37,630	745,525	783,155	32,427	725,852	758,279
1909	486,936	51,185	719,751	770,936	33,219	752,919	786,138
1910	450,568	68,593	683,696	752,289	35,268	726,041	761,309
1911	444,778	89,003	638,412	727,415	41,531	707,350	748,881
1912	427,636	111,665	621,383	733,039	36,742	660,956	697,698

Year.	Silk Fabrics	Silk and Cotton Mixtures	Cotton Textiles	Hemp Fabrics	Woolen Fabrics	Total
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1908... ...	99,555,518	24,689,907	101,186,611	31,547,890	11,593,326	242,282,326
1909... ...	100,234,191	24,184,849	116,412,152	3,834,376	15,730,175	263,282,143
1910... ...	112,806,891	28,809,736	122,151,819	3,642,020	18,507,880	287,580,160
1911... ...	111,670,419	34,068,239	140,023,714	3,998,960	22,627,055	316,451,110
1912... ...	117,426,286	29,842,032	152,747,694	4,394,732	28,348,603	337,230,152

Silk Fabrics and Mixtures.—The silk fabrics produced in our country may be classified into two general divisions, namely, the goods for export and those for home consumption. The silk fabrics for home consumption are manufactured everywhere in the conutry. Among others, Nishijin at Kyoto produces very artistic silk fabrics, most of which are very expensive. Gumma prefecture (Kiryu, Isezaki and Takasaki), Tochigi prefecture (Ashikaga), Tokyo-fu (Hachioji), Yamagata prefecture (Yonezawa), Saitama prefecture, (Chichibu and Iino), Gifu prefecture, Niigata prefecture, Shiga prefecture and Yamanashi prefecture are the principal places of production of silk fabrics for home consumption. The kinds of silk fabrics for export vary with the places of production. **Habutaye** for export is chiefly produced in Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama, Fukushima, Miyagi and Yamagata prefectures; taffeta, lustring, silk and cotton satin, silk gauze and silk crape in Gumma, Tochigi and Kyoto; and silk satin in Yamagata, Fukui and Kyoto prefectures.

The principal silk fabrics for home consumption are **habutae,** silk crape, **ito-ori,** pongee and coarse silk fabric, figured silk fabric, silk gauze, lustring and **obiji** for men and women (belt stuff). The names of these articles vary with the differences of materials, textures, colors, and processes of manufacturing. The principal silk fabrics for export are **habutaye,** lustring, satin, taffeta, silk crape, silk gauze and **shioze.**

Amount of Production.—There is a tendency to increase in the amount of production on the whole, though more or less increase or decrease is witnessed every year. The amount of production of the different kinds of silk fabrics for the recent three years is given under for comparison:

Kinds.	1910		1911		1912	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
		Yen		*Yen*		*Yen*
Silk Fabrics.						
Figured...	367,979	2,559,616	944,657	6,316,506	982,851	7,479,776
	?	2,857,538	—	—	?	3,096
Crape	1,681,548	11,885,295	1,639,263	12,949,926	1,804,570	12,785,843
	?	24	?	1,036	—	—
Habutaye	1,651,440	28,854,490	2,057,760	33,725,640	1,898,329	32,194,380
Do....	154,275	1,418,342	112,583	1,160,084	149,486	1,390,002
	1,466,108	15,678,243	999,867	6,376,626	949,878	6,581,909
Nakako...	131,550	851,102	122,076	802,968	227,734	1,263,457
Ito-ori	1,135,071	8,022,977	1,869,796	8,500,952	1,658,267	10,674,260
Tsumugi and Futo-ori ...	2,347,124	10,599,816	2,424,382	10,772,176	2,257,200	10,180,511
	?	16	—	—	—	—
Plain	1,425,495	3,391,138	1,717,830	4,462,632	1,739,215	4,417,189
	—	—	?	270	—	—
Gauze	355,845	2,232,667	408,800	2,521,636	403,392	2,902,114
	?	140,736	—	—	—	—
Sukiya	116,664	490,302	165,346	884,528	91,208	453,621
Lustring	1,200,537	4,405,037	1,142,003	4,549,923	1,187,636	4,861,126
	?	7,040	—	—	—	—
Umbrella Stuff	146,203	1,378,862	146,721	1,572,407	153,639	1,300,766
Hakama Stuff	174,959	1,582,655	191,277	1,621,921	20 ,245	1,772,251
Obi Stuff	876,094	4,196,848	960,284	4,256,954	894,466	4,208,772
Others	2,460,568	9,789,047	1,950,546	9,749,418	1,916,506	11,414,365
	?	2,515,100	?	1,444,816	?	3,542,848

Kinds.	1910		1911		1912	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Silk and Cotton Mixtures.		*Yen*		*Yen*		*Yen*
Figured...	381,225	1,165,915	909,497	3,062,721	878,031	3,524,658
	—	1,509,060	—	—	?	20,709
Satin	1,043,007	3,044,222	1,858,951	4,574,623	1,398,391	3,219,203
	?	23,400	?	183,618	—	30,600
Crape	690,668	2,684,746	1,843,370	5,254,713	1,751,613	4,763,581
Futako and other Mixtures..	6,190.103	11,967,417	5,738,474	10,751,429	4,837,171	8,302,251
Kobai Lustring	56,725	99,531	57,790	84,290	60,690	107,239
Hakama Stuff	99,219	245,166	181,529	420,409	112,681	278,136
Obi Stuff	1,926,279	3,980,084	2,365,317	4,043,124	2.597,404	4,299,592
Others	2,185,331	3,559,172	2,126,794	4,892,546	2,577,606	4,617,995
	?	531,024	?	800,766	?	678,068
Total...	—	28,809,736	—	34,068,239	—	29,842,032

System of Manufacture.—The silk fabrics for export are manufactured to a large amount by factories and the rest of the articles by individual weavers who engage in the industry as subsidiary work. In the former case the work is done mostly by power looms, the latter by hand looms.

Condition of Exports.—The amount of exports in our silk fabrics comes to about yen 40,000,000 a year. The kinds of exports are **habutaye,** lustring (silk and its mixture with cotton), taffeta, silk crape, satin (silk and its mixture with cotton), silk gauze, and silk muslin. The following is the amount of exports for the recent three years:

Kinds.	1911		1912		1913	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Habutaye.		*Yen*		*Yen*		*Yen*
Plan	2,113,297	27,424,131	1,919,655	23,948,530	2,479,618	31,805,489
Figured	268,996	2,941,078	276,320	2,933,599	283,159	3,076,295
Gauze.						
Plan	15,763	13,412	5,550	4,570	24,258	18,403
Figured	239,296	202,380	177,719	123,898	115,406	76,824
Lustring.						
Silk	450,296	163,406	158,233	74,543	257,876	110,147
Silk and Cotton	438,967	127,812	554,316	165,906	119,178	39,336
Satin.						
Silk	871,911	448,378	542,567	289,700	1,101,843	549,139
Silk and Cotton	1,496,280	778,039	883,014	413,031	1,598,089	709,202
Taffeta	1,421,383	982,043	1,365,138	847,975	1,787,455	1,178,782
Chiffon	—	—	714,247	251,358	1,346,566	570,383
Crape	33.240	959,591	45,555	684,951	47,094	783,784
Others	101,839	628,195	72,291	362,918	75,659	429,049
Total	—	34,334,865	—	30,100,979	—	39,347,328

The above table shows that **habutaye** heads the list of silk fabrics for export, taking nearly 90 per cent. of the total amount of the exports.

Satin, taffeta, silk crape, lustring and silk gauze are far behind **habutaye** in the amount of exports. These silk fabrics are chiefly exported to France, Great Britain, British India, the United States, Australia and Germany. With a view to maintaining the reputation abroad of **habutaye,** the foremost of our silk exports, and also for the convenience of buyers, a strict examination of the manufactures is conducted by the local authorities acting upon the instructions from the Central Government.

Cotton Textiles.—Cotton textiles, as in the case of silk fabrics, may be divided into two classes, namely, goods for home consumption and those for export or for competition with imports from abroad. The articles for home consumption are manufactured in various parts of the country. Those for export are mostly produced by factories on a large scale, and some of the exports are restricted to special districts for their production. Among the cotton textiles for home consumption, bleached cotton fabric ranks first in the amount of production, being produced in Aichi, Osaka, Miye, Nara, and Saitama prefectures. **Futako-ori** and other striped cotton fabrics are produced in Saitama, Aichi, Shizuoka, Hyogo and Yehime prefectures; **kasuri** cotton fabric in Fukuoka (Kurume), Yehime (Iyo) and Nara (Yamato) prefectures; cotton flannel in Wakayama, Kyoto, Yehime and Osaka prefectures; and cotton crape in Tochigi (Sano and Ashikaga) and Osaka prefectures. The greater part of the cotton fabrics for export is produced by spinning factories as subsidiary work. T-cloth and shirting are produced in Miye, Osaka, Okayama, Tokyo, and Wakayama prefectures; cotton flannel chiefly in Wakayama prefecture followed by Yehime, Kyoto and Osaka prefectures; and towels in Osaka and Hyogo. Towels for home consumption are chiefly produced in Aichi prefecture. The manufacture of cotton crape by power looms is confined to Osaka prefecture, which is, however, far exceeded by Tochigi prefecture in the amount of production.

Kinds of Manufactures.—The cotton fabrics for home consumption are mostly piece goods, less than 1.2 feet in breadth, excepting such special textiles as cotton crape, cotton flannel and canvas. Among the principal cotton fabrics for home consumption are bleached cotton fabric, dyed cotton fabric, striped cotton stuff, cotton fabrics of twisted threads as **kasuri** and crape and raised fabrics as flannel. The cotton textiles for export are mostly of greater breadth, the principal of which are T-cloth, rough cloth, shirting, canvas and cotton crape. Cotton textiles woven with finer threads such as cotton satin and Victoria lawn are not produced on a large scale.

Volume of Production.—There is a tendency to increase year by year in the volume of production of cotton fabrics. The following are the statistics of production for the recent three years classified according to the kinds of manufactures:

Kinds.	1910		1911		1912	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Yen		*Yen*		*Yen*
Bleached...	69,187,661	38,125,300	65,748,743	38,927,681	85,197,108	46,232,006
Cotton Fabric...	?	1,500	?	—	?	794,331
Striped Cotton Fabric ...	22,260,451	19,585,170	23,393,353	22,358,829	25,296,077	24,008,203
Kasuri Cotton Fabric ...	7,763,535	11,587,277	7,872,024	11,344,825	8,293,615	11,507,236
Cotton Crape...	3,807,005	6,173,033	3,526,673	4,784,958	5,080,156	6,119,853
Dyed Cotton Fabric ...	8,526,051	1,537,019	9,921,642	10,124,016	8,833,980	7,629,792
Cotton	2,633,853	14,626,779	2,975,021	14,413,561	3,005,806	16,823,459
Flannel	?	473,210	?	1,540,653	?	28,139
Towel	2,632,596 ?	2,147,573 140,858	2,715,117	2,578,554	4,165,618	3,808,213
Mosquito-net Stuff... ...	1,536,389	525,465	1,389,559	593,481	2,113,267	644,022
Hakama Stuff...	327,211	381,293	333,657	569,071	450,080	589,955
Obi Stuff	1,231,888	612,129	432,949	278,415	6,663,709	864,948
Others	9,633,709 ?	17,694,270 2,540,943	18,086,894 ?	24,846,147 6,002,879	14,357,383 ?	20,913,133 12,784,404
Total	—	122,151,819	—	140,023,714	—	152,747,694

System of Manufacture.—As in the case of silk fabrics, cotton textiles for export or for competition with imports from abroad are mostly manufactured by factories, while those for home consumption by individual weavers. In the former case the work is done exclusively by power looms, but in the latter hand or foot looms are still in use to some extent.

Condition of Import.—The import of cotton fabrics on the whole shows a gradual decrease. The total amount of imports ranges about yen 10,000,000 at present. The greater part of the imports are thin stuffs such as cotton satin and shirting. Velvet is also imported to a tolerable amount. The imports in cotton fabrics are confined to those articles of fine and superior quality or special kind, all of which are not suited to home manufacture. Those imports come principally from Great Britain followed by Germany and the United States. The imports of cotton fabrics for the recent three years are given as follows:

Kinds.	1911		1912		1913	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Square yard	*Yen*	Square yard	*Yen*	Square yard	*Yen*
Velvet and plush	1,690,444	795,993	2,005,571	1,113,159	3,091,779	1,858,822
Flannel	298,705	61,245	303,158	95,758	463,232	167,504
Pique	—	—	—	8,126	—	14,166
Gray shirting	51,573,470	5,336,303	14,261,452	1,629,379	9,577,828	1,221,838
Canvas...	68,657	64,305	51,259	44,023	237,266	214,918
Other gray goods	—	—	984,574	118,773	162,339	26,685
Bleached shirting	11,737,700	1,703,610	9,101,447	1,238,408	8,172,952	1,185,094
Victoria lawn	5,741,448	446,119	4,325,792	335,580	4,610,630	357,435
Other bleached goods	—	—	1,244,193	194,227	1,032,110	165,255
Dyed shirting and turkey-red cambric.	79,288	11,049	270,815	43,837	258,364	42,500
Cotton print	7,772,309	1,271,837	2,601,799	425,516	579,447	98,747
Others...	—	—	1,560,364	366,809	2,066,666	399,429
Gray jean	—	—	2	1	1,176	459
Bleached figured fabric	—	—	43,870	15,262	57,529	16,138
Other figured fabrics	—	—	219,732	69,690	279,810	93,611
Gray twilled shirting and Cotton drill.	—	—	985	297	2,227	499
Other gray jeans	—	—	85,859	23,300	55,731	10,834
Bleached twilled shirting and Cotton drill	254,668	49,997	822,303	139,489	956,263	172,236
Other bleached jeans...	—	—	324,303	76,676	252,469	60,356
Cotton Italian, cotton satin and umbrella stuff	15,191,944	3,363,436	13,730,437	3,119,197	15,816,117	3,433,635
Other cotton fabrics...	4,465,280	1,139,368	2,360,469	488,541	2,543,566	544,561
Total	—	14,243,262	—	9,546,048	—	10,083,722

Condition of Export.—The export of cotton fabrics shows an increase year by year. The latest figures of the exports are put at yen 33,600,000. Among the principal articles are shirting, sheeting, twilled cotton fabric and bleached cotton fabric. These articles were first manufactured for the purpose of competing with imports from abroad, but in course of years they have come to be exported to meet the demands abroad. They are of comparatively thick texture. The exports of our cotton fabrics are shipped in greater part to China. Cotton crape is exported to the South Sea Islands, India and the United States. The following is the figures of exports of our cotton fabrics for the last three years:

Kinds.	1911		1912		1913	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Yen		*Yen*		*Yen*
Bleached cotton fabric	3,527,396	2,675,227	5,192,671	4,096,987	7,806,797	6,041,184
Dyed cotton fabric.	414,408	340,760	351,657	321,129	205,589	182,165
Striped cotton fabric	428,888	485,850	374,449	387,435	360,723	314,117
Kasuri cotton fabric....	——	——	79,108	112,750	68,753	83,820
Jean	40,289,829	4,834,370	42,097,779	5,370,619	70,030,735	8,441,592
Towel stuff....	397,609	133,520	442,298	158,705	391,019	135,951
Gassed cloth.	28,134	37,601	21,400	30,783	26,730	38,127
Ticking	1,406,625	320,477	81,694	496,759	91,439	547,903
Mosquito-net stuff.	50	33	1,227	989	50	85
Cotton crape ... ... (Not exceeding 20 inches in breadth.)	329,830	30,611	178,562	18,541	245,786	23,117
Cotton crape. ... ... (Exceeding 20 inches in breadth.)	9,166,033	1,181,924	10,051,899	1,423,255	12,565,115	1,867,069
Cotton flannel. ... ... (Not exceeding 20 inches in breadth.)	5,626,781	526,177	8,174,165	778,299	11,431,147	1,029,171
Cotton flannel. ... ... (Exceeding 20 inches in breadth.)	1,248,803	171,388	1,475,770	220,927	1,476,116	218,423
Gray shirting and sheeting ...	63,013,291	7,382,182	87,097,682	10,469,675	95,055,994	11,198,348
Bleached shirting and sheeting...	——	——	1,634,140	213,080	4,251,087	532,623
Turkey-red cambric	209,348	18,157	670,441	68,582	2,295,250	252,674
T-cloth...	4,576,743	422,235	7,584,517	827,107	12,874,289	1,330,503
Cotton duck...	212,241	83,073	483,857	191,207	806,578	256,903
Cotton satin	105,307	24,165	38,495	11,752	99,418	29,319
Other cotton fabrics....	654,582	1,010,987	421,483	562,814	795,482	1,084,590
Total	——	19,679,537	——	25,761,395	——	33,605,684

Woolen Textiles.—Owing to the changes in the mode of our social life, the demands at home for woolen fabrics, serge, flannel and blankets have increased to a great extent, but the manufacturing industry of those woolen textiles is still in its infancy due to the fact that the industry is entirely an imitation of the European system and also to various difficulties attending its management. For a considerable amount of woolen fabrics, our country at present depends upon the importation of foreign articles. Our weavers are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of plain textiles, as the manufacture of spun woolen textiles is attended by great complexity and difficulty in the selection of materials and in the technical process of manufacture. In the manufacture of flannel rapid progress has been made owing to its usefulness for Japanese clothes. Of worsted fabrics, the manufacture of striped goods as serge and muslin for use in Japanese clothes has made fair progress due to the convenience of manufacturing them on a small scale by importing worsted from abroad, and there are now very little imports of serge and muslin.

Amount of Production.—Owing to the growing demand, the production of woolen fabrics has shown a gradual increase as shown in the following statistics classified according to the kinds of goods:

Kinds.	1910		1911		1912	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Yard	*Yen*	Yard	*Yen*	Yard	*Yen*
Muslin	43,953,021	13,459,122	49,381,863	14,391,616	54,755,577	18,359,700
	Piece		Piece		Piece	
Flannel	58,365	985,856	195,311	950,999	120,566	902,808
	Piece		Piece		Piece	
Serge	92,952	491,841 585,693	90,126	913,059 1,383,564	576,764	3,209,994 1,470
	Kin		*Kin*		*Kin*	
Blanket	283,425	154,524 589,038	507,048	367,420 463,875	584,708	365.828 458,734
	Piece		Piece		Piece	
Wrapper and shawl	132,970	107,449 118,146	146,662	154,268	276,662	311,437 36,450
	Yard		Yard		Yard	
Woolen cloth	876,832	1,610,697 71,109	1,612,214	3,659,984	994,377	2,356,674
Others	—	334,405	—	334,176	—	2,345,508
Total	—	18,507,880	—	22,627,055	—	28,248,603

System of Manufacture.—The manufacture of spun woolen fabrics, as the nature of the industry requires, is performed by factories on a large scale. The factories, where the process of importing, spinning and weaving wool is carried out, are Government 1, private 11. Pure woolen fabrics such as muslin and serge are manufactured by large factories as well as by weaving houses on a smaller scale. There are 6 factories which are engaged in spinning wool and weaving it into muslin. Serge is manufactured by hand looms as well as power looms. The weaving houses of serge are in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Aichi, Gifu, Saitama and Tochigi prefectures.

Condition of Import.—There was on the whole a tendency to increase year by year in the import of woolen fabrics, but in recent years the imports have shown a little falling off. In 1913 yen 12,400,000 value of woolen textiles was imported. Woolen cloth and serge of pure wool or of wool and cotton mixture take up the greater part of the total amount of imports, while the other kinds of woolen textiles are imported to a smaller amount. The imports classified according to the kinds of goods for the recent three years are as follows:

Kinds.	1911		1912		1913	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity,	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Yen		*Yen*		*Yen*
Woolen cloth and serge... ... (of wool)	5,109,579	5,242,891	2,938,337	3,128,803	4,774,605	4,814,429
Woolen cloth und serge... ... (of wool and cotton)	8,582,376	5,413,276	6,242,591	3,775,053	9,722,971	5,665,047
Muslin ... ... (gray)	17,558	5,601	7,799	2,478	4,620	1,337
Muslin ... ... (other)	3,388,026	956,967	332,701	96,965	154,352	46,205
Flannel ... ... (of wool)	262,203	164,533	120,318	70,981	146,556	80,964
Flannel ... ... (other)	1,533,666	692,834	264,732	129,423	535,658	223,112
Italian cloth	687,372	351,753	424,648	197,729	294,248	142,339
Alpaca, orlean and lustre ...	692,57	320,214	645,093	290,948	1,303,532	527,670
Velvet and plush	129,181	236,965	248,847	388,446	215,182	331,414
Other woolen fabrics	—	1,267,831	—	666,103	—	612,395
Total...	—	14,652,865	—	8,746,329	—	12,444,912

Condition of Export.—No woolen fabrics were exported to any conspicuous amount except muslin, the exports of which amounted to some yen 200,000, but since the revolutionary disturbances in China of 1911, woolen cloth and blankets have been exported to China for use in the Chinese army. The following shows the exports for the recent three years:

Kinds.	1911		1912		1913	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Yard	*Yen*	Yard	*Yen*	Yard	*Yen*
Muslin...	448,546	156,036	688,523	288,475	759,996	232,186
Woolen cloth and serge	—	—	266,973	285,981	141,907	180,105
Blanket ... ... (Of wool and of its mixture with cotton.)	—	—	200,054	152,896	14,895	15,743
Other woolen fabrics	—	413,323	—	29,823	—	44,043
Total	—	569,359	—	757,175	—	472,077

Saké and Shoyu Brewing Industries.

Saké.

Saké is a beverage prepared from rice, rice-yeast and water which are fermented, pressed and purified. From the oldest times it has been favoured as the national beverage in Japan. The production of **saké** amounts to 4,000,000 **koku** a year valued at yen 200,000,000, occupying an important place among the national products of the country. **Saké** heads the list in national taxation, the amount of taxes imposed on the beverage reaching as much yen 90,000,000, and thus it forms an important source of the State revenue. The amount of production and the number of breweries for the recent five years are given below:

Year.	Production.	Breweries.
	Koku	
1908	4,219,559	11,146
1909	4,002,582	10,966
1910	3,939,913	11,014
1911	4 284,101	11,206
1912	4,213,274	10,908

The most famous place for the production of **saké** is Nada in the prefecture of Hyogo where is produced nearly one-tenth of the total. Nada is followed by Fushimi (Kyoto-fu), Sakai (Osaka-fu), Shiroshima (Fukuoka prefecture), Saijo (Hiroshima prefecture), and Chita (Aichi prefecture.) Of late years remarkable progress in the brewing industry has been made in the Kwansai and Tohoku districts.

The export of **saké** shows a tendency to increase year by year though it is not larger as seen from the following figures, and there is a prospect of further development of the export in the future along with the improvements in the method of brewing and in the quality of goods.

Export of Saké.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Koku	*Yen*
1909	64,557	3,434,970
1910	65,125	3,483,536
1911	69,042	3,768,004
1912	69,691	4,000,040
1913	66,107	3,962,242

In the method of brewing **saké**, the brewers adhered to the traditional process. With the object of removing defects the National Brewing Experimental Station was established in 1904 where chemical as well as bacteriological experiments and investigations were carried out together with the experiments in actual brewing. The results were published from time to time to guide and encourage those engaged in the industry. This measure taken by the Government met with quite satisfactory results. A remarkable progress has of late been attained in the method of brewing and the quality of goods has been improved year by year.

Besides the national experimental brewery, the expert officials attached to the taxation offices in the different parts of the country are making efforts for the diffusion of technical knowledge. Experts are also employed by some prefectural authorities for the same purpose. There are a large number of **saké** brewing associations. The Brewing Association which has as its members brewers and experts throughout the country, is making every effort for the promotion of the brewing industry by publishing periodicals, by holding competitive exhibitions of **saké** and by opening temporary schools for those engaged in the industry.

The brewing of **saké** having of late made such conspicuous development, the attention of the brewers has naturally been directed to the adoption of the latest method of brewing by the application of mechanical power with a view to improving the quality of goods and reducing the cost of production. Much attention is also paid to preservation. The methods of preserving without using any antiseptic has made gradual progress.

Shoyu (Soy).

Shoyu is prepared from wheat, soja bean, salt and water. From the oldest times **Shoyu** has formed in Japan an indispensable seasoning in daily use and has been used irrespectively of class. Of late years the demand for Japanese soy has arisen among the people of Europe and America.

The number of soy breweries is over 13,000 and the amount of production is put at 2,500,000 **koku.** The taxes imposed on soy amount to about yen 5,000,000. The quantity of soy brewed, the quantity of soy not yet pressed and the number of soy breweries for the recent five years are given as follows:

Year.	Soy Brewed.	Soy not yet Pressed.	Number of Breweries.
	Koku.	*Koku.*	
1909...	2,197,709	2,703,366	14,461
1910...	2,205,574	2,688,972	14,161
1911...	2,298,883	2,808,570	13,849
1912...	2,351,995	2,900,938	13,491
1913...	2,390,840	2,851,292	13,461

Besides the production mentioned above, there are 1,500,000 persons who have obtained permission to brew soy for their own domestic use.

The places noted for the production of soy are in the Kwanto districts Noda and Choshi (Chiba prefecture) and in the Kwansai districts Tatsuno (Hyogo prefecture), Shodoshima (Kagawa prefecture), Amagasaki (Hyogo prefecture), Sakai (Osaka-fu) and Chita (Aichi prefecture). In Kumamoto and Shizuoka prefectures there is a tendency to development of this industry.

The export of soy is valued at about yen 4,000,000 a year as shown by the following figures:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Koku.	*Yen.*
1909...	42,713	1,088,010
1910...	40,692	1,088,261
1911...	40,298	1,087,198
1912...	38,924	1,079,591
1913...	38,126	1,100,539

In brewing, most of the brewers still adhere to the old process, but in the principal centers of production there are a number of brewers who are producing superior qualities of goods by machinery. On the whole, however, the use of machinery has made very little progress.

With the object of promoting this industry it was decided some time ago to make experiments and investigations at the National Brewing Experimental Station with respect to the brewing of soy, and actual experiments have already been started at the institution. Meanwhile the attention of those engaged in the industry has been directed to the improvement of their manufacture.

Paper Manufacturing Industry.

The paper industry in Japan may be divided into two classes, namely, machine filtering process and hand filtering process. The former is the process employed by those paper manufacturers who are exclusively engaged in the industry, while the latter is the process carried out either as exclusive work or as subsidiary business. Ordinary kinds of paper are mostly produced by farmers as subsidiary work, and this paper is manufactured by the old process involving the skilful handicraft. The hand filtering process of the paper industry dates back to a very distant period and it has been continually in practice for a long period. The households engaged in the manufacture of paper by this process number at present over 53,400 with more than 156,000 employees. The value of production is estimated at yen 20,388,000.

The kinds of paper manufactured by this process are **hanshi, mino, hankiri, usuyo, tengujo, toyoshi, hosho, nishinouchi** and other papers, while the materials used are **ganpi, kozo, mitsumata,** fibres of straw and vegetable fibres. In recent years some kinds of Japanese paper (as **hanshi, mino, hankiri,** and **usuyo**) have been manufactured by machine filtering process modelled on the methods of making of European paper. The principal places for the production of Japanese paper are Kochi, Yehime, Gifu, Fukuoka, Fukui, and Hiroshima prefectures.

European paper forms the bulk of the production by the machine filtering process. The manufacture of European paper by this new process was first started in 1872 in Tokyo. After struggling with many difficulties and hardships for more than forty years after its initiation, the industry has attained its present state of development and prosperity. The factories for the manufacture of European paper number at present 33 with 7,200 employees. The amount of production is put at yen 20,092,000. The kinds of paper manufactured are printing paper, straw board, paper for tobacco, paper for matches and **renshi** paper. Shizuoka, Hokkaido, Tokyo, Hyogo, Osaka, and Kumamoto prefectures are the centres of production.

The kinds of paper for export are printing paper, **renshi** paper, straw board and other imitations of European paper, **usuyo, tengujo, torinoko, toyoshi, hanshi,** and **mino**. The principal destinations of these exports are China, the United States, Great Britain, Germany, British India, and Australia.

Production of Japanese Paper.

Year	Value *Yen*
1908	18,790,066
1909	18,218,548
1910	19,781,920
1911	20,330,306
1912	20,387,955

Production of European Paper.

1908	13,690,983
1909	14,159,329
1910	16,405,637
1911	18,985,650
1912	20,092,463

Export of Paper.

1908	2,899,746
1909	2,770,097
1910	2,962,263
1911	2,358,023
1912	2,857,449

Lacquer Ware Manufacturing Industry.

Lacquer ware is a special product of Japan and it has its origin in remote antiquity. At the time of the Naracho dynasty, there were already produced raised lacquer wares of fine quality, and during the Fujiwara period the industry made remarkable progress. The art of lacquer ware has seen a peculiar development, and as the manufactures are of substantial quality articles are in daily use from the oldest times in Japanese households. The latest statistics on the production are as under:

Year	Value *Yen*
1910	6,755,942
1911	8,602,703
1912	9,043,174

Of the above amount, the export ranges between yen 1,100,000 and yen 1,200,000. Owing to the commercial usage for many years, the price of goods for export is strictly limited and this has led to the lowering of the quality. It is very regrettable that the goods for export are now found to be of much different quality as compared with those for home consumption.

The durability of lacquer ware solely depends upon the quality of the first coat, and the greater part of the cost of production is expended in the making of this groundwork. It is hard, however, to tell the quality of the first coat from the outward appearance, and when the price is too strictly limited the process of making the groundwork is cheapened.

For the manufacture of lacquer ware plain wood and lacquer are used as materials. Glue, juice of unripe persimmons, gold-dust, silver-dust and various kinds of pigment are also used according to the kinds of manufactures.

Lacquer is a sap produced from the bark of the rhus vernicifera and is of more durable quality than other kinds of paint. Lacquer is produced mostly in the central and north-eastern parts of our country. Lacquer has of late been imported from China.

The manufacture of lacquer ware is chiefly done by manual work, forming a household industry throughout the country. The principal centers of production are Ishikawa, Wakayama, Shizuoka, Kyoto and Fukushima prefectures. Among other prefectures, Ishikawa and Kyoto are famous for lacquer ware of practical use and raised lacquer ware which is of durable and fine quality.

Pottery and Roofing Tile Manufacturing Industry.

Earthenware was produced in ancient times in Japan, but there remains no reliable account of this industry in those days. According to tradition, a Prince, Utsunezuhiko by name, made ceremonial vessels with the clay of Mt. Amaka two years before the accession to the throne of the first Emperor Jimmu, viz., in 662 B.C., but in those days no glazing material was used in the manufacture of earthenware. Afterwards, introduced from Korea and China, the ceramic art was improved by various inventions of Japanese artisans and made gradual progress. Some three hundred years ago a Korean who was naturalized as a Japanese subject, started the manufacture of porcelains in Hizen province. His method of manufacture was studied by Japanese artisans and developed in different parts of the country. Since the country was opened to foreign intercourse after the Restoration of Meiji, the scientific knowledge of the West was freely introduced into this country and this has given a great impulse to the development of the industry. Technical schools and experimental stations were established and a large number of technical experts were turned out to promote the industry. The art and designing peculiar to the country have made progress by the aid of scientific research. There are now in the districts of Nagoya and Kyoto some factories which stand on the same level with those of Europe and America. The principal places of production are Seto (Owari province), Nagoya, Arita (Hizen province), Awata and Kiyomizu (Kyoto), Kutani (Kaga province), Mino, Aizu, Satsuma, Izumo, Awaji, Ise and Yokohama. Porcelain forms the bulk of the production, but faience, stoneware and terra-cotta are also produced. The kinds of manufactures formerly consisted of table-ware, fancy goods, kitchen wares and toys, but various kinds of utensils and implements are also manufactured for building, electrical, industrial, sanitary, scientific and medical purposes. The production of porcelain for 1912 was valued at yen 16,545,545. There is a tendency to increase the amount of production year by year.

Production and Export of Porcelains.

Year.	Production.	Export.
	Yen	Yen
1908	10,733,983	5,078,222
1909	12,357,677	5,257,832
1910	13,269,995	5,513,923
1911	14,895,603	5,377,705
1912	16,545,545	5,451,713

Roofing tiles were used for the first time in Japan in 586. The tiles now in common use may be divided into two kinds, namely, glazed deep brown tiles and unglazed dark gray tiles. The manufacture was formerly carried out entirely by hand but recently machines have been utilized. The production for 1912 was 544,972,745 in number and yen 11,751,084 in value.

Production of Roofing Tiles.

Year.	Number.	Value.
		Yen
1908	430,758,959	8,940,999
1909	449,746,620	9,171,877
1910	511,351,043	10,160,301
1911	529,242,481	10,842,756
1912	544,972,745	11,751,084

Oil Industry.

The principal kinds of vegetable oil manufactured in Japan are rape-seed oil, soja bean oil, cocoa-nut oil, cotton-seed oil, sesame oil, **yeno** oil, paulownia oil, flax-seed oil, peanut oil and camellia oil. There are many other kinds of oil produced in this country. The manufacture of vegetable oil, especially that of rape-seed oil is one of the industries peculiar to this country. In former times the manufacture of oil was carried out as a subsidiary business and oil was pressed by a wooden press known as **tateki** or **jigoku**. In 1882 a rape-seed oil factory was established in Miye prefecture and this was followed by a large number of similar factories which were promoted in rapid succession in Osaka, Kyoto, Shiga, Aichi, Fukuoka, and Hokkaido. These factories were established on a large scale with mechanical equipments and since that time the oil industry in Japan has been on an entirely new basis. The method of pressing rape-seed oil was modelled on that of cotton-seed oil, soja bean oil, cocoa-nut oil and flax-seed oil, and to manufacture these different kinds of oil large factories were established in Osaka, Hyogo, Kanagawa, and Aichi prefectures. The number of oil factories or workshops at present is put at more than 5,600 and of employees at over 14,000. The total production is estimated at 75,000 tons, valued at yen 15,330,000.

Osaka and Hyogo prefectures are the principal centres of the oil industry, followed by Kanagawa, Aichi and Miye prefectures. Oil is produced more or less throughout the country.

The kinds of oil for export are soja bean oil and rape-seed oil, which are shipped to the markets in Europe, America, the Orient and the South Seas. Other kinds of oil are also exported but in small quantities.

Production of Oil.

Year	Value
	Yen
1908	10,359,236
1909	11,771,565
1910	11,123,214
1911	12,607,775
1912	15,334,333

Export of Oil.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	*Yen*
1908	6,904,714	915,008
1909	3,782,799	517,566
1910	1,360,097	220,096
1911	7,826,933	1,150,226
1912	12,708,622	1,842,936

Note:—The exports of rape-seed oil and soja bean oil which were manufactured at temporary depositories are not included in the above table.

Match Manufacturing.

The match manufacturing industry in Japan has its origin in 1875 when the Shinsui-sha Match Manufactory was established in Tokyo. This was followed by the establishment of match factories in Kanagawa prefecture in 1877, in Osaka, Hyogo and Niigata prefectures in 1878 and in Aichi prefecture in 1879. Subsequently the industry declined and was in great difficulty for several years. Since 1885 the industry revived owing to the favorable condition of exports and the increase of demand. Match factories were set up in the various districts of the country in rapid succession, and the progress of the industry was prompted by the abundance of materials and the skilfulness of manual work. A remarkable increase was realized in the volume of production and the industry has now been placed in the list of important productive industries. The number of families engaged in the manufacture of matches at present is 189 while that of employees 16,379. The amount of production is put at 52,840,000 gross valued at over yen 14,140,000. The center of the match manufacturing industry in Japan is Osaka and Hyogo prefectures which make 90 per cent. of the whole. Next come Aichi, Hiroshima, Kagawa, and Tokyo. The kinds of manufactures are safety matches, phosphorus matches, sulphur matches, and phosphorus sulphide matches. Of the total amount of production, 15 per cent. is consumed at home and 85 per cent. are exported. Japanese matches have their principal markets in China, Hongkong, British India. Dutch Indies, the Straits Settlements, French Indo-China, Siam, the Philippine Islands, and the United States.

Production of Matches.

Year.	Gross.	*Yen.*
1908	39,397,680	10,741,886
1909	49,972,039	14,058,963
1910	49,947,215	12,610,503
1911	43,948,327	12,203,608
1912	52,845,232	14,147,369

Export of Matches.

Year.	Gross.	*Yen.*
1908	33,882,964	9,468,602
1909	41,407,083	11,625,185
1910	38,188,795	10,389,666
1911	37,445,323	10,072,886
1912	44,871,921	12,043,784

Machine Making, Shipbuilding and Car-Building Industries.

Machine Making.

The machine making industry in Japan was first started in the early part of Meiji. Now that some fifty years have passed since the initiation, no marked development has yet been achieved. There are no machine making establishments run on a large scale with complete equipments, except some shipbuilding yards which are engaged in the making of machines as subsidiary work. This is due to the fact that the demand for machinery has yet been limited in extent. However, along with the recent increase of demand, there is a perceptible tendency to increase in the number of works, which are exclusively engaged in the making of one and the same kind of machines, and improvements are being made in the art of mechanical engineering as well as in the management of machine making works. Among others the making of electric machines has made a conspicuous progress. The making of gas and oil engines, machines used in fibre industry, and various kinds of tools and implements is also making gradual progress.

The amount of production of tools and machinery is valued at over yen 20,000,000 a year, excepting those made by shipbuilders for their own use. The principal imports are electric machinery, steam boilers, steam engines, gas or oil engines, machines used in fibre industry and mining machinery. Owing to the inactivity of the machine making industry, machines and machineries are imported in large quantities every year, the amount of imports reaching about yen 30,000,000 against the exports amounting to only yen 3,000,000.

Import of Machines.

Year	Imports *Yen*
1911	25,715,444
1912	28,465,239
1913	34,375,258

Among the principal machines imported from abroad are spinning and weaving machines, motors, electric machines, tools and implements. These articles come chiefly from England, followed by Germany and the United States. The amount of imports from England alone is almost equal to that from the other two countries.

Shipbuilding.

The shipbuilding industry in our country was in a primitive condition before the Sino-Japanese War, 1894-1895. In 1885 a wooden steamship of 1,400 tons was built at the Nagasaki Shipbuilding Yard and a few steel ships of small size at the Naval Yard at Yokosuka. No ships of greater size could be constructed in our yards. Our shipbuilding industry received a powerful impetus by the promulgation of the Navigation Encouragement Law and the Shipbuilding Encouragement Law in 1896. Since the establishment of these laws, the shipbuilding yards extended their scale and a passenger steamship with a tonnage of 6,000 tons was built. At the same time dockyards were established by the Imperial Navy at Kure and Sasebo to build warships of large size. The Navigation Encouragement Law was amended in 1899 so as to increase the protection of ships built at home and employed in navigation service. Stimulated by this step taken by the Government the shipbuilding industry under private management received new impetus. Since the Russo-Japanese war, 1904-1905, the industry has developed year by year with the progress of our marine transportation. Steamships of 13,000 tons are now built at home and warships of 30,000 tons are constructed not only at our Naval dockyards but also at our private shipbuilding yards. Our dockyards have little to fear from comparison with those of first class in Europe and America, both in the equipment of the dockyards, and in the art of shipbuilding. The number of shipbuilding yards at present reach 200, but most of them are on a small scale. There are only about twenty shipbuilding yards which are capable of constructing hulls and machineries, and only a few of them are really on a large scale. The total tonnage of ships built last year is estimated at about 70,000 tons. Japan occupies the seventh or eighth place among the shipbuilding countries of the world.

Our shipbuilding industry has thus made fair progress, and the warships and ships under the Government's protection compare well with those of foreign countries. As to the construction of cargo ships which are not placed under the Government's protection, it is difficult to compete with those built in foreign countries, owing to the high cost of construction and the inability to accept urgent orders. These deficiencies are due to our dependence on foreign countries for the supply of the greater part of materials, and also to the high rate of interest and other causes. In such circumstances, foreign-built ships are still imported to a considerable extent even in ordinary times as shown by the following figures:

Import of Steamships.

	Vessels.	*Yen.*
1911	50	3,644,746
1912	25	3,949,385
1913	20	4,000,609

The export of ships is very small. At one time the amount of exports ranged between yen 3,000,000 and yen 4,000,000. Of late years the highest record is only yen 1,670,000 in 1913, the sum being the cost of four ships. Besides there were the exports of small ships valued at yen 20,000 in the same year.

Railway Car Building.

The railway car building industry constitutes one of our principal iron industries with shipbuilding and machine making. The construction of passenger as well as freight cars made great progress, and the materials necessary for this industry are imported from abroad. As to the building of locomotives, the industry suffered somewhat on account of the fact that Japanese locomotives do not compare with those of foreign make, owing to the lack of skill in mechanical art, and also to the want of balance in the import tariff between materials and manufactured articles. It is since this defect was removed some years ago by the revision of the Customs tariff that the construction of locomotives has made progress.

Among the principal factories for the construction of cars are the Railway Car Building Company in Osaka prefecture, the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard Company in Hyogo, the Japan Car Building Company in Aichi and several others. Besides, there are four factories belonging to the Imperial Government Railway Bureau. The annual production of these factories is estimated at no less than 130 locomotives and 4,000 passenger and freight cars. According to the latest returns, locomotives valued at about yen 1,200,000 and passenger and freight cars valued at some yen 5,000,000 were built at our factories, covering 70 per cent. of the demand at home. The only thing regrettable is the fact that Japan must depend upon foreign supply for a considerable amount of materials. The following is the amount of imports of railway cars and parts:

Kinds.	1911	1912	1913
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*
Locomotives and Coal and Water Cars...	1,890,824	801,522	2,386,710
Parts of Locomotives, Coal and Water Cars, Passenger and Freight Cars and Electric Railway Cars	3,335,305	3,131,804	2,074,515
Total	5,226,129	3,933,327	4,461,225

Fancy Matting Industry.

Mats and mattings have been in common use from the oldest times in our country and there are many places suited for the cultivation of rushes, of which fancy mattings are manufactured. In 1875 a native of Okayama, Isozaki by name, proposed to make improvements in the manufacture of fancy mattings and two years later he invented a high class matting known as **kinkan**. In 1881 fancy mattings were exportea for the first time to England from Kobe. Since then the export of fancy mattings to England has gradually increased. The most conspicuous advancement in the export has been achieved in the trade with the United States. With the development of the export trade in fancy mattings, varieties manufactured have increased, and not only the high class matting **kinkan**, but also ordinary mattings woven by machines, and other kinds of goods are produced. Okayama prefecture was followed by Hiroshima, Fukuoka and Oita prefectures where the manufacture of fancy mattings for export have been started and as a result of competition among those different districts various improvements have been introduced in the process of manufacture.

Before 1887 the export of fancy mattings had been small. It is since 1892 that matting export has made remarkable progress. The manufacture of mattings is conducted by farmers as their subsidiary work, or by family workshops on a small scale. There are few establishments run by factory system. Consequently crude articles were often produced, lowering the reputation of fancy mattings. With a view to removing this defect and also for the purpose of making experiments of the weaving of fancy mattings, a national fancy matting inspection office was established at Kobe in 1905, and the examination of fancy mattings which had been conducted by trade associations was taken over by the inspection office. At the same time it was decided to carry out the compulsory examination of fancy mattings for export. As a consequence the quality of goods has been unified, but owing to the change of taste and to the appearance of competitors in foreign markets, the export of fancy mattings has decreased to something about yen 4,000,000 at present, the highest record being yen 6,000,000 in 1912 as shown by the following figures:

Export of Fancy Mattings.

Year.	Yen
1892	1,176,680
1897	3,232,738
1902	6,772,498
1907	5,740,567
1913	4,094,303

Note:—The principal destination is the United States to which over 70 per cent. of the total exports are shipped.

There are many kinds of fancy mattings, the principal of which are ordinary, twilled, figured, **kinkan**, and printed fancy mattings. The goods for export are mostly 3 feet in breadth and 40 yards in length. Besides there are goods 2 feet wide and less than 6 feet long, and also those of 3 or 4 yards or more both in length and breadth. The last named are called wide goods most of which are printed fancy mattings and they are on the whole inferior in quality.

The principal places of production are Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Oita, Kagawa, and Ishikawa prefectures of which Okayama is most prosperous in the industry, producing about 70 per cent. of the production of the whole country. Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Oita and other prefectures are far behind Hiroshima in their amount of production, but all the prefectures produce special kinds of goods.

Straw-plait, Chip-plait and Hemp-plait Manufacturing Industries.

Straw-plaits.—It was after 1882-1886 that the manufacture was started of straw-plaits as materials for hats. With a view to promoting this industry various investigations were made at that time in Okayama and Aichi prefectures. The method of cultivating, cutting, bleaching and braiding straw was studied by local officials as well as by the people interested, and encouragement was given for the promotion of the industry. In Kagawa prefecture the straw-plait industry which was started about 1897 has made great progress under proper measures of encouragement, and the prefecture now stands as a principal center of production ranking next to Okayama.

The dyeing of straw is carried on by straw dyers while the weaving of straw-plaits is done by farmers as subsidiary work. Farmers get materials from wholesale merchants or dealers in plaits and sell the product to wholesale merchants or brokers who pack and export the goods. The principal centers of production are Okayama (yen 2,200,000) and Kagawa (yen 2,000,000) followed by Hiroshima prefecture (yen 700,000). The total amount of production for 1912 was valued at over yen 5,000,000 in round figures.

Chip-Plaits.—The manufacture of chip-plaits having been started in Hyogo and Saitama prefectures about 1897, soon prevailed in Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi and Shimane prefectures. The system of manu-

Hiroshima, Yamaguchi and Shimane prefectures. The svstem of manufacture and the transactions of chip-plaits are similar to those of straw-plaits. The manufacture of chip-plaits was followed by that of straw and chip mixtures. Okayama and Hiroshima prefectures are the principal places of production followed by Kagawa and Yamaguchi prefectures. The amount of production for 1912 was put at about yen 2,000,000.

Hemp-Plaits.—Increasing orders for hemp-plaits were received from abroad about 1909-1910, and in order to meet this growing demand those who started the business increased greatly in number. Manila hemp, material of hemp-plaits, is purchased direct from its importers or through its brokers. The hemp is tied together and woven into plaits by machines. The weaving of hemp-plaits is done in factories. The principal centers of production are Kanagawa prefecture and Tokyo-fu followed by Hyogo prefecture. The export for the recent three years is given as follows:

Year.	Straw-plaits.	Chip-plaits.	Straw and chip mixtures.	Hemp-plaits.
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1911...	4,492,338	1,677,844	224,886	—
1912...	6,080,534	3,444,041	553,203	7,260,264
1913...	4,198,913	1,221,369	206,263	10,064,706

SECTION X.

Protection of Industrial Property.

I.

HISTORY OF THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

Legislation:—Legislation on the protection of industrial property in Japan dates back to the 4th year of Meiji (1871), when a law entitled "The Provisional Patent Regulations" was promulgated. These regulations were abolished in the following year, and the country was for a time without legislation on the protection of industrial property.

In the 17th year of Meiji (1884) Trade-mark Regulations were promulgated and in the following year (1885) Patent Regulations were issued. They were abrogated in the 21st year of Meiji (1888) and new Patent and Trade-mark Regulations were promulgated. At the same time, Design Regulations were also established. In the 32nd year of Meiji (1899) the above three regulations were abolished and a new Patent Law, Trade-mark Law and Design Law were promulgated. In the 38th year of Meiji (1905), a Utility Model Law was enacted. In the 42nd year of Meiji (1909) the above four laws were abolished and the present laws were promulgated.

Protection of the Industrial Property of Foreign Subjects:—Japan's protection of the industrial property of foreign subjects dates from the 20th of November in the 29th year of Meiji (1896), when the treaty between Japan and Germany was put into operation. On the 15th of July in the 32nd year of Meiji (1899), Japan joined the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property formed in Paris on the 20th of March, 1883, and extended protection to the subjects of the contracting Powers.

II.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

The principal rules and regulations now in force relating to the protection of industrial property are as follows:

1. Patent Law, Law No. XXIII. of April 2nd, 1909.
2. Regulations relating to the enforcement of the Patent Law, Ordinance of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce No. 42 of October 26th, 1909.
3. Imperial Ordinance governing Registration with regard to Patent, Imperial Ordinance No. 294 of October 23, 1909.
4. Regulations for the enforcement of Imperial Ordinance governing Registration with regard to Patent, Ordinance of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce No. 46 of October 26th, 1909.
5. Imperial Ordinance regarding the Extension of the Period of Duration of Patent Right, Imperial Ordinance No. 295 of October 23rd, 1909.
6. Imperial Ordinance relating to Patents for Invention requiring secrecy for military reasons, Imperial Ordinance No. 299 of October 23rd, 1909.
7. Imperial Ordinance regarding the costs of a Trial, Trial on Appeal and Action at a Court of Law with reference to Patents, Designs, Trade-marks and Utility Models, Imperial Ordinance No. 301 of October 23rd, 1909.
8. Design Law, Law No. XXIV. of April 2nd, 1909.
9. Regulations for the enforcement of the Design Law, Ordinance of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce No. 43 of October 26th, 1909.
10. Imperial Ordinance governing Registration regarding Designs, Imperial Ordinance No. 295 of October 23rd, 1909.
11. Regulations for the enforcement of Imperial Ordinance governing Registration regarding Designs, Ordinance of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce No. 47 of October 26th, 1909.
12. Trade-mark Law, Law No. XXV. of April 2nd, 1909.
13. Regulations for the enforcement of the Trade-mark Law, Ordinance of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce No. 44 of October 26th, 1909.
14. Imperial Ordinance governing Registration regarding Trade-marks, Imperial Ordinance No. 296 of October 26th, 1909.
15. Regulations for the enforcement of Imperial Ordinance governing Registration regarding Trade-marks, Ordinance of the De-

partment of Agriculture and Commerce No. 48 of October 26th, 1909.

16. Utility Model Law, Law No. XXVI. of April 2nd, 1909.
17. Regulations for the enforcement of the Utility Model Law, Ordinance of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce No. 45 of October 26th, 1909.
18. Imperial Ordinance governing Registration regarding Utility Models, Imperial Ordinance No. 297 of October 23rd, 1909.
19. Regulations for the enforcement of Imperial Ordinance governing Registration regarding Utility Models, Ordinance of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce No. 49 of October 26th, 1909.
20. Law of Registration Tax, Lew No. 31 of April 13th, 1909 (Articles XI.-XIII.).
21. Fees charged under Imperial Ordinance with regard to Patents, Designs, Trade-marks and Utility Models, Imperial Ordinance No. 303 of October 23rd, 1909.
22. Fees charged under Department Ordinances with regard to Patents, Designs, Trade-marks and Utility Models, Ordinance of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce No. 52 of October 26th, 1909.

III.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE LEGISLATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

1. General Remarks on the Rules and Regulations. Japan, in her patent, design, trade-mark and utility model registrations, has adopted a system of examination. All applications are submitted to examination and those which have passed the examination are registered. The right of patent, design, trade-mark or utility models comes into existence by virtue of registration thereof. The details relating to patents, designs, trade-marks and utility models will be given under:

Patent.

1. **Those Who May Obtain a Patent.**—Those who may obtain a patent are:

(1) Inventor. When there are two or more persons each entitled to obtain a patent for the same invention, the patent is granted only to the first inventor. (Patent Law, Articles I.-IX.)

(2) Successor. The right of obtaining a patent may be transferred. Accordingly, not only to the successor of an inventor, but also an assignee may obtain the patent. (Patent Law Article X.)

(3) The right of obtaining a patent for an invention made in pursuance of duty or under contract belongs to those who ordered the performance of the duty or to the employer. (Patent Law, Article II.)

2. **Inventions For Which a Patent May be Obtained.**—Inventions for which a patent may be obtained are restricted to "a new industrial invention" (Patent Law, Articles I., IV., V.). With reference to the following inventions, patents are not granted:

(1) Articles of food, drink or taste.

(2) Medicines and methods of compounding them.

(3) Things liable to disturb public order or morals or injurious to health. (Patent Law, Article VI.)

3. **Kinds of Patent:**

(1) Original Patent. An original patent is granted for an original invention against a patent of addition.

(2) Patent of Addition. A person who has made an improvement or enlargement upon a patented invention in his possession or upon an invention for which he has applied for a patent, may obtain for the new invention which constitutes the improvement or the enlargement, a patent of addition. (Patent Law, Article II.)

The right of a patent of addition follows the original patent right. (Patent Law, Article XXXIV.)

4. **Limitation, Expropriation and Revocation of Patent Right:**—When secrecy is required for military reasons or when the necessity exists on account of military reasons or public interests, a patent right may be limited, or may be expropriated by the Government, the patent may be revoked, or the invention may be worked by the Government. In such cases, the Government gives suitable compensation to the patentee or to the persons who have the right of using and working the patented invention. (Patent Law, Article XLIV.). With reference to the right of obtaining a patent, the same regulation is provided. (Patent Law, Article XI.).

5. **Transference of Patent Right and Establishment of Right of Pledge or Right of Operation of Patent Right.**—A patent right may be transferred with or without limitations or may be put in pledge. (Patent Law, Article XXXIII.)

A patentee may grant to another person a license to work his patented invention. (Patent Law, Article XL.).

The regulation with reference to the transference of the right of obtaining a patent is given elsewhere.

6. **Revocation of Patent Right:**—In cases where, without proper reasons, an invention has continued without being adequately worked in

the Empire for more than three years from the date on which the patent right came into existence, or its working has been suspended for more than three years, the patent right may be revoked. (Patent Law, Article XLVII.).

7. **Period of Duration of Patent Right**:—The period of duration of a patent right is fifteen years. This period of duration may be extended, in accordance with provisions to be determined by Imperial Ordinance, not less than three years and not more than ten years. (Patent Law, Article XXX.).

8. **Fee**:—A person who obtains registration of a patent right shall pay as patent fees in each instance the following sums:

		Yen
(1)	For the period from 1st year to 3rd year, inclusive, at one time when registration is obtained................	20.00
(2)	From 4th to 6th year inclusive, annually	10.00
(3)	„ 7th „ 9th „ „ „	15.00
(4)	„ 10th „ 12th „ „ „	20.00
(5)	„ 13th „ 15th „ „ „	25.00

A person who obtains registration of a patent of addition shall pay in each instance as a fee of patent of addition the sum of Yen 15.00 at one time when registration is obtained.

A person who obtains registration of an extension of the period of duration of a patent right shall pay as patent fees in each instance the following sums:

		Yen
(1)	For the period from 1st year to 3rd year inclusive at one time when registration is obtained................	150
(2)	From 4th to 6th year inclusive annually	70
(3)	„ 7th „ 10th „ „ „	100

In cases of extension of the period of duration of a patent of addition, the additional sum of Yen 30 shall be paid in each instance. (Patent Law, Article LVII.).

All the fees shall be paid with revenue stamps.

Design.

1. **Those Who May Obtain Registration of a Design**:

(1) Deviser. When there are two or more devisers of an identical or similar design, registration is granted only to the person who first made application. (Design Law, Art. I.-V.)

(2) Successor. (Design Law, Art. VI.)

(3) The right of obtaining registration with reference to a design devised in pursuance of duty or under contract, belongs to

those who order the performance of the duty or to the employer. (Design Law, Art. II.)

2. **Designs for which Registration may be Obtained**:—A new industrial design with reference to form, pattern, colouring or their combination applicable to articles.

With reference to the following designs, registration is not granted:

(1) Those which have forms or patterns identical with or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest.

(2) Those which are liable to disturb public order or morals or to deceive the public.

3. **Kinds of Design**:

(1) Single design.

(2) Associated design. An associated design is a design similar to the already registered design and to be applied to identical articles. The right of an associated design coalesces in the design right which first came into existence. (Design Law, Art. VIII.)

(3) A person who applies for registration of a design may request that the design shall be kept secret pending the application and for a period not exceeding three years from its registration. (Design Law, Art. XVI.)

4. **Limits of Design Right**:—The owner of a design right has the exclusive right to apply such design to the articles which he designated at the time of application for registration. (Design Law, Art. VIII.).

5. **Transference of Design Right and Establishment of Right of Pledge or Right of Operation of Design Right**:—A design may be transferred with or without limitations or may be put in pledge. A patentee may grant to another person a license to work his registered design.

A design right may be assigned by division according to the articles to which it is applied. (Design Law, Art. XI.)

6. **Period of Duration of Design Right**:—The period of duration of a design right is ten years. (Design Law, Art. IX.)

7. **Fee**:—The design fees to be paid by the owner of a design right are as follows:

(1) For the period from 1st year to 3rd year inclusive at one time, when registration is obtained........ Yen 3.00

(2) From 4th year to 10th year, inclusive, annually.... „ 2.00

With reference to associated designs, the sum of Yen 1 shall be paid at one time for each design.

Fees shall be paid with revenue stamps.

Trade-Marks.

1. **Those Who may Obtain Registration of a Trade-Mark:**—A person who intends to have the exclusive use of a trade-mark in order to indicate that goods are produced, manufactured, worked up, selected, certified, handled or sold by him, as a business, may obtain registration of such trade-mark. When there are two or more persons each entitled to obtain registration for an identical or similar trade-mark to be used on identical goods, registration is granted only to the person who first made application. (Trade-mark Law, Art. I.-III.)

2. **Trade-Marks for which Registration may be Obtained:**—A trade-mark for which registration may be obtained must consist of letters, devices or signs or their combinations, and must be distinctive and conspicuous. In the case of the following trade-marks, registration is not granted. (Trade-mark Law, Arts. I.-II.)

(1) One containing a device identical with or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest.

(2) One identical with or similar to the national flag, the army or navy ensign, a decoration, a model of merit or a badge, or the national flag of a foreign country.

(3) One liable to disturb public order or morals, or to deceive the public.

(4) One identical with or similar to a mark commonly used on the same kind of goods.

(5) One identical with or similar to a mark known to the public to belong to another person and to be used on the same kinds of goods.

(6) One identical with or similar to the device of the Red Cross on a white ground, or the name of, or characters for, Red Cross or Geneva Cross.

(7) One containing a device identical with or similar to a prize medal, a diploma or honor or a certificate of merit, of an exposition or competitive exhibition.

(8) One containing a likeness, the personal name, or the firm name of another person or the title of a juridical person or partnership.

(9) One identical or similar to a trade-mark of another person in the case of which one year has not elapsed since the loss of validity of the registration thereof.

3. **Kinds of Trade-mark:**—

(1) Single trade-mark.

(2) Associated trade-mark. An associated trade-mark is a trade-

mark similar to the already registered trade-mark and to be applied to identical goods. The right of an associated trade-mark may not be transferred by division. (Trade-mark Law, Arts. III.-VIII.

4. **Limits of Trade-Mark Right**:—The owner of a trade-mark right is entitled to the exclusive use of such trade-mark on the goods which he designated at the time of application for registration.

5. **Transference of Trade-Mark Right**:—A trade-mark right may be transferred only in case it is transferred with the business. (Trade-mark Law, Art. XIII.)

6. **Period of Duration of Trade-Mark Right**:—The period of duration of a trade-mark right is twenty years. A trade-mark for which registration is obtained as a registered trade-mark of a foreign country expires with the trade-mark right in the original country.

The period of duration mentioned above may be renewed. (Trade-mark Law, Art. VII.)

7. **Fee**:—The fee for the registration of a trade-mark is Yen twenty and that for registration of an associated trade-mark is Yen ten in each instance. The fees shall be paid with revenue stamps. (Trade-mark Law, Art. XIV.)

Utility Model.

1. **Those Who may Obtain Registration of an Utility Model**:—

(1) Deviser. When there are two or more persons who have applied for registration of an identical or similar utility model, registration is granted only to the person who first made application. (Utility Model Law, Arts. I.-V.)

(2) Successor. (Utility Model Law, Art. VI.)

(3) The right of obtaining registration of an utility model devised in pursuance of duty or under contract, belongs to those who order the performance of the duty or to the employer. (Utility Model Law, Art. II.)

2. **Utility Models for which Registration may be Granted**:—A new industrial device of practical use pertaining to the form, construction or combination thereof.

With reference to the following utility models, registration is not granted. (Utility Model Law, Arts. I., II., IV.)

(1) Those which have a form identical with or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest.

(2) Those which are liable to disturb public order or morals or to be injurious to health.

3. **Transference of Utility Model Right**:—An utility model right may be transferred with or without limitations or may be put in pledge.

The owner of an utility model right may be given to another person or license to work his registered utility model.

4. **Limitation, Expropriation and Revocation of Utility Model Right**:—The provisions of Art. XLIV. of the Patent Law are applied to.

5. **Period of Duration of Utility Model Right**:—The period of duration of an utility model right is three years. This period may be extended for three years. (Utility Model Law, Art. IX.)

6. **Fee**:—The registration fee of an utility model is Yen fifteen and that of the extension of the period of duration of an utility model right is Yen thirty. The fees shall be paid with revenue stamps. (Utility Model Law, Art. XIV.)

Procedure for Application.

1. Advantages Gained by Foreigners by Virtue of the Treaty of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property.

A. **Priority.** A person, who has applied in proper formalities for a patent or registration of a design, trade-mark or utility model in a country party to the treaty of the Union, has a priority of twelve months in reference to a patent or utility model and of four months in reference to a design or trade-mark, to the right of the third party, when he files an application for the same in another contracting country. Such priority shall not be rendered invalid in the periods mentioned above on account of such invention or device being made public or being worked.

B. With reference to an invention, utility model, design or trade-mark displayed at an international exposition held in the dominions of a country belonging to the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property by or with the approval of the government thereof, if an application for patent or registration has been made within six months from the opening, it is deemed to have been made on the date of opening.

2. **Matters Specially to be Attended to by Foreigners**:—Matters specially to be attended to by foreigners in applying for a patent or registration of a design, trade-mark or utility model are:

A. Documents of an application shall be written clearly in the Japanese language.

B. When a power of attorney certificate of nationality and any other documents required to be attached are written in a foreign language, they shall be accompanied by translations.

C. A person who is not in the Empire may not make an application or request or take any other steps, unless he does so through an agent who has his domicile or residence in the Empire.

Documeents Required for an Application.

Application for Patent.

(1) One copy of application for each invention.

(2) One copy of specification. In the specification shall be stated the title of invention, a summary of the nature and object of the invention, a brief description of the drawings, a detailed explanation of the invention and the extent of patent claim.

(3) One copy of drawings.

Application for Design.

(1) One copy of application for each class of articles as prescribed in Art. XIII. of the Regulations for the enforcement of the Design Law.

(2) Two copies of drawings.

Application for Trade-Mark.

(1) One copy of application for each class of articles as prescribed in Art. XX. of the Regulations for the enforcement of the Trade-mark Law.

(2) Five copies of a specimen of the trade-mark.

(3) A person, who desires to obtain the registration of a trade-mark limiting the colours to be used thereon, shall designate the colours in the application and attach thereto a coloured specimen.

Application for Utility Model.

(1) One copy of application for each article.

(2) Two copies of drawings.

(3) An explanation in which the explanation of the drawings and the limits of claims for registration shall be stated.

Besides those Mentioned above, the following Documents shall be Submitted when Application is Made:

(1) When any person other than the inventor files application, documents sufficient to prove his right of application shall be submitted.

(2) When a person desires to assert, in connection with the application, his right of priority under a treaty, he shall present to the Patent Office the year, month and day of the application which was first made in a country party to the treaty for the protection of inventions as well as a copy of specifications and drawings (a specimen of the trade-mark in case of a trade-mark), which is sufficient to prove the invention or design and which has been certified by the government thereof, or the Official Gazette or letters-patent issued by such government.

(3) An application for a patent for an invention exhibited at an international exposition held in the dominions of a country belonging to the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property by or with the approval of the government thereof, shall be accompanied by documents sufficient to prove the date of opening of such exposition and also to prove that the invention has been exhibited at such exposition.

(4) A certificate of nationality when a foreigner makes an application.

(5) A power of attorney when an application is made by an agent.

(6) In case of a foreign juridical person the fact of being a juridical person must be proved.

(7) In case of a subject or citizen of a country, other than those which are parties to the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property or which have made agreements with Japan for mutual protection in the matter of patent, he shall submit, in addition, a certificate testifying that he has his domicile or a real and bona fide industrial or mercantile business establishment in the Empire or in the dominions of a country which is party to the protection of Industrial Property.

Fees Charged With Regard to Application.

	Yen
Patent	5.00
Patent of addition	3.00
Design	1.00
Associated design	0.50
Trade-mark	3.00
Associated trade-mark	1.50
Utility model	2.00

When fees are to be paid, revenue stamps to the corresponding amount in value, shall be affixed to the application.

IV.

PATENT OFFICE.

The Patent Office is a Government office placed under the control of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and takes charge of official business concerning patents, designs, trade-marks and utility models. The business of the Patent Office is divided into five sections, namely the Examination, Invention, Design, Trade-mark and General Affairs Sections. The Patent Office has 1 Director, 9 Secretaries and Experts, 20 Examiners, 24 Assistant Examiners, 15 Clerks and 4 Assistant Experts, who serve exclusively or additionally to other services.

The Director under the general control of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, supervises the business of the Office and directs and controls the officials of the office.

The Director, Secretaries and Experts from the Board of Judgment which officiate the judgment in reference to patents, utility models, designs and trade-marks.

The Examiners, under the direction of the Director, officiate the examination of patents, utility models, designs and trade-marks.

The Assistant Examiners, under the direction of their superior officials, assist the Examiners in the examination.

The clerks, under the direction of their superior officials, are engaged in the transaction of general affairs.

The Assistant Experts, under the supervision of their superior officials, are engaged in technical offices.

1. **Examination**:—When any application is filed for patent or for registration of a design, trade-mark, or utility model, the Examiners examine it as to whether it is to be patented or registered and, in case of any application for patent, whether it is in conflict with another person's invention or not.

Any applicant, who is dissatisfied with the decision of the examination that his application is not entitled to patent or registration or that his invention is in conflict with another person's invention, may demand a re-examination within sixty days in reference to a patent or trade-mark and within thirty days in reference to a design or utility model from the date of delivery of such decision.

2. **Re-examination**:—When a re-examination is demanded, an examiner not concerned in the previous examination, re-examines and gives a decision to the application in question.

With reference to a patent or trade-mark, any applicant who is not satisfied with the decision of re-examination may demand a trial on appeal within sixty days from the date of delivery of such decision.

3. **Trial**:—In cases where invalidity is claimed in reference to a right of patent, design, trade-mark or utility model, a party interested may demand a trial on invalidity, while in cases where disputes arise as to the limits of such right, a party interested may demand a trial on the certification of the limits of right.

When a trial is demanded, the Board of Trial (consisting of three Secretaries and Experts) gives a decision thereto.

A person who is dissatisfied with the decision of a trial, may demand a trial on appeal within sixty days from the date of delivery of such decision.

4. **Trial on Appeal**:—When a trial on appeal is demanded the judges not concerned in the previous decision or trial (consisting of either three or five Secretaries and Experts) give a decision thereto.

A person, who is not satisfied with the decision of a trial on appeal, may bring an action before the Supreme Court within sixty days from the date of delivery of such decision but only on the ground that the law is applied improperly or not applied at all.

V.

CONDITION OF PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

1. The number of applications for patents and for registration of designs, trade-marks and utility models filed in 1913:

	Patents	Designs	Trade-marks	Utility models
Japanese...	6,435	3,059	10,800	16,870
Foreigners including	924	44	879	20
English	232	8	293	5
American	220	3	90	4
German	229	21	219	3
French	88	1	55	4
Italian	26	1	8	—
Dutch	5	3	—	—
Swiss	23	—	35	—
Swedish	13	—	11	1
Norwegian	15	—	3	—
Austrian...	22	—	8	—
Hungarian	8	—	—	—
Belgian	11	—	6	—
Spanish	6	—	2	—
Dane	1	—	2	—
Russian	14	—	9	1
Chinese	2	2	42	1
Others	9	5	96	1

2. The number of patents granted and designs, trade-marks and utility models registered in 1913:

	Patents	Designs	Trade-marks	Utility Models
Japanese	1,406	1,200	5,597	3,977
Foreigners including	615	7	654	9
English	160	4	273	—
American	181	—	89	4
German...	127	—	164	2
French	47	—	22	2
Italian	11	—	8	—
Dutch	4	—	—	—
Swiss	13	—	25	—
Swedish...	20	—	9	—
Norwegian	6	—	4	—
Austrian	12	—	8	—
Hungarian	3	—	1	—
Belgian	11	—	4	1
Spanish	1	—	—	—
Dane	5	—	2	—
Russian	3	—	5	—
Chinese	—	—	32	—
Others	11	3	8	—

3. The number of the rights of patents, designs, trade-marks and utility models in existence at the end of 1913:

	Patents	Designs	Trade-marks	Utility Models
Japanese	8,616	4,561	53,555	12,073
Foreigners including	3,327	56	8,730	27
English	1,033	13	3,165	5
American	1,185	3	1,231	11
German	875	36	2,922	6
French	242	1	534	2
Italian	75	—	25	1
Dutch	41	—	41	—
Swiss	61	—	198	—
Swedish...	94	—	84	—
Norwegian	46	—	6	—
Austrian	44	—	15	—
Hungarian	47	—	25	1
Belgian	9	—	28	—
Spanish	35	—	8	—
Dane	77	—	98	1
Russian	20	—	9	—
Chinese	5	—	319	—
Others	38	3	19	—

4. The number of applications for patents and for registration of designs, trade-marks and utility models for which the right of priority was claimed:

	Patents.			
	1910	1911	1912	1913
English	29	27	35	65
American	22	19	20	39
German	45	31	35	96
French	6	8	5	24
Italian	2	1	—	6
Dutch	1	1	—	6
Swiss	5	4	2	7
Swedish	—	—	1	3
Norwegian	1	—	—	1
Austrian	5	4	7	9
Hungarian	3	2	2	4
Belgian	—	1	2	2
Russian	1	—	—	2
Australian	1	2	—	—
Rumanian	—	—	1	—

	Trade-marks.			
	1910	1911	1912	1913
American	—	—	1	—
German	2	—	—	—
Swiss	—	—	—	1

The years indicated in the above tables are fiscal.

Note:—There has been none who claimed the right of priority in reference to designs or utility models.

SECTION XI.

Commerce.

I.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

History of Chambers of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce is an indispensable organ for the commerce and industry of a State. In our country there existed institutions similar to the Chamber of Commerce under the style of the Machi Kaisho (Town Chamber) or the Tokyo Kaisho (Tokyo Chamber).

Owing, however, to the development of commerce, the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce with perfect organization and function was felt necessary, and in 1878, encouraged by the Ministers of Home Affairs and of Finance, some influential persons established the Tokyo Shoho Kaigisho (Tokyo Commercial Chamber) by adopting some of the principles and systems prevalent in Europe and America. The Tokyo Shoho Kaigisho is the forerunner of the present Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and that is the origin of the Chambers of Commerce in our country. The organization of this institution, however, not having been based on the provisions of law, it was nothing but a private organization.

Upon the dissolution of the Tokyo Shoho Kaigisho in 1883, the Tokyo Shoko Kai (Tokyo Commercial and Industrial Association) was organized. Meanwhile the Chambers of Commerce were established in rapid succession in the different parts of the country.

The Shoko Kai was to some extent a public institution in its organization as well as in its function, and it has made no small contribution towards the development of commerce and industry by acting as an advising board or presenting representations to the Government. In 1889, the Government called a conference in Tokyo of the representatives of the Shoko Kai and the Chambers of Commerce at Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and seven other places for the purpose of exercising control over those institutions and of promoting the commercial and industrial development of the country.

As the result of the conference, the Chamber of Commerce Regulations were promulgated in the following year, 1890, by which the creation of a juridical person was secured for the Chamber of Commerce. In 1902, the Chamber of Commerce Law was promulgated by Law No. 31 and it remains in force at this time. The number of the Chambers of Commerce in our country is at present 60. According to the regulations now in force, the limits of business competence of the Chamber of Commerce are as under:

(1) To investigate plans and devices necessary for the development of commerce and industry.

(2) To state views and opinions to the administrative authorities on the enactment, amendment, abolition and enforcement of the laws and regulations relating to commerce and industry and also to publish views and opinions on the interests affecting commerce and industry.

(3) To reply to questions put by the administrative authorities on matters concerning commerce and industry.

(4) To investigate and publish the conditions and statistics of commerce and industry.

(5) To investigate and to certify the places of production, the price of commodities, etc., in compliance with the request of those engaged in commerce and industry.

(6) To recommend appraisers and experts in reference to commerce and industry in compliance with the request of the authorities.

(7) To mediate disputes and troubles in reference to commerce and industry in compliance with the request of parties concerned.

(8) To construct and administer buildings relating to commerce and industry and also to establish institutions and systems necessary for the development of commerce and industry with the approval therefor of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

The following will show the increase in number of the Chambers of Commerce and their membership and expenditures from 1903 to 1912:

Chambers of Commerce, 1903-1912.

Year.	Number of Chambers of Commerce.	Membership.	Special Membership.	Electors and Those Eligible.			Expenditure per year
				Electors.	Eligible Electors.	Total.	
1903...	53	1,659	211	25,614	26,536	52,150	Yen 192,488
1904...	53	1,603	237	23,057	28,950	52,007	201,669
1905...	52	1,597	250	28,894	29,176	58,070	207,016
1906...	53	1,589	250	28,694	25,744	54,438	231,200
1907...	55	1,636	269	26,467	24,662	51,129	269,450
1908...	58	1,741	295	28,023	26,801	54,824	325,568
1909...	60	1,826	325	31,012	31,014	62,023	359,463
1910...	60	1,816	297	25,592	32,758	58,350	324,537
1911...	60	1,806	350	21,064	30,824	51,888	330,825
1912...	60	1,816	359	19,796	31,244	51,040	324,922

Present Condition of Chambers of Commerce.

The names and divisions of the Chambers of Commerce, which existed at the end of 1913 in accordance with the Chamber of Commerce Law in force and engaged in offices prescribed thereby, are as follows:

Chambers of Commerce	Divisions.
Sapporo	Sapporo-ku
Otaru	Otaru-ku
Hakodate	Hakodate-ku
Tokyo	Tokyo city
Hachioji	Hachioji town
Kyoto	Kyoto city
Fushimi	Fushimi town
Kawagoye	Kawagoye town
Mayebashi	Mayebashi city
Takasaki	Takasaki city
Mito	Mito city
Utsunomiya	Utsunomiya city
Tochigi	Tochigi town
Tsu	Tsu city
Yokkaichi	Yokkaichi city
Okazaki	Okazaki town, Mishima village, Okazaki village, Fukuoka town and Hirohata town in Nukata district
Chita	Handa town, Chita district and other 13 towns and 6 villages
Osaka	Osaka city
Yokohama	Yokohama city
Kobe	Kobe city
Nagasaki	Nagasaki city
Niigata	Niigata city
Nagaoka	Nagaoka city
Naoyetsu	Naoyetsu town
Kofu	Kofu city
Otsu	Otsu city
Gifu	Gifu city
Ogaki	Ogaki town
Nagano	Nagano city
Matsumoto	Matsumoto city
Uyeda	Uyeda town
Sendai	Sendai city
Aomori	Aomori city
Hirosaki	Hirosaki city; Watoku, Watoku village, Nakatsugaru district; and Tomita, Shimizu village, Nakatsugaru district
Shizuoka	Shizuoka city
Hamamatsu	Hamamatsu city
Akita	Akita city; Tsuchisaki town, Minamiakita district; and Ushijima town, Kawabe district
Fukui	Fukui city
Tsuruga	Tsuruga town; Kurino village; and Higashiura village
Kanazawa	Kanazawa city
Toyama	Toyama city
Takaoka	Takaoka city
Matsuye	Matsuye city
Onomichi	Onomichi city
Shimonoseki	Shimonoseki city
Yamagata	Yamagata city
Sakata	Sakata city
Wakayama	Wakayama city
Tokushima	Tokushima city
Takamatsu	Takamatsu city
Kochi	Kochi city; Yenogushi town, Shimoshiri village, Kotakasaka village and Asahi village in Tosa district and Ino town, Warekawa district
Hakata	Fukuoka city; Nishishin town and Torikai town in Hayara district and Sumiyoshi village, Tsukushi district
Kurume	Kurume city
Saga	Saga city
Kumamoto	Kumamoto city
Kagoshima	Kagoshima city

II.

COMPANIES.

Before the Restoration of Meiji, there existed the Mitsui-gumi, Ono-gumi, Shimada-gumi, and other large business concerns, which conducted their business by adopting a form of corporation for their constitution.

Those business organizations, however, were, after all, the units of families which carried on business by making connections in the different parts of the country and presented little difference from individual concerns. At that time there could be found no company in the true sense of the word.

Under the feudal system the different clans held their own in all directions and the sphere of economical activities was restricted. In those days to raise a fund in the whole country for a corporative undertaking was unheard of and there was no legislation whatever to protect business corporations. In such circumstances it was natural that no company was organized in the feudal times. Demand, however, is always accompanied by supply, and the greater demand is followed by the larger supply. After the American fleet visited Uraga in 1853 changes were brought about in the situation of our country. There was a general tendency to organize corporations for the management of various undertakings. Though the existence of companies had to come about sooner or later, so urgent was the necessity it was impossible to wait the natural development of companies. The Government took the lead in the encouragement and protection of companies. After the Restoration of Meiji the Government was placed in a difficult position on account of its financial circumstances and in order to meet this difficult situation, the Government made it its first policy to facilitate monetary circulation and to develop productive industries.

In the troublous year of 1868 the Bureau of Commerce was established and in the following year was founded the Bureau of Trade under which the Trade Company and the Exchange Company were organized as two principal organs of commerce. Though the companies were different from those at present and their business ended in failure, they may be regarded as forerunners of companies in Japan. In 1870-1871 the Department of Finance compiled and distributed in the different parts of the country two books entitled the "Kaisha Ben" and the "Rikkai Ryakusoku" for the purpose of encouraging the organization of companies.

The necessity for establishing the Commercial Code was fully recognized by the Government, but the establishment of the law was not an easy task. As a preliminary step, therefore, the Government published the books to make the people understand the principles of corporative organizations and to give stimulus to co-operative spirit in joint enterprises. The establishment of the Exchange Company and the publication of the books have done a great deal in the way of advancing the organization of companies. The establishment of the Exchange Company was followed by the Shipping Agency Company and the Commercial Development Company, both of which were placed, in 1869, under the control of the Bureau of Trade in compliance with the requests made by the Mitsui & Co. to the authorities concerned.

The Commercial Development Company was established for the purpose of quoting the prices and conducting time transactions of paper, sugar, oil, wax, cotton, manure, and other commodities both in Tokyo and Osaka, while the Shipping Agency Company was founded with the object of establishing a steamship service between Tokyo and Osaka for the conveyance of passengers and freight.

The Exchange Company was very narrow in its sphere of activity and was very rudimental in its method of business when compared with the banks of the present.

The Commercial Development Company was also limited in its scope. Owing to lack of means of communication and transportation at that time, it was impossible for the company to carry on its business satisfactorily in the way of balancing supply and demand in the various parts of the country. This weakness on the part of the company was often taken advantage of by speculators and the business of the company began to decline. The Shipping Agency Company was also very small. The company opened business with thirteen ships of which five were lent by the Government and eight by feudal lords. It was amalgamated by the Mail Steamship Company which was established in 1871, with ships taken over by the Government from the different clans as a result of the abolition of clans. Just at that time, the Mitsubishi Steamship Company opened its business under the management of the late Mr. Yataro Iwasaki and achieved distinction, while the American Pacific Steamship Company commenced a regular steamship service to Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai. Consequently a keen competition was about to be started among the three steamship companies when the Formosan Expedition took place in 1874. During the expedition the foreign steamship company was commissioned with the duty of military transport and successfully discharged the important office without violating its neutrality, for which the company has won a high reputation.

The Mail Steamship Company failed to keep up with the fleet of the Mitsubishi Steamship Company and was at length compelled to dissolve on account of the mismanagement of its business. The business of the Mail Steamship Company was thus taken over by the Mitsubishi Steamship Company.

In regard to the railway undertakings in Japan, the construction of the Tokyo-Yokohama line, which was started by the Government in 1870 with a foreign loan, heralded the present activity of railway service in our country. The laying of the Tokyo-Yokohama line, however, was an undertaking of the Government, and among the private undertakings, the Tokyo Railway Company was the first railway project promoted under a private management.

Banking, marine and railway transportation are principal factors in the progress of civilization and upon them depends the economic activity of society. The rise and fall of those undertakings, therefore, may be regarded as representing the prosperity and decay of society. Among the first of these undertakings in our country were the Exchange Company, Mail Steamship Company and Tokyo Railway Company. Although those companies were dissolved a few years after their establishment or suffered a set-back before they had attained their object, they may still claim priority in having sowed the seeds of the present developments of our country, commercial as well as industrial.

The circulation of money is the most important factor of economic companies and the axis of business undertakings. The Government made the utmost effort for the consummation of banking system and as a result, the First National Bank was established in 1873. At that time, the commerce of our country was still at the stage of retail trade, and very little was known among the people in general about the corporative organization of business. In such circumstances there were few who would venture to embark in banking business. The Government, therefore, encouraged or rather imperatively caused the Mitsui-gumi and the Ono-gumi to take up the task of organizing the First National Bank. But for the efforts of these two companies our country might have gone without a banking institution till later years. The First National Bank was promoted with a proposed capital of Yen 2,500,000, of which Yen 2,000,000 was taken up by the two companies. For the remainder of Yen 500,000, public subscription was invited, but there were only 39 subscribers, the total amount subscribed being only Yen 440,800. The Bank was established with a capital of Yen 2,400,800. From this fact it is not difficult to see how little attention was paid by the general public to the corporative organization of business. The establishment of the First National Bank was followed by that of four banks, all of which were founded in accordance with the provisions of the National Banks Regulations. Owing to the excessive outflow of specie since 1874, the banks found it impossible to maintain the convertible system and they experienced great difficulty. Moreover, the Ono-gumi failed in the same year, followed by the Shinada-gumi. A state of panic was brought about in the money market and the business activity was brought to a standstill. In 1876 regulations of the National Banks were amended by which the bankers were allowed to redeem their notes with current coins. This amendment gave a powerful impulse to the creation of banks in the different parts of the country. After the South-West Rebellion in 1877 the sudden expansion of the Government and bank notes caused the appreciation of prices and an abnormal activity was presented in the markets.

About this time, the rise of enterprise took place in various parts of the country. For example: the Ashio Copper Mine, which was transferred to private management in 1871, came into the possession of the late Mr. Ichibei Furukawa in 1877, and under his management the working of the copper mine prospered year by year. The Oji Paper Mill Company, the pioneer in the manufacture of European paper, was established in 1872, while the Tokyo Gas Bureau was founded in 1874. The Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard was transferred to the management of Mr. Tomiji Hirano from the Department of Navy. The Tokyo Marine Insurance Company, which was the first insurance project in our country, opened business in 1879. The Tokyo Tramway Company, the forerunner of the present electric railway service in Tokyo, appeared in 1880. The Nippon Railway Company, the largest railway concern at that time, was organized in 1881. The Union Transport Company opened business in 1883 and came into the field as a competitor with the Mitsubishi Company. The Osaka Spinning Company set to work in 1883 ahead of all others.

As an organ of monetary circulation for foreign trade, the Yokohama Specie Bank was established in 1880. The foundation of the Bank of Japan, the central bank of our country, in 1882, marked a new epoch in the history of our economical development.

In 1880-1881 the Government decided upon the policy of adjusting the inconvertible notes and made efforts for the redemption of paper money. This measure taken by the Government caused a great depreciation in prices, bringing about a complete change in the economical situation of the country. Until 1885 trade was in a depressed condition, enterprises suffered a set-break and industry was brought to a standstill. Meanwhile the failure took place of a few banks and companies. The outlook of our economic circles was depressing. In 1886 it was decided to exchange the Government notes for silver coins and the foundation of the conversion system was established. The condition of trade in general having been restored to the normal, the popular spirit which had been forced down suddenly began to rise. Companies and factories were established in quick succession for railway, shipbuilding, machine-making, spinning, mining, colliery, weaving, gas, electric light, paper manufacturing, oil refining, harbour construction, hemp manufacturing, indigo manufacturing, fishery, brick manufacturing, artificial manure, leathers and furs, glass, engineering and other industries. All the shares rose suddenly as a result of the impulse given to the rise of enterprise, owing to the low rate of interest for the past several years. The total amount of the authorized capital of companies which was only a little more than Yen 50,000,000 in 1885, increased to as much as over Yen 225,000,000 in 1890. The economic world has its ups and downs. As a reaction from the rise of enterprise, the rate of interest rose very high in 1890, and shares showed a sudden fall. The following year was also marked with clouds of economic depression. Since 1892 the economic world recovered its normal condition and various undertakings began to rise when a severe blow was dealt our economic circles by the rupture of our international relations with China. Much precaution was taken in our economic circles and various undertakings were kept back. The plans for new enterprises stimulated by the slackness of the money market for the past several years were all suspended. When the glorious conclusion of peace was effected after gaining victory at each successive battle, the time was ripe for the rise of enterprise. Railway, marine transportation, colliery, insurance, shipbuilding, hydro-electricity, spinning, sugar refining, petroleum industry, railway-car building and other undertakings were launched in quick succession. The reaction, however, soon settled in, and the money market became very tight. The newly established companies with weak foundation felt much difficulty in maintaining themselves and a number of them were compelled to dissolve in the end. Afterwards the mania for new enterprise fell off and business circles continued in a more or less depressed condition for some years. In 1902-1903 before the Russo-Japanese war, the business circles were restored to normal condition and various undertakings became active.

Since the Restoration of Meiji great changes were brought about in our economic world, but the undertakings of companies have made a remarkable development year by year. The laws and institutions of society have no small influence upon the development of corporative undertakings. Among other things, the enforcement of part of the Commercial Law in 1893 and that of the revised Commercial Law in 1899 marked a new epoch in the history of the development of our corporative undertakings.

According to the provisions of the Commercial Code now in force, trade-companies are of four descriptions, namely, partnerships, limited partnerships, joint-stock companies, and joint-stock limited partnerships.

Under the old legislation trade-companies had no means of attaching security to the debentures they proposed to issue; and consequently they experienced no little inconvenience in raising the necessary funds for the conduct of their business. To remedy this defect, the Law of Trusts for Secured Debentures was, simultaneously with the Railway, Factory, and Mining Mortgage Laws, promulgated in March, 1905; and the Tramway Mortgage Law was promulgated in April 1909. In virtue of these laws, a company may on the one hand mortgage its property and issue debentures thereon, while on the other, official recognition is given to the establishment of trust companies whose object is to engage in trust business connected with secured debentures. The total amount paid-up of the share-capital or contributions in money of a trust company must be not less than a million yen; and its business is under the control of the competent authorities. In the event of a company proposing to issue debentures secured on things, such issue must take place according to the contract concluded under a trust-deed with a trust company; and a company which proposes to invite subscription in a foreign country for its debentures secured on things, may, with the permission of the competent authorities, conclude a contract with a foreign company.

The security on things to be attached to debentures is limited to the following:

(1) Pledge of movable property;

(2) Pledge of a claim under a written instrument;

(3) Mortgage on immovable property;

(4) Mortgage on vessels;

(5) Mortgage on railways;

(6) Mortgage on factories;

(7) Mortgage on mining;

(8) Mortgage on tramways.

A company which proposes to invite subscription for its debentures may under a trust-contract authorise a trustee company to make such invitation; and the trustee company may itself take up, or cause a third party to take up, the entire amount of the debentures. The security on things under a trust-contract belongs to the trustee company for the benefit of the entire debenture rites specified in the trust-deed; and the same company is under obligation to reserve and exercise the security right for the benefit of all the debenture-holders.

Table 1.—Companies classified

Year	Names of Company.	Agricultural.			Industrial.		
		Number.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserves.	Number.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserves.
			Yen	*Yen*		*Yen*	*Yen*
1902	Joint Stock Companies	83	1,504,663	167,013	959	146,289,548	15,006,799
	Limited Partnerships	114	897,492	37,372	1,155	16,222,089	1,013,992
	Ordinary Partnerships	17	149,129	670	313	10,721,052	4,773,363
	Total...	214	2,551,284	205,055	2,427	173,232,689	20,794,154
1903	Joint Stock Companies	96	1,762,448	179,955	919	141,538,448	16,065,216
	Limited Partnerships	120	1,129,488	42,380	1,147	20,805,260	8,928,392
	Ordinary Partnerships	33	304,950	1,159	375	8,002,632	4,973,053
	Total...	249	3,196,886	223,494	2,441	170,346,340	29,966,661
1904	Joint Stock Companies	89	1,861,727	125,948	895	134,916,267	19,315,602
	Limited Partnerships	115	1,193,237	32,833	1,128	15,990,223	1,332,912
	Ordinary Partnerships	34	165,893	15,296	361	11,929,713	7,224,667
	Total...	238	3,220,857	174,077	2,384	162,836,203	27,873,181
1905	Joint Stock Companies	83	2,021,254	274,172	891	148,589,270	26,462,116
	Limited Partnerships	110	1,179,237	128,125	1,151	22,585,049	11,848,219
	Ordinary Partnerships	38	168,499	2,071	407	18,239,740	7,316,627
	Total...	231	3,368,990	404,368	2,449	189,414,059	45,626,962
1906	Joint Stock Companies	98	3,117,523	272,857	916	218,240,424	39,427,341
	Limited Partnerships	110	1,081,682	41,053	1,172	30,732,561	15,416,250
	Ordinary Partnerships	42	671,152	4,031	458	18,145,439	9,678,228
	Total...	225	4,870,357	317,941	2,546	267,118,424	64,521,819
1907	Joint Stock Companies	133	10,117,215	311,052	1,077	330,194,754	48,161,092
	Limited Partnerships	125	1,613,278	69,680	1,231	27,840,676	2,201,672
	Ordinary Partnerships	51	304,699	6,393	539	23,779,679	14,202,180
	Total...	309	12,035,192	387,125	2,847	381,815,109	64,564,944
1908	Joint Stock Companies	139	9,137,178	452,918	1,117	367,316,997	53,842,042
	Limited Partnerships	131	2,078,150	52,179	1,356	47,505,578	3,882,623
	Ordinary Partnerships	62	1,853,809	130,986	592	26,034,601	15,561,945
	Total...	332	13,069,137	636,083	3,065	440,857,176	73,286,610
1909	Joint Stock Companies	155	10,547,284	337,281	1,182	406,551,750	52,935,792
	Limited Partnerships	138	1,596,130	52,943	1,560	60,634,674	4,943,988
	Ordinary Partnerships	76	2,609,408	204,575	683	75,093,813	15,331,237
	Total...	369	14,752,822	594,799	3,425	542,280,237	73,211,017
1910	Joint Stock Companies	172	11,335,425	536,219	1,296	456,605,607	54,027,530
	Limited Partnerships	145	2,132,229	64,524	1,631	46,196,046	5,632,168
	Ordinary Partnerships	69	3,426,865	250,535	745	77,316,245	16,205,400
	Total...	386	16,894,519	851,278	3,672	580,117,898	75,865,098
1911	Joint Stock Companies	183	3,190,234	910,724	1,337	501,203,481	57,311,823
	Limited Partnerships	166	1,847,319	69,946	1,746	49,373,644	6,654,155
	Ordinary Partnerships	73	2,970,928	392,504	838	78,966,315	15,202,351
	Total...	422	18,008,481	1,373,174	3,921	629,543,440	79,168,329

Yen=2*s.* 0*d*

according to the branch of enterprise.

Commercial.			Transportation.			Total.		
Number.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserves.	Number.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserves.	Number.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserves.
	Yen	*Yen*		*Yen*	*Yen*		*Yen*	*Yen*
2,998	379,816,594	84,221,128	268	260,366,148	18,455,544	4,308	787,976,953	117,850,484
1,762	28,051,259	11,210,891	330	2,045,218	114,530	3,361	47,216,058	12,376,785
565	32,435,204	14,159,309	48	264,826	17,186	943	43,570,211	18,950,528
5,325	440,303,057	109,591,328	646	262,676,192	18,587,260	8,612	878,763,222	149,177,797
3,089	387,266,903	90,318,699	281	259,315,439	23,834,807	4,385	789,883,238	130,398,677
2,038	28,368,734	5,048,795	357	2,717,341	108,295	3,662	53,020,823	14,127,862
728	36,044,391	15,504,710	64	350,156	61,342	1,200	44,702,129	20,540,264
5,855	451,680,028	110,872,204	702	262,382,936	24,004,444	9,247	887,606,190	165,066,803
2,971	385,889,426	109,778,126	288	306,148,102	27,884,410	4,243	828,815,522	157,104,086
1,909	32,823,297	14,124,733	325	2,836,700	151,600	3,477	52,843,457	15,642,078
729	37,109,890	19,167,669	69	427,671	74,236	1,193	49,633,167	26,481,868
5,609	455,822,613	143,070,528	682	309,412,473	28,110,246	8,913	931,292,146	199,228,032
2,960	394,731,146	119,678,049	282	313,115,373	31,176,042	4,216	858,457,043	177,590,379
1,907	30,213,884	5,783,985	347	3,027,859	141,831	3,515	57,006,029	17,902,160
763	41,459,468	21,814,265	67	505,776	84,399	1,275	60,373,483	29,217,362
5,630	466,404,498	147,276,299	696	316,649,008	31,402,272	9,006	975,836,555	224,709,901
2,996	425,185,906	133,262,794	280	313,420,682	25,567,466	4,290	959,964,535	198,530,458
1,963	32,160,430	7,403,498	337	3,333,188	256,441	3,582	67,307,861	23,117,242
881	43,242,262	26,529,994	77	624,834	86,985	1,458	62,683,687	36,299,238
5,840	500,588,598	167,196,286	694	317,378,704	25,910,892	9,330	1,089,956,083	257,946,938
3,128	483,846,345	158,116,881	301	146,665,308	24,434,306	4,639	970,823,622	231,023,331
2,092	37,116,852	7,878,388	351	3,049,144	244,942	3,799	69,619,950	10,394,682
977	48,523,131	31,563,105	82	1,176,737	95,017	1,649	73,784,246	45,866,695
6,197	569,486,328	197,558,374	734	150,891,189	24,774,265	10,087	1,114,227,818	287,284,708
3,161	501,106,174	181,343,793	314	159,895,474	26,340,560	4,731	1,037,455,823	261,979,313
2,216	38,989,763	8,816,537	362	3,631,154	217,155	4,065	92,204,645	12,968,494
1,178	56,606,744	36,102,704	92	1,231,138	110,129	1,924	85,726,292	51,905,764
6,555	596,702,681	226,263,034	768	164,757,766	26,667,844	10,720	2,215,386,760	326,853,571
3,164	535,906,768	205,610,677	335	171,505,717	28,440,561	4,836	1,124,511,519	287,324,311
2,378	41,299,080	11,365,051	393	3,084,475	257,785	4,469	106,614,359	16,619,767
1,399	57,235,615	26,932,353	86	1,099,490	78,776	2,244	136,038,326	42,546,941
6,941	634,441,463	243,908,081	814	175,689,682	28,777,122	11,549	1,367,164,204	346,491,019
3,195	585,082,140	223,744,221	363	191,469,263	33,285,829	5,026	1,244,492,435	311,593,799
2,602	44,179,950	12,544,719	405	3,706,218	282,507	4,783	96,214,443	18,523,918
1,597	58,530,396	16,857,208	88	1,421,070	112,407	2,499	140,694,576	33,425,550
7,394	687,792,486	253,146,148	856	196,596,551	33,680,743	12,308	1,481,401,454	363,543,267
3,350	624,214,651	257,176,598	383	161,331,852	36,585,267	5,253	1,299,940,218	351,984,412
2,763	50,894,543	13,010,326	427	3,928,232	385,057	5,102	106,043,738	20,119,484
2,670	60,639,435	13,316,216	95	1,403,199	96,686	2,676	143,979,877	29,007,757
7,783	735,748,629	283,503,140	905	166,663,283	37,067,010	13,031	1,549,963,833	401,111,653

Table 2.—Outstanding Debentures of Various Companies. (At the End of 1912.)

Names of Companies.		Years of Issue.	Minimum Issue-price. (Per 100 *yen*)	Rate of Interest.	Periods of Redemption.	Amount of Issue.	Amount outstanding.	Kinds of Collateral Securities.
			Yen	%		*Yen*	*Yen*	
Debentures issued at home:—								
Hypothec Bank of Japan	Mortgage Debentures with Premiums ...	1898–1911	100	3.6 4.5 5.0	1938–1952	48,310,510	42,160,660	—
		1912	”	”	1952, 1953	11,000,000	10,970,000	—
	Mortgage Debentures without Premiums	1905–1911	95 97 98 100	4.5 5.0 5.1 5.5 6.0	1914–1945	69,380,000	66,953,000	—
		1912	97 100	4.5 5.0 5.5	1932–1952	19,840,000	19,822,000	—
	Savings Debentures with Premiums	1904–1906	”	3.0	1924–1926	20,432,600	18,223,035	—
Industrial Bank of Japan ...		1904–1910	”	4.0 5.0 5.5	1915–1934	11,162,000	10,572,000	—
		1911	98 100	5.0	1913, 1926	13,500,000	13,400,000	—
		1912	”	”	1914, 1922	12,000,000	12,000,000	—
Hokkaidō Colonial Bank		1910, 1911	94½ 100	4.5 5.0 5.5	1914–1931	4,358,000	4,199,000	—
		1912	98 100	4.5 6.0	1923–1935	5,348,000	4,595,900	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Tōkyō...		1910–1912	98 100	4.5 5.5 6.0 6.5	1926–1935	5,330,000	5,330,000	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Kyōto		”	97 100	4.5 5.5 6.0 6.5	1924–1927	2,760,000	2,757,000	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Ōsaka		1911, 1912	97 100	4.5 5.5 6.0 6.5	1926–1927	2,890,000	2,890,000	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Kanagawa Prefecture		1898, 1912	”	4.5 6.5 7.0 7.5	1914–1932	2,070,000	1,929,660	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Hyōgo Prefecture ...		1909–1912	97 98 100	4.5 5.5 6.0 6.5 7.0	1921–1929	4,150,000	4,085,000	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Nagasaki Prefecture		1910–1912	96 100	4.5 6.0 6.5	1926–1935	870,000	870,000	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Niigata Prefecture...		”	”	4.5 5.0 6.0	1923–1930	1,150,000	1,150,000	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Saitama Prefecture		1911, 1912	98 100 100⅕	4.5 5.5 6.5	1926–1930	1,090,000	1,090,000	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Gunma Prefecture...		1899–1912	90 97 100	4.5 6.0 6.3 6.5	”	1,990,000	1,927,000	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Chiba Prefecture ...		1910–1912	98 100	4.5 5.5 6.5	1922–1926	710,000	710,000	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Ibaraki Prefecture...		1906–1912	”	4.5 6.0 6.5 7.0	1923–1930	2,110,000	2,095,000	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Tochigi Prefecture...		1910, 1912	”	4.5 5.0 6.5	1926–1930	1,140,000	1,140,000	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Miye Prefecture ...		”	”	4.5 5.5 6.0	1925–1927	2,610,000	2,610,000	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Provinces of Owari and Mikawa		1903–1912	98 100	4.5 5.5 6.0 6.2 6.5 7.0	1918–1931	5,250,000	5,096,320	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Shidzuoka Prefecture		1910, 1912	98 100	4.5 5.5 6.0 6.5	1917-1927	1,710,000	1,705,500	—

Yen=2*s*. 0*d*.

Table 2.—Outstanding Debentures of Various Companies. (*Continued.*)

Names of Companies.	Years of Issue.	Minimum Issue-price. (Per 100 *yen*)	Rate of Interest.	Periods of Redemption.	Amount of Issue.	Amount outstanding.	Kinds of Collateral Securities.
		Yen	%		*Yen*	*Yen*	
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Shiga Prefecture ...	1910, 1912	97 100	4.5 5.5 6.0	1924–1927	1,870,000	1,870,000	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Provinces of Mino and Hida	,,	,,	4.5 5.5 6.0	1925–1929	1,650,000	1,640,500	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Nagano Prefecture...	1908–1912	,, 105	4.5 6.0 6.5 7.0 7.5	1923–1927	1,950,000	1,945,000	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Fukushima Prefecture	1910–1912	100	4.5 6.3 6.5 7.0	1919–1929	1,310,000	1,280,000	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Provinces of Uzen and Ugo	,,	,,	4.5 5.8 6.3	1913–1929	900,000	897,000	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Akita Prefecture ...	,,	97 100	4.5 6.0 6.5 7.0	1926–1929	1,160,000	1,156,000	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Ishikawa Prefecture	1911, 1912	97½ 98 100	4.5 5.5 6.0	,,	870,000	870,000	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Okayama Prefecture	1910–1912	98 100	4.5 5.5 6.0 6.5	1923–1927	1,830,000	1,825,500	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Hiroshima Prefecture	1911, 1912	97 99 100	4.5 5.5 6.0 6.5	1926–1932	1,250,000	1,250,000	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Provinces of Suwō & Nagato	1910–1912	,, 100½	4.5 6.0 6.3 6.5	1926–1930	1,510,000	1,506,500	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Province of Higo ...	1911, 1912	100	4.5 6.5	1926–1932	910,000	906,000	—
Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Kagoshima Prefecture	,,	,,	6.5	1929–1932	1,410,000	1,410,000	—
Nankai Railway Co	1910	,,	6.0	1915	2,000,000	2,000,000	—
Tōbu Railway Co...	1906, 1910	94 97	5.0 6.0	1916, 1920	2,500,000	2,420,500	—
Hanshin Electric Railway Co...	1909	100	6.3	1922	1,000,000	1,000,000	—
Minomo-Arima Electric Tramway Co	1910	,,	6.0	1925	2,000,000	2,000,000	—
Keihin Electric Tramway Co...	1911	97	,,	1924	1,800,000	1,800,000	With Security on Things. (Mortgage on tramways.)
Yokohama Electric Railway Co.	1912	100	7.0	1920	1,500,000	1,500,000	,,
Kyushiu Electric Tramway Co.	1910	,,	6.0	1915	750,000	750,000	—
Hankai Electric Tramway Co...	1911	,,	5.5	1921	1,500,000	1,500,000	—
Nagoya Electric Railway Co ...	,,	,,	,,	1916	1,500,000	1,500,000	—
Ōsaka Mercantile Steamship Co.	1909	97	7.0	1916, 1919	3,000,000	1,920,000	With Security on Things. (Mortgage on vessels and immovable property.)
	1910, 1912	98 99	5.5 6.5	1920, 1923	5,500,000	5,500,000	—
Oriental Steamship Co	1906	95	6.0	1913	3,900,000	3,300,000	—
	1911	,,	,,	1921	4,300,000	4,300,000	With Security on Things. (Mortgage on vessels and immovable property.)
Kawasaki Dockyard	1903, 1906	95 98	,, 7.0	1913, 1921	4,800,000	3,900,000	—
Japan Steel Foundry	1910	95	5.0	1930	10,000,000	10,000,000	With Security on Things. (Mortgage on factories and immovable property.)
Ujigawa Electric Power Co ...	1912	98	6.5	1922	3,000,000	3,000,000	—
Kyōto Electric Light Co	1906–1912	93 97½ 98	6.0 7.0	1921, 1927	1,300,000	1,300,000	—
Yokohama Electric Co	1910	100	6.3	1916, 1917	1,275,000	1,275,000	—
Fuji Cotton Spinning Co	,,	,,	5.5	1920	3,000,000	3,000,000	With Security on Things. (Mortgage on factories.)
Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co	,, ,,	98 100	7.0 6.5	,, 1919	3,000,000 3,000,000	3,000,000 3,000,000	,, —
Ōsaka Cotton Spinning Co ...	1907–1911	98 100	6.0 6.5 7.0	1913–1921	3,000,000	2,025,000	With Security on Things. (Mortgage on factories.)

Table 2.—Outstanding Debentures of Various Companies. (*Continued.*)

Names of Companies.	Years of Issue.	Minimum Issue-price. (Per 100 *yen*)	Rate of Interest.	Periods of Redemption.	Amount of Issue.	Amount outstanding.	Kinds of Collateral Securities.
		Yen	%		*Yen*	*Yen*	
Ōsaka United Spinning Co ...	1909	100	7.0	1919	1,000,000	950,500	—
Amagasaki Cotton Spinning Co.	1911	101½	6.0	,,	900,000	900,000	—
Fukushima Cotton Spinning Co.	1912	,,	7.0	,,	1,000,000	1,000,000	—
Nippon Seifu Co	1906, 1908	92 98	,,	1913, 1920	1,600,000	1,497,600	—
Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Co.	1907, 1912	,,	,,	1914, 1920	5,925,000	4,100,000	With Security on Things. (mortgage on factories and immovable property.)
Fuji Paper Mill Co	1906	92	5.7	1921	2,000,000	2,000,000	With Security on Things. (mortgage on factories.)
Tōkyō Artificial Fertilizer Co.	1910	99	6.5	1918	1,000,000	1,000,000	—
Ōsaka Alkali Co	1911	100	7.0	,,	700,000	700,000	With Security on Things. (mortgage on factories and immovable property.)
Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store ...	1910, 1911	,,	6.5 7.0	1918, 1919	1,000,000	1,000,000	—
Japan Lever Brothers, Ltd ...	1912	...	5.0	1915	1,500,000	1,500,000	—
Other Companies	—	—	—	—	25,020,100	21,088,400	—
Total	—	—	—	—	373,051,210	350,566,575	
Debentures issued abroad:—							
Industrial Bank of Japan ...	1908	97	5.0	1933	£ 2,000,000	£ 2,000,000	Guaranteed by Government.
Hokkaidō Colonial Bank	1910	91⅞	,,	,,	*Yen* 5,000 000	*Yen* 5,000,000	—
South Manchuria Railway Co...	1907	97	,,	1932	£ 4,000,000	£ 4,000,000	Guaranteed by Government.
	1908	97½	,,	,,	2,000,000	2,000,000	,,
	1911	98	4.5	1936	6,000,000	6,000,000	,,
Hokkaidō Colliery Steamship Co.	1906	98½	5.0	1921	600,000	600,000	With Security on Things. (mortgage on mining.)
Total	—	—	—	—	£ 14,600,000 *Yen* 5,000,000	£ 14,600,000 *Yen* 5,000,000	

Table 3.—Number of Cooperative Societies. (31st Dec.)

Kind of Society.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Credit Societies	549	751	986	1,292	1,543	1,734	1,966	2,226	2,534	2,673
Sale Societies...	61	80	92	126	166	175	200	217	225	220
Purchase Societies	128	190	273	446	597	714	756	772	787	673
Productive Societies	16	30	38	48	53	67	63	78	114	117
Sale and Purchase Societies	54	90	142	271	363	419	460	503	535	510
Sale and Productive Societies	20	38	63	81	101	112	125	136	150	138
Purchase and Productive Societies	25	24	30	46	56	52	49	49	52	44
Sale, Purchase and Productive Societies ...	17	29	47	82	112	170	214	222	234	246
Credit and Sale Societies	—	—	—	5	13	21	30	381	395	384
Credit and Purchase Societies	—	—	—	41	188	470	838	1,239	1,626	1,995
Credit and Productive Societies	—	—	—	1	3	7	10	14	15	27
Credit, Sale and Purchase Societies	—	—	—	24	135	321	702	1,062	1,459	1,948
Credit, Sale and Productive Societies ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	14	22	38
Credit, Purchase and Productive Societies.	—	—	—	1	3	11	19	26	40	45
Credit, Sale, Purchase and Productive Societies	—	—	—	5	29	116	254	369	475	626
Total	870	1,232	1,671	2,470	3,363	4,390	5,690	7,308	8,663	9,683

Yen=2*s*. 0*d*.

III.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Insurance companies were first organised about 1881 in our country; but for some years subsequent thereto there were no regulations for the supervision of these companies. In March 1899 was put in operation the present Commercial Code which, among other things, lays down the law respecting insurance contracts, and was followed in the ensuing year by the Insurance Business Law, which provides for the control and supervision of insurance companies, and some clauses in the Commercial Code were amended and added upon in 1911, and those of the Insurance Business Law were also amended and added in 1912. Insurance business, under this law, may be carried on either by a joint-stock company or on the mutual plan. In either case special permission is needed for the establishment of the business. The capital of a joint-stock insurance company and the foundation fund of a mutual insurance company must be not less than yen 100,000 (£10,243). An insurance company is not permitted to engage at the same time in any other business in addition to that of insurance nor may life insurance business be carried on together with any insurance business against loss.

Table 1.—Insurance Companies.

(1) Life Insurance.

Year.	Number of Companies	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Premium Reserve Fund.	Number of Contracts.	Amount of Insurance.	Receipts.	Expenses
		Yen	*Yen*	*en*		*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1902–03	37	8,595,000	2,602,263	16,937,070	668,735	181,651,115	7,760,804	4,799,114
1903–04	38	8,795,000	2,698,866	19,695,330	728,714	206,873,844	8,857,201	5,507,784
1904–05	34	8,505,000	2,757,938	22,328,481	721,275	213,376,831	9,472,485	6,437,685
	* 1	300,000	75,000					
1905–06	33	8,215,000	2,602,723	25,445,743	738,579	230,960,791	10,320,823	7,073,990
	* 1	300,000	75,000	14,515	446	91,900	3,325	1,963
1906–07	31	7,980,000	2,653,758	30,448,058	818,337	275,679,315	12,853,595	6,960,016
	* 1	300,000	75,000	18,004	442	89,700	3,484	1,574
1907–08	32	10,380,000	3,105,783	36,618,209	941,584	350,085,849	15,779,533	8,831,347
	* 1	300,000	75,000	20,371	549	103,100	3,601	1,000
1908–09	32	11,280,000	3,441,582	43,279,085	1,050,990	422,965,824	18,856,939	10,427,535
	* 1	300,000	75,000	24,047	570	130,900	4,394	1,378
1909–10	32	11,880,000	3,587,420	50,692,617	1,110,782	480,037,704	21,995,222	11,902,452
	* 1	300,000	75,000	27,037	543	119,600	4,044	3,176
1910–11	33	12,644,000	3,733,663	59,319,209	1,155,790	538,064,509	25,222,781	13,061,956
	* 1	300,000	195,000	27,525	454	103,000	3,656	2,372
1911–12	33	12,624,000	3,848,200	71,056,058	1,291,451	646,069,184	29,682,144	15,412,915
	* 1	300,000	300,000	30,352	431	98,900	3,093	1,516

(2) CONSCRIPTION INSURANCE.

Year.	Number of Companies	Authorised Capital	Paid-up Capital	Premium Reserve Fund	Number of Contracts	Amount of Insurance	Receipts	Expenses
		Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*		*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1904–05	1	300,000	75,000	196,849	22,638	878,030	123,213	71,264
	* 1	300,000	75,000					
1905–06	1	300,000	75,000	235,372	24,480	3,087,000	142,985	50,901
	* 1	300,000	75,000	59,655	3,465	580,600	13,869	7,293
1906–07	1	300,000	75,000	411,783	40,819	5,159,000	260,386	43,028
	* 1	300,000	75,000	66,488	3,207	535,000	12,530	10,290
1907–08	1	300,000	75,000	655,988	71,175	8,952,600	371,901	122,318
	* 1	300,000	75,000	56,287	2,857	468,400	10,750	10,533
1908–09	1	300,000	75,000	1,145,128	117.816	15,423,700	754,988	251,982
	* 1	300,000	75,000	64,726	2.365	375,800	8,792	11,870
1909–10	1	300,000	75,000	1,874,983	135,993	17.895,700	929,079	200,937
1910–11	1	300,000	195,000	2,595,268	147.881	19,492,700	930,521	218,268
1911–12	2	800,000	425,000	3,184,141	171,117	23,194,800	893,345	271,199

(3) SICKNESS INSURANCE.

Year.	Number of Companies	Authorised Capital	Paid-up Capital	Premium Reserve Fund	Number of Contracts	Amount of Insurance	Receipts	Expenses
		Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*		*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1904–05	* 1	300,000	75,000	142	58	123,000	258	600
1905–06	* 1	300,000	75,000	165	57	13,100	295	800
1906–07	* 1	300,000	75,000	179	70	15,600	382	700
1907–08	* 1	300,000	75,000	147	63	13,800	319	2,200
1908–09	* 1	300,000	75,000	80	38	7,900	161	400
1909–10	* 1	300,000	75,000	55	27	5,700	82	400
1910–11	* 1	300,000	75,000	30	13	2,900	31	——
1911–12	* 1	300,000	75,000	6	3	600	8	——

(4) FIRE INSURANCE.

Year.	No. of Companies.	Authorised Capital	Paid-up Capital	Premium Reserve Fund.	Number of Contracts	Amount of Insurance	Receipts	Expenses
		Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*		*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1902–03	20	16,700,000	4,137,115	1,835,801	281,070	427,852,438	4,365,685	3,325,263
1903–04	18	17,700,000	4,676,813	2,175,938	415,227	608,414,631	4,841,747	3,582,762
	* 1	3,000,000	750,000					
1904–05	17	17,400,000	4,597,000	2,439,226	470,255	692,416,933	5,338,531	3,975,072
	* 2	6,000,000	1,500,000					
1905–06	17	18,400,000	4,949,355	2,734,661	440,724	842,807,958	5,946,996	4,290,320
	* 2	6,000,000	1,500,000	165,054	117,376	91,661,816	323,027	225,074
1906–07	16	22,700,000	6,021,613	3,512,831	588.268	1,115,947,745	7,362,506	5,483,734
	* 2	6,000,000	1,500,000	196,127	153,253	155,935,320	396,569	332,315
1907–08	17	29,900,000	7,876,281	3,791,178	657,788	1,288,775,678	8,596,693	8,860,865
	* 3	11,000,000	2,750,000	257,744	176,212	195,628,254	533,812	734,626
1908–09	15	29,700,000	7,913,326	3,837,297	516,764	1,089,229,746	8,409,825	7,471,128
	* 3	11,000,000	2,900,000	433,031	146,420	99,003,097	821,559	621,484
1909–10	14	30,500,000	7,935,660	4,475,137	439,077	960,582,930	8,856,235	8,448,407
	* 3	11,000,000	2,900,000	608,004	165,480	126,100,189	1,188,523	1,597,842
1910–11	16	33,500,000	8,685,659	4,929,560	412,500	884,762,723	9,424,304	8,036,388
	* 3	11,000,000	2,900,000	770,002	189,645	163,808,840	1,354,273	797,898
1911–12	20	39,500,000	10,552,527	6,279,332	481,166	1,079,735,243	9,162,556	6,555,174
	* 3	11,000,000	2,900,000	922,053	197,471	202,399,905	1,477,765	1,172,095

Yen=2s. 0d.

(5) MARINE INSURANCE.

Year.	No. of Companies.	Authorised Capital	Paid-up Capital	Premium Reserve Fund.	Number of Contracts	Amount of Insurance	Receipts	Expenses
		Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*		*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1902-03	3	7,500,000	1,875,000	1,246,703	8,737	17,071,059	3,602,102	2,973,448
1903-04	3	7,500,000	1,875,000	1,533,358	10,545	21,730,312	3,488,189	2,747,394
1904-05	3	7.500,000	1,875,000	2,658,833	10,688	30,907,583	5,411,364	3,843,822
1905-06	3	7,500,000	1,875,000	5,057,455	11,760	39,929,507	7,775,721	6,027,463
1906-07	3	9,000,000	2,250,000	6,760,398	15,120	43,952,448	7,807,357	6,002,727
	* 4	16,000,000	4,090,000	1,102	115	282,743	2,089	1,014
1907-08	4	14,000,000	3,500,000	5,631,570	20,500	60,512,944	9,086,229	7,537,364
	* 5	23,000,000	5,900,000	54,364	1,167	3,765,756	144,509	95,074
1908-09	5	14,500,000	3,775,000	6,065,582	17,736	49,226,354	9,570,176	8,340,126
	* 5	23,000,000	5,900,000	105,212	1,280	3,402,336	301,012	269,660
1909-10	5	14,500,000	3,775,000	6,621,078	19.453	48,488,476	7,351,985	5,614,556
	* 5	23,000,000	5,900,000	132,373	1,019	3,032,193	226,787	197,433
1910-11	5	15,000,000	3,900,000	7,449,967	19,809	54,614,904	7,611.616	5,815,029
	* 5	23,000,000	5,900,000	214,000	935	3,546,951	235,606	141,765
1911-12	5	15,000,000	3,900,000	8,352,916	20,668	70,085,620	9,129,608	7,094,390
	* 6	24,000,000	6,150,000	259,968	1,560	4,954,123	324,344	245,652

(6) TRANSPORT INSURANCE.

Year.	No. of Companies.	Authorised Capital	Paid-up Capital	Premium Reserve Fund.	Number of Contracts	Amount of Insurance.	Receipts	Expenses
		Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*		*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1902-03	1	200,000	53,250	33,413	231	336,474	89,870	49,035
	* 3	11,000,000	2,750,000		1,049	1,130,359		
1903-04	1	200,000	53,250	49,205	260	517,776	90,393	44,903
	* 3	11,000,000	2,750,000		1,042	1,140,293		
1904-05	1	200,000	53,250	57,861	235	45,419	108,292	48,771
	* 3	11,000,000	2,750,000		1,305	1,288,891		
1905-06	1	200,000	53,250	1,518	258	494,862	13,738	8,620
	* 3	11,000,000	2,750,100	58,066	954	1,541,287	109,000	51,437
1906-07	1	200,000	53,250	7,021	143	344,132	18,111	13,472
	* 6	32,000,000	5,590,000	61,259	1,021	2,641,333	103,440	45,348
1907-08	1	200,000	53,250	1,895	200	377,288	15,395	9,591
	* 7	22,000,000	8,150,100	69,159	1,082	2,301,664	113,772	80,578
1908-09	1	200,000	53,250	1,723	276	405,042	11,788	10,443
	* 7	32,000,000	8,300,000	78,998	2,198	3,913,769	131,033	26,550
1909-10	* 7	32,000,000	8,300,000	73,462	1,725	2,788,212	124,742	67,716
1910-11	* 7	32,000,000	8,300,000	87,393	1,689	3,119,866	134,112	66,313
1911-12	* 7	32,000,000	8,300,000	97,917	3,126	3,070,548	143,761	69,162

(7) FIDELITY INSURANCE.

Year.	Number of Companies.	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Premium Reserve Fund.	Number of Contracts.	Amount of Insurance.	Receipts.	Expenses
		Ye	*Yen*	*Yen*		*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1905-06	* 1	5,000,000	1,250,000	1,023	148	100,600	1,365	1,129
1906-07	* 1	5,000,000	1,250,000	2,347	343	269,820	3,861	2,537
1907-08	* 1	5,000,000	1,250,000	5,300	671	555,620	8,223	3,783
1908-09	* 1	5,000,000	1,250,000	6,000	825	760,748	11,826	7,741
1909-10	* 1	5,000,000	1,250,000	7,250	922	954,370	12,807	11,556
1910-11	* 1	5,000,000	1,250,000	15,000	902	1,160,068	16,562	3,858
1911-12	* 1	5,000,000	1,250,000	30,000	1,784	1,918,219	20,712	5,027

(8) ENGINE AND BOILER INSURANCE.

Year.	Number of Companies.	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Premium Reserve Fund.	Number of Contracts.	Amount of Insurance.	Receipts.	Expenses.
		Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*		*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1909-10	1	500,000	125,000	3,006	22	532,900	13,705	15,325
1910-11	1	500,000	125,000	6,115	74	1,428,600	20,822	18,423
1911-12	1	500,000	125,000	8,530	96	1,823,500	26,568	20,588

* Represents the figures transacted by other insurance companies, in addition to their principal business.

IV.

BOURSES.

Exchanges were first established in our country for transactions in rice. The origin of our rice exchanges is comparatively old, as it goes back to the close of the seventeenth century. Many efforts were, after the Restoration, made by the Government to reform the organisation and administration of exchanges; and after investigating the condition of the existing exchanges in Europe, it was decided to reorganise the existing exchanges on the model of the Continental bourses, but at the same time to retain the old system in use in those exchanges. With these objects in view, a new law was promulgated and immediately put in force in 1893. The bourses throughout the country numbered 146 at the time of the coming into force of this law. This law is still in operation.

Under the law just referred to and the Imperial Ordinance for the enforcement thereof, bourses may, with the special permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, be established in important commercial towns; but under no circumstances is the opening of more than one bourse dealing in the same description of articles to be permitted in one and the same bourse district. A bourse may be either a joint-stock

Table 1.—

Year.	No. of Bourses.	No. of Shareholders.	No. of Brokers.	Capital.		Reserve Fund.	Security Deposits by Brokers.	Receipts.	
				Authorised.	Paid up.			Fees.	Others.
				Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1902...	61	11,951	839	9,071,300	8,650,050	709,094	3,781,522	1,839,056	651,837
1903...	57	11,421	823	9,011,025	8,651,025	713,843	3,780,942	1,840,238	633,018
1904...	53	10,674	754	8,610,975	8,250,975	755,942	3,377,544	1,702,920	567,693
1905...	50	9,104	817	8,392,725	7,932,725	776,335	2,805,481	3,025,918	679,572
1906	50	8,443	971	12,851,450	10,291,450	925,462	3,350,665	5,770,497	1,244,891
1907...	49	14,011	1,107	30,256,450	20,656,450	1,116,250	3,723,715	6,962,003	1,466,013
1908...	48	13,900	1,150	30,128,450	22,028,450	1,234,431	3,949,490	4,325,351	1,969,209
1909...	48	11,857	1,123	31,573,450	23,978,675	1,417,859	4,129,825	6,030,205	2,091,876
1910...	47	12,956	1,140	32,273,250	27,398,250	1,598,869	4,681,758	6,587,860	2,643,930
1911...	46	15,459	1,131	33,503,450	27,128,450	1,761,306	5,504,831	6,766,911	1,985,665

Note:—The above-mentioned figures refer to the bourses only which are constituted as joint-corporations.

company or a corporation; but in either case it is recognised by law as a juridical person and may own property. Of the 48 bourses now existing in the country, those constituted as joint-stock companies number 46 and those constituted as corporations only 2. The bourse constituted as a corporation is composed of members who have obtained the special permission of the Government to transact business in the bourse to which they belong. No permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce is required to become a member of a bourse constituted as a corporation. The share-capital of a bourse constituted as a joint-stock company must be not less than yen 100,000 (£10,243); and the transactions therein are carried on, with the special permission of the Government, solely by brokers. The brokers are wholly responsible toward the bourse for all the sales and transactions made by them, no matter whether they are made on their own account or on acount of other persons. The Tokyo Stock Exchange is the largest bourse constituted as a joint-stock company, having a capital of yen 12,000,000 (£1,229,130), and the number of brokers belonging to it now stands at 109.

Three kinds of transactions are permitted in the bourse, namely, (1) the bargain on the spot, (2) the bargain on deferred delivery (Lieferungsgeschaft), and (3) the bargain on fixed accounts (Terminhandel), the last of which can be made only within the bourse and constitutes the essential form of bourse transaction. It may be contracted simultaneously on three different accounts which are to be settled respectively at the end of the current month and the first and second months next succeeding. The bargain of the second kind may be contracted for any term, not exceeding 150 days, and that of the first kind, not exceeding 5 days, to be agreed upon between the contracting parties.

The bourse is furnished with disciplinary powers with respect to any misconduct on the part of its brokers, who are dealt with according to the provisions of its by-laws which have been approved by the Government. The bourse itself is also under strict Government control.

Bourses.

	Expenses.			Net profit.		Loss.		Dividend.
Total.	Tax on Bourses.	Others.	Total.	No. of Bourses.	Sum.	No. of Bourses.	Sum.	
Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*		*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*
2,490,893	799,200	805,328	1,604,528	50	937,701	10	52,336	771,488
2,473,256	774,645	690,865	1,465,510	52	1,014,044	5	6,298	778,532
3,270,613	812,234	628,555	1,440,789	48	860,312	5	30,488	645,472
3,705,490	1,845,580	655,851	2,501,431	48	1,214,723	2	10,664	837,474
7,015,388	3,574,355	874,176	4,448,531	50	2,566,857	—	—	2,039,837
8,428,016	4,261,707	1,516,607	5,778,314	47	2,866,618	2	261,916	2,423,182
6,294,560	2,388,829	1,309,187	3,698,016	47	2,600,674	1	4,130	1,995,735
8,122,081	3,334,734	1,281,428	4,616,162	47	3,509,265	1	3,346	2,935,365
9,231,790	4,000,281	1,502,061	5,502,342	47	3,729,448	—	—	3,339,991
8,752,576	4,014,647	1,536,114	5,550,761	46	3,201,815	—	—	2,720,152

stock companies. Besides those given in this table, there are two bourses constituted as

Table 2.—Amount of Bonds, Shares and Principal Commodities Transacted at the Bourses.

Year.	Bonds and Shares.								Principal Commodities.					
	Bonds.	Bank Shares.	Shares of Railway Companies.	Shares of Electric Tramway Co.	Shares of Navigation Companies.	Shares of Spinning Companies.	Shares of Other Companies.	Total.	Rice.	All kinds of Grain.	Raw Cotton.	Cotton Yarn.	Raw Silk.	Textile Fabrics.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Koku.**	*Koku.*	*Kwan.**	*Kin.*	*Kwan.*	*Tan.*
1902...	5,910	2,040,550	172,255,450	12,639,700	48,500,100	8,793,100	24,754,335	268,989,145	60,702,070	383,990	4,198,900	214,626,900	701,388	1,125,060
1903...	5,000	1,375,900	99,239,000	21,048,725	25,390,700	7,233,850	17,010,505	171,303,680	64,582,570	992,800	1,016,320	247,131,000	754,390	9,600
1904...	2,600	1,118,250	88,941,400	53,634,800	58,248,825	9,206,750	26,064,515	237,217,140	43,611,680	1,126,660	5,939	278,942,700	560,875	88,100
1905...	10,000	2,494,950	163,736,250	90,034,300	105,055,775	96,590,850	59,051,920	516,974,045	45,224,280	1,140,420	388,720	265,450,200	591,425	45,000
1906...	734,220	11,012,550	321,947,600	142,377,650	120,683,875	229,641,700	215,488,495	1,041,886,090	47,719,020	959,950	60,000	220,837,200	696,922	602,898
1907...	17,733,094	12,266,400	70,472,950	189,899,250	90,192,850	247,376,700	423,488,525	1,051,429,769	54,703,440	793,020	102,880	189,523,500	1,670,815	406,000
1908...	1,160,000	3,010,400	16,253,750	154,727,550	77,307,950	309,058,450	387,575,075	949,693,175	43,671,231	451,720	509,760	106,540,200	1,057,396	42,000
1909...	27,582,000	184,450	15,563,000	237,495,350	65,719.750	273,864,650	638,527,425	1,258,936,625	58,049,217	36,860	46,720	130,731,300	533,835	18,000
1910...	19,891,596	4,715,750	5,266,200	240,837,250	74,336,450	186,373,550	696,929,345	1,228,350,141	64,813,779	14,640	1,760	110,789,700	514,558	12,000
1911...	1,577,095	4,721,000	1,801,700	143,188,550	84,944,200	138,721,450	765,417,800	1,140,371,795	85,242,340	1,120	2,400	229,122,300	708,266	7,200

Note:— In this table is given only the amount transacted by time bargains.

Koku=5.11902 (Bushels, Dry). *Kwan*=10,04611 (Troy).

SECTION XII.

Foreign Trade.

I.

FOREIGN TRADE SINCE RESTORATION OF MEIJI.

The Restoration of Meiji, which brought a great revolution in the political as well in the social organization of Japan, gave a great impulse to financial circles, especially to the foreign trade of the country. Forty-seven years have passed since the Restoration, and during these years Japan has achieved a remarkable national development, especially has her foreign trade advanced with great strides.

The total volume of the import and export trade in the first year of Meiji (1868) was only Yen 26,000,000. In 1877 the volume increased to Yen 50,000,000 or about one fold and a half, and in 1887 to Yen 96,000,000. In 1897 the volume of foreign trade amounted to as much as Yen 382,000,000, an increase of about fourteen times and a half in consequence of the sudden rise of industrial undertakings after the Sino-Japanese war. In 1907 the trade volume came up to Yen 926,000,000 or thirty-four times, owing to the increase of demand for Japanese goods in foreign markets as a result of the Russo-Japanese war and also to the rise of industrial undertakings after the war.

For three years from 1908 to 1910 foreign trade showed a little falling off, being affected by the depressive financial conditions of the world and also by the inactivities in the trade with China. In 1911 our foreign trade returned to its normal condition and its volume was put at Yen 961,000,000 or about thirty-seven times of the figures for the first year of Meiji (1868).

In 1912 the trade volume increased at one bound to Yen 1,145,000,000 or forty-four times of the amount for 1868.

The average share per head of population in the foreign trade was Yen 1.43 in 1877; Yen 8.84 in 1897; and Yen 21.9 in 1912. The details are as follows:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Per head of population.
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1868	15,553,473	10,693,072	26,246,545	—
1877	23,348,522	27,420,903	50,769,425	1.46
1887	52,407,681	44,304,252	96,711,933	2.47
1897	163,135,077	219,300,772	382,435,849	8.84
1902	258,303,065	271,731,259	530,034,324	11.51
1903	289,502,442	317,135,518	606,637,960	12.98
1904	319,260,896	371,360,738	690,621,634	14.63
1905	321,533,610	488,538,017	810,071,627	16.99
1906	423,754,892	418,784,108	842,539,000	17.50
1907	432,412,873	494,467,346	926,880,219	18.99
1908	378,245,673	436,257,462	814,503,135	16.43
1909	413,112,511	394,198,843	807,311,354	16.06
1910	458,428,996	464,233,808	922,612,804	18.10
1911	449,433,888	513,805,705	961,239,593	18.61
1912	526,981,842	618,992,277	1,145,974,119	21.90

II.

MOVEMENT IN THE LIST OF TRADE ARTICLES.

At the time of Restoration of Meiji, the principal articles of import were cotton yarns, cotton fabrics, woolen textiles, while those of export were tea and raw silk which covered one-third of the total amount of exports. In course of years, our productive industries have made great progress by application of modern machinery coupled with the skilfulness of industrial arts, and our domestic manufactures and products have multiplied year by year. Owing to this advance in the productive power of the country, all the demand at home is now met by domestic production, and many articles are exported abroad. Such articles as cotton, cotton yarns, shirtings, cotton drills and other cotton cloth, matches, and beer which were hitherto imported from abroad have now became principal articles for export. In spite of the advance in the standard life, the increase in the importation of manufactured articles, excepting some special goods, has been comparatively slow, due to the industrial development of our country. The total amount of imports for 1909 showed an increase about thirty-seven times greater than the figures for 1868, but the imports for the same year showed an increase of only a little more than thirteen times the amount in textile fabrics, manufactures thereof, clothing and accessories; an increase of five times the amount in cotton cloth; and an increase of four times and a half the amount in woolen textiles. The import in cotton yarns and cloth are at present limited to fine cotton yarns owing to the progress of our spinning industry. On the contrary, the imports in materials, manufactures for remanufacture, tools, machines and machineries have increased year by year. For instance, there was no import of wool in 1868, but in 1909 the amount of imports in wool was put at Yen 9,000,000. Compared with the figures for 1868, the imports for 1909 showed an increase of about

250 times in ginned cotton; an increase of 166 times in iron and steel; an increase of 537 times in manufacturing machines; an increase of 135 times in chemicals and medicines; and an increase of 135 times in dyes, paints and pigments.

In short, our foreign trade has made a remarkable progress since the opening of our country to foreign intercourse, and the time for exporting materials and coarse manufactures and importing manufactured articles is now giving place to the exporting of manufactured articles and importing of materials.

Value of the Classes of Articles Exported 1911-1913.

	1913	1912	1911
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*
Grains, Flours, Starches and Seeds	6,892,150	7,003,283	7,481,348
Beverages, Comestibles, and Tobacco			
Tea	10,075,621	13,463,848	14,399,260
Marine Products	13,709,123	11,690,047	9,112,010
Sugar, Confectioneries and Sweetmeats	15,915,475	8,594,989	6,925,817
Liquor	3,032,433	3,009,449	2,808,044
Others	11,281,976	10,358,263	8,574,698
Tobacco	562,086	524,601	924,803
Total	54,576,714	47,641,197	42,764,632
Skins, Hairs, Horns, Tusks and Manufactures thereof	4,178,480	3,124,462	3,004,455
Oils, Fats, Waxes, and manufactures thereof	8,531,789	6,480,239	5,211,680
Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Pigments and Coatings			
Yarns, Threads. Twines, Cordages & Materials thereof	25,578,985	23,380,217	20,038,396
Silk	203,316,344	163,328,284	139,001,210
Others	73,203,475	55,335,988	41,680,128
Total	276,519,819	218,664,272	180,681,338
Textile Fabrics and Manufactures thereof			
Silk Fabrics	93,347,328	30,100,979	34,334,865
Cotton Textiles	33,605,684	25,761,395	19,679,537
Other extiles	970,003	1,192,995	1,041,408
Textiles Materials	14,088,213	14,160,476	13,077,908
Total	88,011,228	71,215,845	68,133,718
Clothing and Accessories	25,899,833	23,858,849	15,786,872
Paper and Manufactures thereof	5,434,984	4,748,462	3,977,420
Minerals and Manufactures thereof	24,998,992	20,906,235	18,669,225
Earthenware, Porcelain, Glass and Glass Manufactures	10,068,149	8,631,069	7,816,079
Ores and Metals	31,455,256	27,179,332	22,521,449
Metal Manufactures	3,584,662	3,237,707	2,737,237
Clocks, Watches, Scientific Instruments, Vessels, Vehicles, and Machinery	6,448,046	4,900,557	3,507,147
Miscellaneous	52,157,031	48,085,025	36,415,376
Parcels post	5,190,132	5,557,972	4,250,476
Grand Total	629,526,250	524,614,921	442,996,848
Articles Reimported	2,933,963	2,366,921	4,437,040
Sum Total of Exports	632,460,213	526,981,842	447,433,888
Provisions			
Raw	24,654,582	22,202,652	20,769,376
Manufactures	37,487,897	32,809,868	31,318,672
Total	62,142,479	55,012,520	52,088,048
Materials	51,340,457	44,461,129	40,053,415
Manufactures for Remanufacture	328,083,866	265,042,717	212,988,054
Wholly Manufactured	184,914,381	155,730,919	137,290,018
Miscellaneous	5,979,030	6,734,557	5,014,353
Grand Total	632,460,213	526,981,842	447,433,888

Value of the Classes of Articles Imported 1911-1913.

	1913	1912	1911
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*
Plants and Animals	537,850	438,786	405,505
Grains, Flours, Starches and Seeds	79,225,896	52,494,843	38,223,697
Beverages and Comestibles			
Sugar, Confectioneries and Sweetmeats	36,967,538	16,183,823	9,301,985
Liquor	852,578	540,192	1,551,745
Others	5,394,424	4,842,130	4,870,884
Tobacco	1,244,467	1,128,033	121,977
Total	44,459,007	22,694,178	15,846,593
Skins, Hairs, Horns, Tusks and Manufactures thereof	8,968,208	8,564,797	7,530,372
Oils, Fats, Waxes and Manufactures thereof	20,210,687	21,404,421	23,356,842
Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines and Explosives	39,603,318	33,789,495	30,578,870
Dyes, Pigments, Paints and Coatings	11,342,542	9,999,851	11,581,940
Yarns, Threads, Twines, Cordages and Materials thereof	271,415,670	237,836,679	171,011,321
Textile Fabrics and Manufactures thereof			
Cotton Textiles	10,083,722	9,546,048	14,243,262
Hemp Fabrics	746,753	1,161,381	1,201,423
Woolen Fabrics	12,444,912	8,746,329	14,652,865
Others	2,888,778	3,115,636	3,812,952
Total	26,164,165	22,596,394	33,910,502
Clothing and Accessories	1,365,646	1,250,431	1,463,816
Paper, Paper Manufactures, Books and Pictures	13,038,452	12,643,974	10,611,997
Minerals and Manufactures thereof	14,312,364	11,564,544	9,293,390
Earthenware, Porcelain, Glass and Glass Manufactures	4,008,358	3,817,700	3,053,251
Ores and Metals			
Iron	58,349,094	58,465,272	42,002,011
Others	14,313,787	13,862,867	11,164,488
Total	72,662,881	72,328,139	53,148,499
Metal Manufactures	15,345,569	20,622,638	18,020,678
Clocks, Watches, Scientific Instruments Fire-arms, Vessels, Vehicles and Machinery			
Clocks and Watches	1,226,767	1,237,431	1,047,098
Scientific Instruments and Fire-arms	2,665,658	3,389,538	4,096,126
Vehicles and Vessels	10,387,699	11,102,220	10,385,568
Machinery	36,761,968	29,266,761	27,606,268
Total	51,042,092	44,995,950	43,135,060
Miscellaneous	51,761,055	38,645,014	39,432,285
Parcels Post	2,793,736	2,193,559	2,229,197
Travelers' Luggages	368,633	306,393	208,354
Grand Total	728,626,129	618,160,786	512,942,169
Articles Re-imported	805,515	831,491	863,536
Sum Total of Imports	729,431,644	618,982,277	513,805,705
Provisions			
Raw	77,457,569	49,508,053	35,749,394
Manufactures	43,124,689	22,546,435	15,875,154
Total	120,582,258	72,054,488	51,624,548
Materials	353,542,108	299,354,212	231,713,526
Manufactures for Remanufacture	126,927,264	122,805,368	100,407,034
Wholly Manufactured	124,028,771	121,170,302	126,359,324
Miscellaneous	4,351,243	3,607,907	3,701,273
Grand Total	729,431,644	618,992,277	513,805,705

III.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT AND IMPORT

The principal articles of Japanese export at present are raw silk, waste silk, habutae, silk tissues, shirtings, other cotton cloths, knitted goods, undershirts and drawers, silk handkerchiefs, tea, marine products, sugar, **saké,** fish oil, whale oil, waxes, tobacco, camphor, copper, sulphur, paper, porcelain and earthenware, timber, matches, plaits, mats and mattings for floor, coal, and machinery. Of these articles for export raw silk, waste silk, **habutaye,** silk tissues, silk handkerchiefs, camphor, copper, plaits, **saké,** fish oil, and waxes are exported to Europe, America and Oriental countries; cotton yarns, cotton fabrics, knitted goods, underwear, marine products, cigarettes, sugar, matches, coal and machinery to Oriental countries; porcelain and earthenware to the United States; sulphur to Australia; and timber to Oriental countries and Mexico.

The principal articles of import are iron and steel, machines and machinery, grains, chemicals and medicines, sugar, cotton textiles, petroleum, dyestuffs, cotton, wool, woolen yarn, paper, glass and manure.

Of these imports, iron, steel and cotton textiles are imported chiefly from Great Britain; machines and machinery from Great Britain, and the United States, formerly from Germany largely; sugar and grain from India and other Oriental countries; chemicals and medicines were imported from Germany; also woolen yarn and dyestuffs from Germany and Great Britain; wool from Germany, Australia, France and Great Britain; cotton from Great Britain, India, United States, China and Egypt; woolen fabrics from Great Britain, France, Germany and Sweden; paper from Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and the United States; glass from Belgium; petroleum from the United States and Dutch Indies; and manure from Oriental countries and North America.

IV.

FOREIGN TRADE SINCE 1912.

General Remarks.

The total volume of the import and export trade in 1912 was Yen 1,145,974,119 (£117,379,301), being an increase of Yen 184,734,626 (£18,921,912), or 19.2 per cent. on the total trade of the preceding year, which amounted to Yen 961,239,593 (£98,457,400). Of this volume the exports amounted to Yen 526,981,842 (£53,977,450), an increase of Yen 97,547,954 (£8,147,901), or 17.8 per cent. on the preceding year's Yen 447,433,888

(£45,829.549), while the imports came up to Yen 618,992,277 (£63,401,851), an increase of Yen 105,186,572 (£10,774,401), or more than 20 per cent. on the preceding year's amount, which was Yen 513,805,705 (£52,627,851). An inquiry into the classes of goods exported shows that provisions amounted to Yen 55,012,520 (£5,634,797), an increase of Yen 2,924,472 (£299,546), on the preceding year, raw materials to Yen 44,461,129 (£4,554,044), an increase of Yen 4,407,714 (£451,471), manufactures for further use in manufacturing to Yen 265,042,717 (£27,147,672), an increase of Yen 52,054,663 (£5,331,831), and wholly-manufactured articles to Yen 155,730,919 (£15,951,134), an increase of Yen 18,440,901 (£1,888,856). This remarkable, record-breaking increase of exports was due to the brisk sale of cotton fabrics, marine products, and miscellaneous articles for the China trade in consequence of the gradual restoration of order in that country since the early summer of the year and of the appreciation of silver, and also of the increased export of raw silk and straw braids through the favourable condition of our American trade. The imports of provisions amounted in the same year to Yen 72,054,488 (£7,380,363), an increase of Yen 20,429,940 (£2,092,588), raw materials were imported to the value of Yen 299,354,212 (£30,662,113), an increase of Yen 67,640,686 (£6,928,269), and manufactures for further use in manufacturing to the value of Yen 122,805,368 (£12,578,651), an increase of Yen 22,398,334 (£2,294,206), while the value of wholly manufactured articles amounted, on the other hand, only to Yen 121,170,302 (£12,441,175), a decrease of Yen 5,180,022 (£530,577). The decrease in the imports of wholly-manufactured articles and the increase in the imports of provisions and raw materials were due to a sudden increase in the importation of animal and vegetable fibres and metal materials in consequence of the development of our textile manufactures, shipbuilding, and mechanical industries, and to an increased importation of rice and sugar as a result of the damage done by tempest to agricultural products in Japan Proper and Formosa. Our trade with Korea has annually increased as the economic relations between the two countries have since the annexation grown closer and closer; and the exports to Korea amounted last year to Yen 47,941,797 (£4,910,560), an increase of Yen 6,253,376 (£640,518) on the preceding year, and imports from Korea to Yen 17,375,831 (£1,779,763), an increase of Yen 1,573,575 (£161,177).

Trade With the Various Countries.

Our trade relations are most intimate with Great Britain and its possessions and colonies. Our trade with Great Britain amounted in 1912 to Yen 145,938,871 (£14,948,158), or 12.7 per cent. of our total foreign trade, being an increase on the preceding year of Yen 10,958,048 (£1,122,406), and that with Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, British India, British America, and Australia to Yen 228,489,961 (£23,403,663), an increase of Yen 50,962,564 (£5,219,970), making a total of Yen 374,428,832 (£38,351,821), or 32.7 per cent. of our total foreign trade. The advance in our trade with Great Britain was due to an increase in the exportation of waste silk, straw braids and copper to that country and in the importation thence of metal materials and machinery, while the favourable condition of the trade with the British possessions and colonies was owing to an increase in the exportation of **habutaye,** cotton fabrics, knitted goods, and coal to India, matches, marine products, and cotton yarns and threads to Hongkong, and coal to the Straits Settlements, and in the importation of rice and fibres for textile manufacture from India and Australia. Our trade with the United States, including the Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, amounted to Yen 311,787,754 (£31,935,650), or 27.2 per cent. of our total foreign trade, showing an increase on the preceding year of Yen 76,306,024 (£7,715,838), which was due to an increase in the exportation of raw silk and straw braids and importation of iron and machinery, and importation of sugar and Manila hemp from the Philippines. Our trade with France shows an increase of Yen 296,019 (£30,320), in the exports due to an increase in the exportation of copper and a slight decrease in imports due to a falling off in the importation of woollen textiles; but imports from the French Indies increased by Yen 719,806 (£73,728), on account of increased importation of cotton. Our trade with Germany showed an advance of Yen 6,449,830 (£660,640) on the preceding year, owing to an increase in the exportation of straw braids and importation of iron and paper. There was also an increase in our import and export trade with Austria-Hungary and Italy. Our trade with Belgium showed a slight falling off in exports but an increase in imports owing to an increased importation of iron, making a net increase of Yen 1,350,291 (£138,307). Our trade with China suffered for a time on account of the revolutionary disturbances in that country, but began to recover from April last year; and as, moreover, the price of silver rose about the same time, our export trade with China became very prosperous so that the total value of exports to the empire for the year exceeded the preceding year's figure by Yen 26,670,935 (£2,731,838). The imports, however, owing to the decreased importation of ginned cotton, pig-iron, peas and beans, and oil-cake, fell off by Yen 7,192,594 (£736,720). Our trade with the various other countries was carried on smoothly, and its volume increased as a whole.

Trade at the Commercial Ports.

Of the thirty-seven open ports of the country the largest trade during the year was done by Yokohama whose total volume of imports and exports amounted to Yen 473,220,398 (£48,470,798), followed closely by Kobe with a total volume of Yen 452,675,676 (£46,366,453), so that the aggregate trade of these two ports is equal to 81 per cent. of the total trade of the country and shows an increase on the preceding year of Yen 144,654,092 (£14,816,562), or 18.5 per cent. Kobe, which had suffered from the stagnation of the China trade during the preceding year, increased its exports upon the recovery of that trade during the year under consideration, so that they exceeded the figure for 1910 by Yen 28,361,102 (£2,904,958), while the port being in the neighborhood of a large industrial district, there was a large increase in the importation of industrial raw materials. Osaka, being engaged like Kobe in the China trade, showed an increase in both imports and exports. The trade of Nagasaki, Moji, Miike, Wakamatsu, Hakata, and Karatsu on the coasts of Kyushu, showed an increase on the preceding year in both imports and exports, with the exception of a slight decrease in the imports of Miike. The trade of Niigata, Tsuruga and Fushiki, the principal trade-ports on the Japan Sea coast, increased both their imports and exports owing to the briskness of their Russian and China trade. The trade of Hakodate, Otaru, Muroran, Kushiro, and Nemuro, the ports in Hokkaido, showed an increase in exports of Hakodate, Kushiro, and Muroran, and imports of Hakodate and Otaru, and a slight decrease in the imports of Muroran and exports of Otaru. The trade of Shimizu, Taketoyo, Nagoya and Yokkaichi, on the Pacific coast, with the exception of a decrease in the exports of Shimizu and a slight falling off in those of Taketoyo in consequence of a decreased exportation of tea, showed an increase in imports and exports on account of the favourable condition of the trade with America and China.

Entry and Clearance or Vessels.

The number of vessels which entered or cleared from the open ports for purposes of foreign trade in 1912 was 18,853, with an aggregate tonnage of 43,492,604 tons, of which steamers numbered 17,971, with an aggregate tonnage of 43,356,347 tons, showing an increase on the preceding year of 815 vessels and 3,373,623 tons, while sailing vessels numbered 882, with a total tonnage of 136,255 tons, being an increase of 12 vessels and 15,698 tons. The numbers of these steamers classified according to nationality are as follows:—Japanese steamers numbered 10,815 with an aggregate tonnage of 20,572,690 tons, which is equivalent to 47.5 per cent. of the total tonnage of steamers which entered or cleared from Japanese ports in 1912; British steamers numbered 4,080, aggregating 13,212,690 tons, or 30 per cent. of the total tonnage of the shipping for the year; German steamers 861, with an aggregate tonnage of 3,105,228 tons, or 7.2 per cent. of the total tonnage; American steamers 366, with a total of 2,682,359 tons, or 6.2 per cent. of the total tonnage; and Russian steamers 810, aggregating 1,422,154 tons, or 3.3 per cent. of the total tonnage. Thus, the steamers of these five countries had an aggregate tonnage equal to 95 per cent. of the total tonnage of the shipping for the year; and the remaining five per cent. was taken up by the tonnage of the steamers of French, Norwegian, Dutch, Austro-Hungarian, and other nationalities. On account of the great prosperity of our foreign trade especially of the China trade, there was in the latter half of the year a temporary deficiency in the number of vessels; and with the exception of a slight decrease in the number and tonnage of French and Norwegian vessels, there was an increase all round, as compared with the preceding year, in the number and tonnage of the vessels of the various countries.

Export Trade.

The export trade, as stated under the General Remarks, enjoyed in 1912 great prosperity. Of the principal articles of export, raw silk was exported to the amount of 17,102,574 kin, valued at Yen 150,321,198 (£15,397,029) or 28.5 per cent. of the total volume of the exports for the year, being an increase on the year preceding of 2,646,527 kin, and Yen 21,446,104 (£2,196,672) and 75 per cent. of the total quantity exported went to the United States, 12 per cent. to France, and 10 per cent. to Italy; and there was a marked increase in its exportation to America, though its importation to France and Italy showed a slight falling off. The exportation of waste silk also showed a great increase on the preceding year, 67 per cent. of the total quantity being exported to France and 18 per cent. to Italy. Although **habutaye** and other silk and silk-and-cotton fabrics were exported to the value of Yen 30,100,979 (£3,083,169), their sale was on the whole slack and the volume of export was smaller than that of the preceding year. Cotton yarns were exported to the quantity of 106,169,458 kin, valued at Yen 53,680,746 (£5,498,386), being an increase in quantity of 27,515,097 kin, while the value of cotton fabrics and towels amounted to Yen 27,921,936 (£2,859,975), an increase on the preceding year of Yen 6,602,809 (£676,309), and the exports of cotton knitted underwear and socks and stockings were valued at Yen 8,665,892 (£887,626), an increase of Yen 2,051,116 (£210,091). These cotton goods being principally articles of export to the East, their exportation made a remarkable advance owing to their rapid sale in China as a result of the continued full crops in that country and appreciation of silver, and also on account of the prosperous condition of our trade with India; and to the same causes must be attributed the increase in the exportation of articles for export to China, such as matches, looking-glasses, refined sugar, and marine products. From the outbreak of the revolution in China, a change came over the national costume, and a demand arose for hats, foreign clothes, and boots, the exportation of which from this country came up to Yen 7,011,846 (£718,206), being an increase on the preceding year of Yen 4,438,931 (£454,669). The exportation of copper to China and Great Britain was double the amount in the preceding year. The exportation of coal increased in consequence of the prosperity of the carrying-trade in the East. Straw-braids showed a marked increase in exportation both to Europe and America. Although there was an increase in the exportation of mattings, porcelain, and earthenware, there was a slight decline in the exportation of tea to America and of camphor to America and France. Besides the articles above-mentioned, oranges, canned foods, rape-oil, fish oil, whale oil, sulphur, menthol crystals, table cloths, vessels, and bamboo ware showed an increase in exportation on the preceding year, but peas and beans, hides and skins, cigarettes, cotton gins, and artificial manures showed a marked decrease.

Import Trade.

It has already been remarked that the increase in the volume of trade in 1912 was mainly due to the increased importation of raw materials and manufactures for further use in manufacturing. Among the raw materials the greatest increase on the preceding year was shown by cotton, the importation of which amounted to 6,076,730 piculs, valued at Yen 200,824,204 (£20,569,928), which is equivalent to 32 per cent. of the total import trade, and showed an increase of 1,943,786 piculs and Yen 54,041,592 (£5,535,347). Of the quantity imported 52 per cent. came from British India, 31 per cent. from America, and 11 per cent. from China; though the importation from British India showed a falling off in 1911, it increased markedly in the following year; and the importation from China betrays a tendency to decline year by year in consequence of the development of the cotton-spinning industry in that country. Among other vegetable fibres for textile manufacture, there was an increase in the importation of China grass from China, jute from British India and Manila hemp from the Philippines. The importation of wool and top and also of woollen yarns increased with the development of our woollen manufactures; and although the quantity of the cotton yarns imported showed an increase on the preceding year, there was a decrease in the importation of cotton and woolen fabrics. The importation of iron materials has annually increased as a result of the progress of our shipbuilding and mechanical manufacturing industries, the value of these imports in 1912 being Yen 58,465,272 (£5,988,454), an increase on the preceding year of Yen 16,463,261 (£1,686,291); and of these the principal articles were iron and steel pigs, ingots, slabs, blooms, bars, rods, sheets, plates, pipes, and tubes, of which 48 per cent. were imported from Great Britain, 20 per cent. from the United States, and 19 per cent. from Germany. Metal materials other than iron and steel were imported to the value of Yen 13,862,867 (£1,419,939), the articles most largely imported being lead, tin, zinc, nickel, and aluminium blocks, ingots, and slabs, and zinc sheets; and the importation of metal manufactures of all kinds amounted to Yen 20,622,638 (£2,112,326), the principal articles being railway, house, and bridge building materials, insulated electric wires, and nails. The imported value of railway locomotives, cars, and wagons amounted to Yen 3,933,326 (£402,881), being only a slight increase on the preceding year, but the importation of various machines was valued at Yen 28,465,239 (£2,915,624), an increase of Yen 2,394,986 (£245,313), and of these the most largely imported were dynamos, motors, and metal-working machines. As regards dyes, the importation of artificial indigo has declined, and there was little difference in the value of other dyes imported in 1911 and the year following. The importation of leather showed a slight falling off as a result of the excessive importation in the preceding year. The increased demand for paper and pulp for paper manufacture in Japan Proper led to an increase in their importation. Of the oils and fats, although the importation of crude oil and kerosene has fallen off on account of electric and gas lighting having of late come into extensive use, the increased use of petroleum motors, on the other hand, increased the importation of naphtha. Of the beverages and comestibles, both rice and wheat showed an increase in importation, the former on account of its appreciation in the home market and the latter on account of its increased demand for flour manufacture; the importation of raw sugar also increased on account of the poor crop in Formosa and increased exportation of refined sugar; but that of wines fell off as there was already a large stock in the cities. Of the other articles of import, a remarkable increase showed itself in the importation of rape seed, skins and hides, animal fats, and timber.

V.

STATISTICS RELATING TO FOREIGN TRADE.

Table 1.—Total Values of Exports and Imports of Merchandise, with Proportion per Head of Total Population.

Year.	Exports.		Imports.		Total of Exports and Imports.		Excess of Exports over Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
	Total Value.	Per Head.	Total Value.	Per Head.	Total Value.	Per Head.		
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1877... ...	23,348,522	0.67	27,420,903	0.79	50,769,425	1.46		4,072,381
1878... ...	25,988,140	0.73	32,874,834	0.92	58,862,974	1.65		6,886,694
1879... ...	28,175,770	0.78	32,953,002	0.92	61,128,772	1.70		4,777,232
1880... ...	28,395,387	0.78	36,626,601	1.01	65,021,988	1.79		8,231,214
1881... ...	31,058,888	0.85	31,191,246	0.85	62,250,134	1.70		132,358
1882... ...	37,721,751	1.02	29,446,594	0.80	67,168,345	1.82	8,275,157	
1883... ...	36,268,020	0.97	28,444,842	0.76	64,712,862	1.73	7,823,178	
1884... ...	33,871,466	0.89	29,672,647	0.78	63,544,113	1.67	4,198,819	
1885... ...	37,146,691	0.97	29,356,968	0.77	66,503,659	1.74	7,789,723	
1886... ...	48,876,313	1.27	32,168,432	0.84	81,044,745	2.11	16,707,881	
1887... ...	52,407,681	1.34	44,304,252	1.13	96,711,933	2.47	8,103,429	
1888... ...	65,705,510	1.66	65,455,234	1.65	131,160,744	3.31	250,276	
1889... ...	70,060,706	1.75	66,103,767	1.65	136,164,473	3.40	3,956,939	
1890... ...	56,603,506	1.40	81,728,581	2.02	138,332,087	3.42		25,125,075
1891... ...	79,527,272	1.95	62,927,268	1.55	142,454,540	3.50	16,600,004	
1892... ...	91,102,754	2.22	71,326,080	1.74	162,428,834	3.96	19,776,674	
1893... ...	89,712,865	2.17	88,257,172	2.13	177,970,037	4.30	1,455,693	
1894... ...	113,246,086	2.71	117,481,955	2.81	230,728,041	5.52		4,235,869
1895... ...	136,112,178	3.22	129,260,578	3.06	265,372,756	6.28	6,851,600	
1896... ...	117,842,761	2.76	171,674,474	4.02	289,517,235	6.78		53,831,713
1897... ...	163,135,077	3.77	219,300,772	5.07	382,435,849	8.84		56,165,695
1898... ...	165,753,753	3.79	277,502,157	6.34	443,255,910	10.13		111,748,404
1899... ...	214,929,894	4.86	220,401,926	4.98	435,331,820	9.84		5,472,032
1900... ...	204,429,994	4.56	287,261,846	6.41	491,691,840	10.97		82,831,852
1901... ...	252,349,543	5.55	255,816,645	5.63	508,166,188	11.18		3,467,102
1902... ...	258,303,065	5.61	271,731,259	5.90	530,034,324	11.51		13,428,194
1903... ...	289,502,442	6.19	317,135,518	6.79	606,637,960	12.98		27,633,076
1904... ...	319,260,896	6.76	371,360,738	7.87	690,621,634	14.63		52,099,842
1905... ...	321,533,610	6.74	488,538,017	10.25	810,071,627	16.99		167,004,407
1906... ...	423,754,892	8.80	418,784,108	8.70	842,539,000	17.50	4,970,784	
1907... ...	432,412,873	8.86	494,467,346	10.13	926,880,219	18.99		62,054,473
1908... ...	378,245,673	7.63	436,257,462	8.80	814,503,135	16.43		58,011,789
1909... ...	413,112,511	8.22	394,198,843	7.84	807,311,354	16.06	18,913,668	
1910... ...	458,428,996	8.99	464,233,808	9.11	922,662,804	18.10		5,804,812
1911... ...	447,433,888	8.66	513,805,705	9.95	961,239,593	18.61		66,371,817
1912... ...	526,981,842	10.07	618,992,277	11.83	1,145,974,119	21.90		92,010,435

Note:—(1) The figures of exports for 1901 and subsequent years do not include those of the articles for ship's use.

(2) The values of the exports represent prior to 1904 the price at the port of shipment and in that and subsequent years the price and packing charges. The values of the imports represent prior to 1898 the original price only and in that and subsequent years the cost, packing charges, freight, insurance and all other expenses incurred up to the time of the arrival at the destination.

(3) The figures for 1910 do not include the amount of trade between Japan Proper and Korea which was carried on in September and subsequent months of the same year. This explanation is applicable to next tables.

Yen=2*s.* 0*d.* 582.

Table 2. Total Values of Exports and Imports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie.

Year.	Gold Bullion and Specie.		Silver Bullion and Specie.		Total of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie.		Excess of Exports over Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.		
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1877	6,221,777	162,281	3,219,494	2,011,218	9,441,271	2,173,499	7,267,772	
1878	4,601,083	243	3,727,570	2,188,858	8,328,653	2,189,101	6,139,552	
1879	4,749,635	731,666	8,029,229	2,403,138	12,778,864	3,134,804	9,644,060	
1880	5,888,174	20,618	7,334,819	3,617,612	13,222,993	3,638,230	9,584,763	
1881	2,246,889	150	5,243,658	1,855,997	7,490,547	1,856,147	5,634,400	
1882	1,251,035	500	3,179,162	6,160,224	4,430,198	6,160,724		1,730,526
1883	1,009,570	559	2,146,995	5,450,942	3,156,565	5,451,501		2,294,936
1884	1,423,654	299,202	3,581,418	5,312,557	5,005,072	5,611,759		606,687
1885	492,636	608,813	3,763,809	6,938,028	4,256,445	7,546,841		3,290,396
1886	302,542	1,159,468	9,323,905	8,012,405	9,626,447	9,171,873	454,574	
1887	86,236	1,259,527	10,949,252	7,611,739	11,035,488	8,871,266	2,164,222	
1888	450,284	1,203,252	7,383,160	7,529,239	7,833,444	8,732,491		899,047
1889	268,010	749,924	4,920,520	13,423,322	5,188,530	14,173,246		8,984,716
1890	1,687,606	360,242	12,090,926	840,365	13,778,532	1,200,607	12,577,925	
1891	230,446	283,144	1,222,518	13,605,382	1,452,964	13,888,526		12,435,562
1892	8,544,523	395,493	1,185,230	22,488,264	9,729,753	22,883,757		13,154,004
1893	2,302,678	496,730	9,986,510	10,689,757	12,289,188	11,186,487	1,102,701	
1894	3,547,138	555,966	30,831,973	26,227,687	34,379,111	26,783,653	7,595,458	
1895	2,791,952	1,029,912	24,509,747	4,844,252	27,301,699	5,874,164	21,427,535	
1896	1,996,576	10,217,458	9,602,308	28,924,750	11,598,884	39,142,208		27,543,324
1897	8,863,798	64,313,493	10,355,366	17,153,220	19,219,164	81,466,713		62,247,549
1898	46,281,343	37,027,753	40,706,138	5,536,028	86,987,481	42,563,781	44,423,700	
1899	8,768,365	20,080,696	2,409,882	82,805	11,178,247	20,163,501		8,985,254
1900	51,761,620	8,967,198	4,945,443	2,550,637	56,707,063	11,517,835	45,189,228	
1901	11,477,852	10,651,210	2,571,247	309,540	14,049,099	10,960,750	3,088,349	
1902	453,313	30,183,670	1,575,669	1,977,688	2,028,982	32,161,358		30,132,376
1903	16,698,230	25,355,369	2,302,969	2,452,100	19,001,199	27,807,469		8,806,270
1904	106,026,562	5,456,333	1,769,297	28,490,323	107,795,859	33,946,656	73,849,203	
1905	14,708,413	20,192,995	1,646,344	11,313,978	16,354,757	31,506,973		15,152,216
1906	22,983,631	37,021,827	2,800,805	10,189,370	25,784,436	47,211,197		21,426,761
1907	18,695,558	6,969,661	63,727	1,286,842	18,759,285	8,256,503	10,502,782	
1908	3,653,457	16,900,049	119,045	644,437	3,772,502	17,544,486		13,771,984
1909	6,447,008	78,750,998	137,319	836,504	6,584,327	79,587,502		73,003,175
1910	22,577,124	17,494,098	2,597,967	177,699	25,175,091	17,671,797	7,503,294	
1911	21,801,564	4,938,672	2,596,722	1,229,596	24,398,286	6,168,268	18,230,018	
1912	21,201,849	10,380,596	7,123,304	1,163,755	28,325,153	11,544,351	16,780,802	

Table 3.—Value of Commodities

Countries.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Asia :—						
China ... ... Kwantung Province	40,257,034	31,871,576	42,925,579	46,838,545	64,994,180	67,985,873
British India	6,062,049	8,704,318	9,657,595	5,067,263	8.086,798	9,404,954
Hongkong	34,291,308	39,177,455	41,786,647	25,876,059	29,724,694	28,160,103
Korea	6,995,931	9,953,272	11,372,551	10,554,183	11,761,494	20,389,728
Straits Settlements ...	—	—	—	8,269,633	7,108,701	5,270,803
Asiatic Russia	2,556,003	3,541,833	2,290,447	2,144,961	2,239,987	27,814
French Indo-China ...	161,048	114,407	148,470	158,411	197,776	374,948
Dutch Indies	45,947	362,025	683,375	572,047	912,419	1,882,322
Philippine Islands ...	286,772	1,257,126	2,580,682	1,731,739	1,675,519	1,675,847
Siam	26,614	35,622	32,002	56,347	73,626	159,423
Total	90,682,706	95,017,634	111,477,347	101,269,187	126,775,194	134,531,814
Europe :—						
Great Britain	11,270,770	11,262,997	11,482,504	17,346,149	16,544,524	17,643,963
France	29,247,837	19,150,423	27,275,671	27,283,458	34,279,116	36,320,101
Germany	3,796,927	3,555,614	5,251,071	4,737,029	5,185,658	4,104,122
Italy	3,581,709	7,129,311	12,569,485	13,287,556	11,003,607	12,070,670
Belgium	331,415	296,512	519,327	600,497	487,173	310,887
Austria-Hungary... ...	674,527	497,195	1,386,964	1,143,309	981,290	543,921
Switzerland	111,578	117,878	150,284	755,916	264,738	588,699
Netherlands	322,155	119,029	344,025	745,249	224,043	432,732
Russia	616,802	623,325	852,315	968,937	1,125,251	53,626
Norway	12,043	4,902	29,345	6,385	1,728	8,571
Sweden					518	346
Spain	57,732	20,504	34,005	83,267	67,594	169,220
Turkey...	92,651	54,940	44,114	41,860	105,959	68,960
Denmark	21,798	18,956	24,964	20,102	29,448	73,026
Portugal	—	977	1,150	—	999	937
Total	50,137,944	42,852,561	59,965,224	67,019,715	70,301,646	72,389,781
America :—						
United States of America.	63,919,270	52,566,395	72,309,359	80,232,805	82,723,986	101,250,773
Argentine	—	—	—	—	—	—
British America	2,358,099	2,950,663	3,276,114	3,485,841	2,923,540	3,211,675
Mexico	9,554	32,576	60,863	101,604	72,222	143,048
Peru	4,764	3,426	5,493	2,392	12,012	4,683
Chili	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	66,291,687	55,553,060	75,651,828	83,822,641	85,731,760	104,610,179
All Other :—						
Australia	2,169,921	2,530,525	2,533,357	3,172,092	3,352,465	4,438,589
Cape Colony & Natal...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt	660,860	277,953	308,146	449,305	322,664	418,529
Hawaii...	1,351,950	1,294,790	1,902,710	1,833,293	2,253,783	2,240,564
Total	4,182,732	4,103,267	4,744,213	5,454,690	5,928,913	7,097,682
Other Countries	164,723	326,340	308,351	343,401	486,791	631,400
Unknown	35,542	210,684	202,579	393,429	278,139	40
Total Exports ...	211,495,335	198,063,547	252,349,543	258,303,065	289,502,442	319,260,896

Note :—The figures mentioned in this table do not include those of the articles for ship's use.

Yen=2s. 0d. 582.

exported to Various Countries.

1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
98,681,998	117,779,533	85,619,233	60,506,991	73,087,891	90,037,354	88,152,792	114,823,727
		20,400,683	17,238,801	16,196,930	19,148,456	23,063,188	27,544,858
7,997,594	10,351,836	13,088,089	13,631,541	14,425,973	18,712,918	20,316,322	23,648,074
20,215,081	27,061,326	24,384,762	18,538,739	21,675,636	23,459,911	24,521,985	28,712,905
26,618,870	25,209,796	32,792,476	30,273,171	26,997,842	17,450,330	—	—
4,424,068	4,033,679	5,767,563	5,344,126	5,661,589	6,549,661	7,105,715	8,891,269
1,709,787	10,494,077	5,067,723	4,710,948	3,388,312	2,503,476	3,070,559	3,542,176
406,933	149,838	250,114	365,442	439,796	341,083	469,861	349,239
1,233,011	1,393,536	2,261,312	2,123,577	3,071,539	3,133,598	3,724,117	4,343,389
1,363,673	1,375,437	1,795,726	2,358,713	3,162,846	4,410,505	5,995,870	5,535,497
103,342	235,365	338,390	2,308,895	480,551	533,098	496,650	1,336,555
162,754,357	198,084,423	191,766,071	157,400,944	168,588,905	186,280,390	176,917,059	218,727,689
13,039,401	22,553,409	22,443,305	25,521,404	27,092,677	25,781,364	23,824,065	29,791,898
27,227,473	40,288,876	42,532,655	33,745,755	41,520,475	44,925,229	43,575,391	43,871,410
4,360,402	8,396,132	11,255,619	7,975,815	7,955,060	11,167,773	11,681,762	13,487,589
8,095,467	11,807,567	13,770,735	11,387,429	11,999,518	16,834,878	17,894,996	18,412,073
665,520	1,307,605	2,054,397	2,385,953	1,923,968	3,464,839	3,177,500	3,080,150
414,106	1,225,779	1,148,716	1,125,814	1,084,956	1,159,587	882,077	1,322,254
11,554	23,351	64,225	46,365	1,622,341	1,943,040	595,772	490,784
161,334	225,827	266,805	431,032	664,750	725,952	427,142	468,022
10,584	77,901	441,560	1,032,227	1,856,698	1,811,283	2,595,650	2,540,737
11,689	3,785	4,214	5,790	5,038	5,107	5,011	6,377
193	2,336	7,549	5,794	93,575	256,115	15,676	40,873
77,742	82,430	200,853	198,084	173,912	269,911	296,016	433,825
50,516	70,516	70,598	30,333	59,311	81,166	141,914	162,575
70,045	148,941	97,816	92,894	89,917	138,021	160,139	187,507
604	2,586	8,022	7,060	10,102	5,640	7,983	17,317
54,197,130	86,217,041	94,367,069	83,991,749	96,152,298	108,569,905	105,281,494	114,313,391
94,009,072	125,964,408	131,101,015	121,996,586	131,547,139	143,702,249	142,725,642	168,708,896
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,397,172
3,240,036	3,953,051	3,863,657	3,130,681	3,955,470	4,261,792	4,006,046	4,808,263
60,935	409,472	841,299	716,739	204,333	318,350	417,054	527,073
10,407	49,694	87,850	57,560	44,327	200,378	220,211	193,547
—	—	130,129	68,704	83,618	71,411	133,000	175,184
97,320,450	130,376,625	136,023,950	125,970,270	135,734,887	148,554,180	147,501,953	175,810,135
4,072,936	4,225,662	4,793,903	5,285,322	5,811,892	6,552,457	8,102,525	8,628,934
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	453,666
283,801	378,734	386,300	616,329	840,633	806,828	688,410	883,931
1,876,454	2,758,221	3,468,677	3,179,693	3,572,239	3,964,066	4,165,908	5,221,953
6,233,191	7,362,617	8,648,880	9,081,344	10,224,764	11,323,351	12,986,843	15,188,484
1,028,482	1,714,186	1,606,903	1,597,065	2,037,846	2,728,837	3,107,230	1,497,126
—	—	—	204,301	373,811	972,333	1,669,309	1,445,017
321,533,610	423,754,892	432,412,873	378,245,673	413,112,511	458,428,996	447,433,888	526,981,842

Table 4.—Value of Commodities

Countries.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Asia :—						
China ... ... Kwantung Province	28,687,731	29,960,740	27,256,986	40,590,858	45,458,057	54,810,336
British India	43,883,886	23,516,351	42,779,905	49,302,846	69,894,197	68,011,997
Hongkong	7,338,455	10,659,855	11,141,788	2,454,881	1,739,727	2,495,410
Korea	4,976,167	8,805,618	10,052,438	7,957,946	8,912,151	6,400,777
Straits Settlements ...	—	—	—	1,674,322	1,323,441	2,725,988
Asiatic Russia	4,534,120	5,716,705	4,515,166	5,963,858	8,267,652	4,527,746
French Indo-China ...	4,489,326	3,632,643	4,082,897	5,649,946	15,579,627	17,399,667
Dutch Indies	1,305,572	4,698,642	5,075,787	6,592,129	10,842,780	17,912,484
Philippine Islands ...	2,383,874	2,284,294	2,981,031	1,493,865	3,421,554	2,468,707
Siam	757,030	585,480	1,195,082	1,695,780	3,726,280	5,785,714
Total	98,356,160	89,860,327	109,081,080	123,376,431	169,165,466	182,538,826
Europe :—						
Great Britain	44,836,994	71,638,220	50,575,789	50,364,030	48,736,758	74,992,865
France	5,768,180	8,095,819	3,752,828	4,745,776	5,107,913	3,334,323
Germany	17,613,191	29,199,696	28,320,102	25,812,921	26,958,977	28,697,382
Italy	236,988	450,106	154,382	186,813	311,021	673,920
Belgium	5,415,810	7,949,254	5,810,897	6,977,656	7,578,591	6,104.474
Austria-Hungary... ...	1,250,217	4,502,477	4,738,198	2,376,656	3,676,995	1,374,658
Switzerland	1,676,669	3,012,505	2,208,574	1,951,047	2,187.954	1,959,988
Netherlands	914,405	809,620	408,244	772,666	814,706	499,688
Russia	94,123	309,227	210,276	103,114	291,559	1,995,720
Norway ... ... Sweden	120,663	330,750	420,360	441,204	19,805 290,697	230,388 430,647
Spain	101,718	74,838	149,914	154,286	101,192	102,816
Turkey...	26,053	25	5,417	1,189	2,045	29,422
Denmark	3,103	10,296	10,186	18,069	18,002	92,059
Portugal	33,105	10,568	20,191	11,064	17,999	10,048
Total	78,046,222	126,393,400	96,785,357	93,916,491	96,114,214	120,528,398
America :—						
United States of America.	38,215,894	62,761,196	42,769,430	48,652,825	46,273,871	58,116,344
Argentine	—	—	—	—	—	—
British America	182,018	316,669	181,785	517,274	499,040	837,443
Mexico...	28	2,127	3,201	1,879	1,639	9,642
Peru	2,438	10,681	497	—	18,089	2,078
Chili	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	38,400,379	63,090,674	42,954,914	49,117,978	46,792,639	58,965,507
All Other :—						
Australia	1,708,670	2,455,939	1,777,599	1,672,218	1,199,935	4,399,085
Cape Colony & Natal...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt	939,365	1,468,099	1,889,644	2,418,262	2,401,598	2,476,258
Hawaii...	5,623	5,265	6,762	22,724	6,218	8,395
Total	2,653,658	3,929,304	3,674,004	4,113,204	3,607,752	6,883,738
Other Countries	2,597,922	3,484,329	2,696,190	461,995	782,185	2,172,932
Unknown	347,585	503,811	625,100	691,160	673,262	271,337
Total Exports ...	220,401,926	287,261,846	255,816,645	271,731,259	317,135,518	371,360,738

Note :—The figures mentioned in this table do not include those of the articles for ship's use.

Yen=2*s.* 0*d.* 582.

imported from Various Countries.

1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
52,618,408	57,396,737	{59,182,369	50,966,883	46,886,539	68,569,541	61,999,710	54,807,116
		8,809,675	12,817,078	18,164,387	9,740,160	20,543,797	25,707,353
90,226,830	60,315,034	74,593,284	49,328,437	65,157,095	106,361,497	99,695,688	134,841,613
1,128,597	684,743	820,610	1,115,530	628,404	674,651	701,631	881,550
6,150,541	8,205,942	16,371,512	13,718,419	14,139,067	8,591,835	—	—
3,397,886	2,467,993	3,062,258	2,702,114	2,972,195	4,615,981	4,816,626	4,720,905
2,726,564	1,407,230	1,655,649	864,182	228,381	762,610	509,460	669,098
10,147,957	7,505,252	8,662,912	8,484,222	6,372,448	4,438,133	9,923,886	10,643,692
14,830,004	23,519,820	22,039,470	23,965,360	18,631,783	18,879,501	15,459,302	19,063,191
1,367,612	1,143,116	2,159,178	1,623,147	1,003,700	788,206	1,399,068	5,276,234
4,586,555	3,191,281	2,738,695	2,687,796	2,595,295	2,635,575	2,321,329	3,537,173
187,180,954	165,837,148	200,095,612	168,273,168	176,779,294	226,057,690	17,300,497	360,047,925
115,380,101	101,311,362	116,245,070	107,794,569	86,227,750	94,700,911	111,156,758	116,146,973
5,129,208	4,997,159	7,024,957	5,246,442	5,558,694	5,404,849	5,518,104	5,421,103
642,579,960	42,500,013	47,667,742	46,278,616	40,217,536	43,946,478	56,473,921	1,075,924
502,091	636,173	942,874	663,485	518,856	591,502	665,259	803,086
11,002,185	10,551,043	13,398,299	7,390,449	6,529,554	9,409,075	7,737,197	9,087,488
2,256,196	2,765,237	2,551,852	2,053,342	2,874,213	2,782,032	3,082,989	3,240,674
2,974,305	4,480,335	3,116,866	2,688,818	2,179,222	1,694,199	2,307,223	1,534,073
873,528	1,233,184	1,204,396	1,019,837	840,006	919,207	1,182,805	1,156,732
29,049	40,941	174,887	133,323	153,880	208,015	534,116	73,619
1,268,615	267,587	847,790	500,950	495,020	371,350	484,528	679,478
1,002,574	1,056,372	1,323,453	1,372,433	2,023,827	3,059,596	3,511,193	3,518,992
249,083	197,647	314,190	521,014	360,089	536,490	743,180	344,171
36,964	117,483	138,274	12,876	14,058	20,417	20,357	82,986
24,195	64,981	234,964	125,234	63,458	97,840	121,725	121,435
15,720	18,127	27,630	20,693	23,282	21,371	24,536	21,879
183,323,774	170,237,644	195,213,244	175,822,081	48,079,445	163,763,332	193,563,891	203,308,613
104,286,528	69,948,681	80,697,362	77,636,556	54,043,172	54,699,166	81,250,909	127,015,757
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,113
732,022	1,002,320	1,217,140	1,119,671	1,083,264	850,126	333,932	664,463
166,873	4,414	960	324	5	12,775	3,438	1,195
3,608	51,676	483,525	30,765	1,006,193	456,059	1,668	—
—	—	358,617	599,749	614,727	1,469,517	2,679,493	1,861,427
105,189,031	71,007,091	82,757,604	79,387,065	56,747,361	57,487,643	84,269,440	129,543,955
6,001,197	4,128,051	7,818,753	2,993,705	3,365,780	7,601,681	7,926,927	12,791,985
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155
2,999,133	1,669,589	3,457,204	5,073,380	5,463,591	4,192,196	5,501,734	6,390,414
13,692	14,070	19,320	12,938	14,209	11,526	14,333	29,417
9,014,022	5,811,710	11,295,277	8,080,023	8,843,580	11,805,403	13,442,994	19,211,971
3,336,867	4,674,926	4,099,365	4,082,320	2,760,413	4,689,800	4,681,917	6,343,514
493,369	1,215,589	1,006,244	612,805	988,750	429,940	546,966	536,299
488,538,017	418,784,108	494,467,346	436,257,462	394,198,843	464,233,808	513,805,705	618,992,277

Table 5.—Value of Gold and Silver Coins and Bullion

(1)

Countries.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Gold Coin & Bullion :—						
British India & Straits Settlements	6,616,568	15,656,465	130	460	50,000	69,676
China ... ... Kwantung Province	102,980	8,133,001	749,142	34,115	3,841,989	15,477,842
Korea	——	215,000	2,500	——	100,000	——
Hongkong	1,015,000	7,335,520	3,300,000	400,000	6,779,365	9,957,380
Asiatic Russia	19,486	33,588	12,753	5,190	15,614	1,238
Germany	——	400,000	2,052,112	9,742	——	71,381
Great Britain	500	3,261,125	105,018	2,000	550	100,000
U. S. of America ...	1,009,960	16,626,921	5,256,140	1,805	5,910,712	80,349,045
Australia	——	——	——	——	——	——
Other Countries... ...	3,871	100,000	56	——	——	——
Total	8,768,365	51,761,620	11,477,852	453,313	16,698,230	106,026,562
Silver Coin & Bullion :—						
British India	3,316	1,573	1,697	1,931	4,812	——
China ... ... Kwantung Province	1,706,085	4,058,920	1,141,481	1,092,533	1,319,648	1,249,522
Korea	20,693	179,626	520,639	79,724	85,982	68,609
Hongkong	653,041	641,514	798,477	319,378	856,085	374,710
Philippine Islands ...	8,690	3,577	——	——	——	271
Asiatic Russia	13,843	29,893	32,832	4,733	5,277	21
Germany	——	——	7,406	8	——	62,034
Great Britain	——	1,123	3,280	40	742	453
Russia	——	——	——	71,538	30,423	——
British America... ...	——	——	2,223	——	——	——
U. S. of America ...	275	27,321	47,093	2,135	——	13,677
Australia	938	——	——	1,804	——	——
Hawaii...	——	1,897	16,113	——	——	——
Other Countries... ...	——	——	——	1,845	——	——
Total	2,409,882	4.945,443	2,571,247	1,575,669	2,302,969	1,769,297
Total Exports ...	11,178,274	56,707,063	14,049,099	2,028,982	19,001,199	107,795,859

(2)

Countries.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Gold Coin & Bullion :—						
British India	——	——	488,150	——	488,150	——
China ... ... Kwantung Province	8,240,386	542,764	2,559,295	5,072,155	3,546,979	160,825
Korea	2,438,253	3,131,033	859,238	4,786,971	5,425,146	5,142,352
Hongkong	1,112,084	500	488,208	2,568	200,000	——
Philippine Islands ..	932,790	3,719	823,930	515,542	——	——
Asiatic Russia	41,803	24,826	65,781	11,088	18,672	——
Great Britain	7,229,379	5,263,649	994,349	13,882,223	11,358,742	——
Switzerland	——	——	——	——	185	——
U. S. of America ...	23,806	130	372,259	347,372	4,317,495	153,156
Australia	——	——	——	244,750	——	——
Other Countries... ...	62,196	577	——	——	——	——
Total	20,080,696	8,967,198	10,651,210	30,183,670	25,355,369	5,456,333
Silver Coin & Bullion :—						
China ... ... Kwantung Province	21,977	1,562,717	228,734	1,513,020	2,122,380	18,148,984
Korea	48,950	75,303	52,612	215,991	2,309	17,288
French Indo-China ...	——	——	995	——	——	——
Hongkong	——	299,200	2,823	190	——	1,429,796
Philippine Islands ...	——	——	——	——	8,600	——
Asiatic Russia	884	41	98	——	454	——
Great Britain	——	77,809	33	13	247	——
U. S. of America ...	1,635	495,591	——	205,805	283,672	8,876,989
Australia	——	——	——	——	3,110	1,264
Other Countries... ...	9,358	39,976	24,246	42,670	31,328	16,002
Total	82,805	2.550,637	309,540	1,977,688	2,452,100	28,490,323
Total Imports ...	20,163,501	11,517,835	10,960,750	32,161,358	27,807,469	33,946,656

Yen=2*s*. 0*d*. 582.

exported to and imported from Various Countries.

EXPORTS.

1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
6,753	1,537	6,325	500	625	1,058	510	101,609
10,565,391	11,447,130	10,653,630	1,630,722	2 056,258	4,590,480	4,778,900	12,675,240
		—	15,000	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	. 176,533	—	500.400	—	—
3,370,242	10,534,929	7,635,000	1,429,000	4,365.125	11,485,000	8,890,200	7,775,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	25,000	—	—	—
350	—	270	—	—	6,000,000	—	—
765,377	1,000,000	400,333	401,702	—	—	8,128,084	500,000
300	35	—	—	—	186	—	150,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	3,870	—
14,708,413	22,983,631	18,695,558	3,653,457	6,447,008	22,577,124	12,801,564	21,201,849
1,219	18	1,400	2,118	—	10,000	—	—
1,054,226	1,587,978	29,622	12,458	58,922	1,594,260	2,574,185	5,076,059
		—	189	285	400,000	—	5,100,000
543.011	1,105,539	14,998	9,678	8,064	486,557	—	—
18,848	89,821	14,789	8,816	8,519	69,260	2,826	1,919,371
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	258	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	17,449	886	5,714	1,120	1,727	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1,772	4,175	5,226	4,934	1,977	4,213
26,078	—	2	69,754	50,266	34,223	17,734	23,661
—	—	—	5,000	4,917	—	—	—
2,962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1,143	—	—	—	—
1,646,344	2,800.805	63.727	119,045	137,319	2,597.967	2,596,722	7,123,304
16,354,757	25,784,436	18,759,285	3,772,502	6,584,327	25,175,091	24,398,286	28,325,153

IMPORTS.

1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
—	12,203,750	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,668,403	1,755,267	1,530,985	1,873,570	4,098,844	407,083	890,004	270,431
		—	5,379	6,519	—	—	11,958
4,413,529	5,455,731	5,435,676	4,920,423	6,359,267	10,796,510	—	—
559,170	50,600	—	302,653	39	—	—	—
—	—	—	6,424	17,787	—	—	—
11,650	—	3,000	16,216	44,953	—	7,212	—
—	—	—	2,939,284	—	49	10,136	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11,540,243	10,722,379	—	—	54,065,889	6,286,211	4,027,752	10,094,034
—	6,834,100	—	6,834,100	14,156,350	—	—	—
—	—	—	2,000	1,350	4,245	3,568	4,173
20,192,995	37,021,827	6,969,661	16,900,049	73,750,998	17,494,098	4,938,672	10,380,596
6,162,037	1,498,314	132,908	325,170	6,494	400,439	1,126,658	986,454
		275,354	117,499	1,962	—	100,000	64,621
313,159	868,119	866,985	194,653	824,973	134,304	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	99,100	—	—	—	—	—	4,660
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,036	461	289	80	466	—	—	—
344,247	2,294,147	—	85	108	—	2,938	107,657
4,492,499	3,641,855	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1,566,801	8,592	2,310	2,500	2,956	—	—
—	220,573	2,714	4,640	—	—	—	363
11,313,978	10,189,370	1,286,842	644,437	836,504	177,699	1,229,596	1,163,755
31,506,973	47,211,197	8,256,503	17,544,486	79,587,502	17,671,797	6,168,268	11,544,351

Table 67.—Value of Chief

Articles.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Rice	10,282,012	3,576,569	6,908,913	6,679,622	4,964,849	4,724,860
Green Tea (pan-fired) ...	5,353,269	5,638,819	5,099,323	6,203,580	8,171,771	7,511,500
Green Tea (basket-fired)...	5,346,356	2,465,818	2,720,175	3,622,121	5,081,638	4,839,758
Tea, others	799,157	931,182	1,034,829	658,316	681,845	482,578
Sea-weeds & Cut Sea-Weeds.	946,081	883,727	1,418,327	809,487	1,043,599	1,246,515
Cuttle-fish, dried	1,362,068	1,158,794	1,842,249	1,802,415	2,094,499	2,666,121
Awabi or Abalones, dried.	530,462	429,926	483,363	513,075	608,318	496,789
Beches de Mer, dried ...	362,486	279,355	436,142	353,498	444,236	395,746
Colle or Vegetable Isinglass.	674,435	964,322	1,217,195	1,108,544	818,173	1,013,599
Mushrooms, dried	688,818	686,464	860,671	866,499	954,320	1,303,225
Mandarins	95,939	101,544	129,215	114,863	172,699	122,777
Soy	234,697	280,667	279,263	390,465	419,918	553,674
Sugar, refined...	——	——	——	51,170	70,721	243,071
Saké...	365,853	543,813	790,796	831,432	852,401	2,444,196
Beer...	175,665	553,296	863,603	524,319	679,738	755,030
Cigarettes	294,548	715,554	1,683,320	2,188,594	2,047,992	2,512,848
Furs	315,857	739,747	580,158	516,187	751,631	863,737
Sulphur	574,868	698,284	661,879	759,083	947,225	950,309
Camphor...	1,754,496	3,070,701	3,904,973	3,404,833	3,537,844	3,168,197
Menthol Crystal	195,424	172,501	437,051	463,719	804,401	1,090,742
Fish Oil & Whale Oil...	550,961	906,821	1,023,631	1,502,603	1,188,015	766,355
Vegetable Wax	642,219	561,435	610,371	789,875	1,964,476	1,102,996
Waste Silk, *Kibiso* ...	2,775,837	3,200,631	3,473,362	4,019,524	4,959,518	3,643,554
Waste Silk, *Noshi* ...	1,298,248	960,687	995,407	1,694,272	1,997,803	1,947,175
Raw Silk	62,627,721	44,657,029	74,667,331	76,859,478	74,428,907	88,740,702
Cotton Yarn	28,521,438	20.589,263	21,465,573	19,901,522	31,418,614	29,268,456
Silk Tissue, *Habutae* ...	15,799,014	17,436,381	23,912,356	24,685,408	27,510,478	37,546,099
Silk Tissue, *Kaiki* ...	1,451,952	878,313	1,315,780	2,672,887	1,000,386	449,060
Nankeens, imitation, undyed.	996,997	1,778,532	1,357,588	1,079,908	448,572	993,379
Cotton Crape...	388,748	370,782	380,885	351,806	471,454	668,768
Cotton Flannel	768,953	602,041	512,448	548,787	877,478	715,457
Shirtings, grey & Sheetings.	669,074	1,770,411	1,347,605	2,013,041	2,665,899	2,759,873
T. Cloths	413,184	477,914	823,900	1,134,507	1,060,815	687,930
Twilled Tissues	——	——	——	48,404	402,840	740,336
Silk Handkerchiefs ...	3,461,572	4,318,553	3,951,192	3,154,237	2,938,421	4,699,593
Towels, cotton	347,688	356,322	509,785	686,233	953,363	1,374,202
Carpets, hemp, cotton or woolen...	721,127	866,591	707,770	653,330	600,061	504,738
Table Cloths	26,327	30,079	19,894	74,630	91,367	91,559
Cotton Undershirts & Drawers, knit	230,497	235,056	265,362	324,333	785,697	1,506,713
European Clothing ...	——	297,157	299,024	503,307	440,712	287,464
Paper, European	274,666	228,497	251,898	214,521	557,646	217,129
Paper, Japanese	660,843	856,227	872,317	966,382	1,066,204	2,054,029
Coal...	11,784,731	13,703,655	17,542,273	17,270,417	19,260,503	14,828,093
Copper, ingot & slab ...	11,383,358	12,725,935	13,904,610	10,261,984	14,906,034	12,907,775
Iron & Steel Manufactures.	185,220	247,539	368,490	176,816	328,315	872,810
Porcelain & Earthenware ...	2,181,336	2,471,904	2,491,668	2,461,544	3,169,009	3,873,021
Looking Glasses or Mirrors.	216,282	230,297	248,236	399,629	490,341	494,607
Clocks, hanging & standing.	259,654	229,458	282,641	256,393	393,812	463,934
Sleepers	632,828	555,504	488,845	522,255	923,829	976,780
Boards, for tea boxes ...	302,945	398,620	270,419	413,118	539,150	549,058
Cement, Portland	62,632	194,467	245,082	308,350	596,205	548,497
Ropes, Bags & Mats. straw.	299,112	454,272	431,538	473,249	477,643	494,269
Straw-plaits	2,770,178	4,025,159	2,989,836	2,938,858	3,787,062	5,165,612
Wood Chip-braids... ...	——	138,115	244,238	464,390	1,246,591	1,336,826
Mats & Mattings for Floor.	3,717,489	3,296,969	5,351,111	6,772,496	4,651,465	4,917,358
Screens	321,944	408,048	407,989	433,762	456,517	376,956
Lamps & Parts thereof...	197,513	282,225	407,333	488,970	510,546	500,366
Lacquered-ware	1,988,662	1,066,390	994,654	869,079	852,683	1,023,293
Umbrellas & Parasols, European	953,547	860,986	1,023,638	1,037,926	1,344,499	1,382,475
Coral, worked or otherwise.	345,540	354,609	564,625	436,146	870,980	436,472
Fans...	532,176	611,077	733,432	727,458	834,559	898,475
Tooth-brushes	199,843	243,664	282,152	477,154	618,359	645,881
Matches	5,890,666	5,760,869	7,392,869	8,169,966	8,473,072	9,763,860

Yen=2*s*. 0*d*. 582.

Commodities exported.

1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
3,126,989	3,687,083	3,664,344	3,910,243	5,867,290	5,900,477	3,940,541	4,367,824
5,956,322	5,090,282	7,236,223	7,010,476	8,250,168	9,042,718	10,065,584	9,440,298
4,047,705	5,005,048	4,519,663	3,533,456	4,100,570	4,367,413	3,666,985	3,409,573
580,295	671,760	862,358	609,447	805,801	1,132,203	646,691	613,977
1,549,397	1,834,484	1,709,338	1,356,933	1,093,627	1,696,891	1,291,487	1,886,471
2,157,830	2,219,150	2,401,403	1,788,301	2,264,026	1,984,232	2,019,664	3,096,335
493,925	573,037	566,616	328,161	565,165	565,525	468,513	477,858
549,237	593,235	540,422	438,864	447,846	448,346	416,751	398,986
922,127	895,693	991,584	1,320,348	1,341,137	1,612,679	1,642,855	1,617,132
1,036,949	1,302,896	1,067,527	921,203	1,094,527	1,131,674	974,923	1,236,237
376,302	820,642	1,006,236	704,515	803,958	746,184	563,706	1,161,348
882,152	952,340	1,082,851	1,054,433	1,088,010	1,007,222	888,079	889,003
3,861,016	10,984,204	2,591,667	3,454,150	5,082,117	1,097,770	6,789,274	8,477,253
4,982,365	3,122,897	3,388,586	3,329,262	3,434,970	2,763,296	2,134,658	2,223,448
1,377,447	1,563,658	1,329,866	1,207,727	972,182	978,959	655,827	723,035
3,092,133	1,773,419	2,055,225	1,640,354	1,475,858	847,059	702,738	399,596
726,036	1,033,116	1,282,977	921,559	1,049,658	1,347,666	1,191,157	550,748
971,921	1,291,911	2,091,389	1,037,496	1,313,414	6,396,412	1,250,312	1,745,276
2,566,233	3,632,785	5,026,858	2,063,410	3,469,398	2,964,369	3,143,084	2,826,754
797,624	517,215	337,865	263,937	490,525	648,857	963,220	1,589,729
743,324	1,222,984	2,975,235	2,428,765	1,954,824	2,634,387	1,835,336	2,175,751
804,299	1,092,447	1,070,505	945,359	1,267,342	1,032,417	1,025,014	1,142,623
3,500,860	3,848,402	3,983,852	4,376,106	4,467,347	5,371,340	5,090,632	7,085,104
2,732,304	1,966,747	2,259,453	3,496,359	2,461,260	3,046,004	2,695,014	3,458,160
71,998,928	110,499,375	116,888,627	108,609,052	124,243,239	130,832,940	128,875,094	150,321,198
33,246,462	35,303,526	30,342,914	20,723,904	31,656,770	45,346,964	40,213,289	53,680,746
28,054,980	32,768,525	29,149,478	28,067,928	25,797,184	28,985,237	30,395,209	26,882,129
614,525	507,380	201,499	227,536	372,111	290,671	291,218	240,449
2,203,990	1,438,692	2,038,842	1,739,995	1,897,748	6,502,987	2,675,227	4,096,987
669,784	675,334	1,108,210	1,138,143	1,224,567	1,067,966	1,212,535	1,141,796
878,689	1,202,891	771,252	512,440	661,209	958,631	698,365	999,226
4,655,621	7,004,568	6.941,531	5,877,593	7,353,713	6,541,873	7,382,182	10,466,675
1,104,783	939,075	491,262	779,592	561,869	504,201	422,235	827,107
563,598	1,055,326	1,896,213	2,530,095	3,470,023	4,795,437	4,834,370	5,370,619
4,892,611	5,622,038	5,295,780	3,905,593	3,816,104	5,861,779	4,363,017	4,711,966
1,608,087	2,174,962	2,100,669	1,313,234	1,319,364	1,838,117	1,639,590	2,160,541
405,729	640,458	522,121	333,751	327,251	352,661	375,666	514,631
156,824	473,580	2,683,964	1,173,289	1,082,480	1,173,151	1,957,372	2,037,400
1,681,654	2,563,972	3,709,928	3,105,796	3,733,900	6,011,532	5,586,736	7,359,960
255,840	867,010	909,703	570,209	439,449	376,252	483,565	1,831,585
268,375	556,913	500,124	504,610	477,511	729,601	495,370	510,869
2,007,033	3,027,926	2,772,192	2,343,655	2,250,725	2,143,646	1,822,834	2,274,841
14,267,867	16,280,072	19,052,886	18,233,980	17,297,139	16,300,568	17,989,613	20,284,751
16,048,452	25,104,655	29,262,693	21,255,013	21.071,383	20,805,718	20,002,580	24,920,637
535,033	1,465,870	1,524,768	1,609,609	1,062,274	1,283,536	572,237	635,697
5,324,344	7,942,927	7,216,034	5,078,222	5,257,832	5,513,923	5,377,705	5,451,713
809,308	1,321,352	606,630	413,508	418,312	437,107	436,832	575,231
575,740	843,575	626,145	410,260	554,263	625,697	621,438	613,864
1,118,591	2,025,889	3,581,143	2,244,513	2,206,994	2,631,745	1,948,720	1,753,193
464,711	632,665	531,160	692,097	532,082	694,709	918,472	1,173,598
395,392	1,414,024	939,082	957,043	1,126,711	1,343,725	328,709	237,688
664,791	919,734	1,514,697	1,116,982	1,320,666	577,256	66,266	65,582
3,827,108	3,572,679	4,117,625	3,492,292	4,764,851	6,261,980	4,717,224	6,633,736
1,626,873	1,143,859	884,205	455,925	1,609,315	2,833,532	1,677,844	3,444,041
5,086,987	5,829,643	5,743,279	5,765,053	4,602,024	3,937,276	3,746,434	3,780,673
510,484	664,555	537,354	281,237	273,313	387,744	379,402	320,940
606,361	788,186	749,613	571,420	579,601	875,668	816,612	910,072
1,234,021	1,721,531	1,643,154	957,674	925,670	1,109,838	1,184,252	1,136,392
1,582,798	1,792,412	1,613,252	1,517,649	1,662,217	1,849,733	1,657,433	1,556,302
538,315	679,183	475,314	520,120	445,253	578,827	368.638	545,875
917,157	1,221,082	1,248,453	833,442	837,591	922,547	1,009,683	1,022,213
573,998	646,770	726,812	697,563	727,964	1,089,993	916,942	938,827
10,360,762	10,915,905	9,446,532	9,468,602	11,625,185	10,389,666	10,072,886	12,043,784

Table 78.—Value of Chief

Articles.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Rice...	5,960,166	9,021,536	11,878,958	17,750,817	51,960,272	59,791,911
Wheat	86,490	692,342	272,869	240,050	4,767,839	1,536,773
Soja-beans	7,891,928	4,425,079	5,177,360	4,956,009	6,369,081	7,116,267
Sesame Seeds...	207,872	194,509	284,785	426,753	373,114	459,718
Cotton-seeds	814,233	739,857	571,720	787,668	829,018	794,943
Wheat Flour	1,370,857	3,882,517	2,873,302	3,278,324	10,324,420	9,625,398
Salted Salmon & Trout...	1,212,896	2,173,419	1,404,828	2,011,487	1,557,437	570,914
Condensed Milk	389,071	656,593	641,526	863,945	979,990	178,099
Fresh Eggs	826,960	1,243,065	1,298,611	1,196,455	815,337	493,012
Brown Sugar (A & B) ...	8,359,736	11,007,634	12,381,466	8,878,657	14,817,125	18,031,923
Refined Sugar (A & B)..	9,156,303	15,598,894	21,111,901	5,589,157	6,148,906	5,011,085
Hides or Skins of Bull, Ox, Cow and Buffalo	719,930	656,643	786,609	813,834	825,814	2,319,226
Leather, sole	549,029	984,798	590,713	531,392	611,366	2,612,091
Caustic Soda	521,852	929,526	468,568	787,972	505,053	639,151
Chlorate of Potash ...	418,884	679,312	585,274	785,356	750,587	785,478
Sulphate of Ammonia ...	——	209,928	255,472	334,812	382,619	1,511,583
Oil, kersene or petroleum ...	7,918,149	14,162,652	14,943,401	14,937,169	11,455,697	18,201,490
Paraffin Wax	286,807	511,559	449,075	452,930	947,531	1,262,885
Dry Indigo, natural & artificial	2,903,829	3,902,559	2,665,043	3,097,981	4,350,816	2,117,678
Aniline Dyes	904,013	,328,751	884,884	1,653,220	1,430,043	1,046,469
Raw Cotton, in seeds ...	844,962	971,627	851,062	1,004,914	1,311,385	1,953,542
Raw Cotton, ginned ...	61,365,755	58,500,002	59,799,300	78,779,858	68,206,725	17,466,844
Cotton Yarn	4,963,326	7,043,046	4,873,738	1,747,875	766,287	343,290
Flax, Hemp, Jute & China Grass	1,245,049	1,700,409	1,370,183	1,602,799	1,758,065	2,262,258
Wool	4,324,427	3,919,413	3,127,760	3,397,564	4,811,811	9,971,055
Woolen Yarn	593,338	1,798,535	866,760	922,147	1,144,073	2,912,712
Cocoons	642,223	618,612	342,593	546,365	927,019	401,317
Wild silk...	375,189	351,359	433,184	955,276	596,725	437,083
Grey Shirtings & sheetings... White Shirtings & Sheetings.	3,575,191	5,558,004	2,991,651	5,094,237	3,627,373	2,730,257
Cotton Italians & Satins	806,844	1,575,646	579,135	1,195,472	655,034	647,483
Cotton Prints...	4,549,270	2,770,563	2,615,858	1,701,747	243,892	2,792,258
Cotton Velvets & Plushes	1,438,245	2,002,732	680,468	2,602,032	1,975,376	532,093
Woolen Cloths & Serges	396,141	864,497	453,531	1,231,077	759,709	293,577
Woolen Cloths & Serges, cotton mixtured	2,083,539	4,132,181	1,964,539	2,242,345	3,037,966	2,364,217
Mousseline de Laine ...	531,554	2,437,123	901,395	1,430,034	954,852	825,983
Italian Cloth	4,350,934	7,364,991	3,339,121	3,754,836	4,189,[illegible]6	1,818,551
Blankets Travelling Rugs (single)	1,132,575	1,920,737	601,439	1,181,175	650,579	165,378
Printing Paper	349,471	604,022	165,786	260,035	279,143	6,534,997
Paper, imitation, Japanese	748,414	2,036,844	864,041	1,402,862	991,275	975,978
Phosphorites	——	436,820	321,057	515,704	524,878	558,102
Coal...	——	——	——	411,103	643,274	923,230
Iron, pig...	937,094	2,100,054	2,524,133	1,298,374	1,972,923	12,199,885
Iron, bar, rod, T, angle & the like	965,544	962,910	1,593,311	982,326	1,256,910	2,248,265
Iron, galvanized wire ...	3,886,752	7,421,499	5,084,123	4,931,890	5,045,144	6,004,058
Iron, tinned plate or sheet	817,200	1,095,575	683,658	799,983	733,269	1,044,767
Iron, plate & sheet ...	569,923	832,149	884,310	797,089	972,621	2,706,769
Rails	2,220,415	4,080,543	2,032,651	2,442,791	2,608,204	3,049,667
Iron, pipes & tubes ...	435,054	4,753,371	1,612,540	1,662,700	2,751,972	1,696,918
Lead pig, ingot & slab..	953,436	2,956,216	1,591,680	1,176,396	1,568,099	1,373,301
Tin, block, ingot & slab	412,155	927,152	876,228	510,713	626,095	808,096
Zinc, sheet & plate ...	361,287	473,104	530,243	501,008	544,677	1,302,530
Iron Nails	907,927	882,732	606,982	918,358	948,434	946,930
Submarine or Underground Cables	2,223,432	2,181,064	1,364,668	1,451,125	1,509,994	1,960,055
Insulated Electric Wires	193,922	1,049,164	498,401	85,431	332,167	1,036,961
Glass Plates & Sheets (unsilvered)	145,442	380,993	428,815	673,886	339,462	750,460
Locomotives & Locomotive Tenders	1,359,084	1,073,088	1,286,725	1,743,324	1,298,006	857,232
Railway Carriages & Parts thereof	1,968,374	1,089,209	1,749,408	1,708,014	2,267,472	2,291,327
	681,373	1,336,463	906,244	852,610	640,124	1,819,860
Bicycles & Tricycles ...	227,149	521,070	540,215	856,949	972,973	953,200
Steam Vessels	3,620,982	2,648,136	2,565,893	1,488,012	1,733,427	9,319,694
Steam Boilers & Engines	327,144	773,255	1,095,906	905,253	989,873	1,710,914
Electric Machinery ...	450,518	976,135	979,451	1,323,555	1,113,642	1,651,894
Spinning Machinery ...	773,235	809,634	1,279,195	700,874	671,771	830,301
Pulp, for paper manufacture	336,651	455,130	205,590	365,058	627,139	855,579
Leaf-tobacco	5,086,354	454,293	30,272	956,817	1,077,180	1,438,807
Oil-cake	6,791,813	5,722,764	8,115,908	10,121,712	10,739,361	4,668,550

Yen=2s. 0d. 582.

Commodities exported.

1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
47,981,265	26,172,079	30,931,058	22,688,539	13,585,817	8,644,439	17,721,085	30,193,481
4,012,092	1,371,748	3,669,277	2,509,745	1,375,782	3,338,243	3,728,829	4,409,938
9,830,256	9,018,173	9,584,322	10,930,671	10,546,428	8,977,772	10,305,636	8,270,711
753,846	905,279	509,976	894,872	522,147	546,533	515,431	664,163
1,088,015	1,018,321	741,929	337,972	207,111	394,290	396,795	585,779
9,951,367	8,190,982	6,212,238	2,829,178	1,431,137	1,739,238	1,702,961	1,723,140
721,693	1,893,052	540,510	384,642	324,882	431,594	75,689	245,531
1,648,566	1,522,389	2,077,768	2,401,007	2,348,904	2,431,643	2,046,074	2,089,731
953,358	1,176,932	958,521	291,970	1,601,193	1,541,991	1,135,001	1,214,841
13,046,772	21,041,115	17,331,839	16,531,902	11,798,495	11,961,785	7,818,000	15,951,023
659,416	2,684,859	2,533,117	3,072,136	1,568,792	1,177,793	1,338,747	69,082
2,077,996	1,360,884	2,287,767	1,444,051	1,818,351	1,378,767	637,076	1,591,984
8,368,173	1,198,109	2,186,624	1,266,099	1,250,916	1,064,650	1,501,994	1,241,790
1,137,264	926,375	1,171,180	1,121,150	1,309,131	1,376,658	1,260,982	1,168,420
767,311	1,098,620	1,187,076	860,169	1,437,335	1,189,205	1,240,200	1,300,159
3,528,226	5,296,689	8,227,472	8,796,790	5,923,509	9,065,787	10,587,649	12,164,092
12,061,261	12,326,893	14,324,800	15,105,200	11,657,299	14,303,290	13,065,380	12,433,180
1,108,344	1,635,736	1,494,321	2,064,927	1,410,737	1,717,081	3,441,467	1,921,791
2,826,739	4,446,872	5,876,705	5,420,604	4,646,030	3,392,400	3,754,321	1,961,212
1,679,892	2,496,582	2,471,856	2,030,784	3,202,767	2,885,136	3,478,551	3,927,067
1,363,026	1,367,999	1,606,874	1,542,809	1,524,054	1,398,205	1,327,488	1,889,461
109,260,157	81,293,860	114,034,725	88,713,480	106,783,734	157,823,603	145,455,124	198,934,743
1,701,866	4,656,342	2,020,304	1,395,760	868,739	344,187	684,463	630,732
3,358,251	3,374,099	3,508,104	2,506,159	2,478,652	3,060,711	3,506,968	7,112,269
8,347,568	9,174,328	14,353,457	6,850,177	9,092,008	13,520,312	11,262,992	16,333,968
5,150,400	2,439,588	5,053,229	4,832,810	5,041,110	5,951,137	4,782,545	8,329,905
531,262	799,140	1,090,272	474,417	859,255	1,299,776	919,383	1,152,551
1,223,170	1,605,696	1,638,533	1,444,927	1,456,626	476,613	932,898	1,126,064
6,272,796	7,502,392	6,946,655	7,521,714	5,555,889	5,469,626	5,336,303	1,629,379
1,745,944	1,334,243	1,334,996	1,747,980	1,432,405	1,087,101	1,703,610	1,238,408
3,782,140	3,782,140	3,778,967	4,768,818	2,681,267	2,886,068	3,363,436	3,119,197
1,392,977	2,572,330	2,494,944	1,338,611	1,708,569	1,720,390	1,271,837	425,516
864,089	713,145	843,171	1,404,576	1,301,794	862,939	795,993	1,113,159
11,252,900	11,799,589	6,207,943	2,705,403	2,736,685	4,473,067	5,242,891	3,128,803
4,799,012	3,706,548	2,466,287	1,690,852	3,129,480	5,584,136	5,413,276	2,675,613
3,066,369	2,671,568	1,871,358	2,188,874	1,988,341	890,454	962,568	99,443
775,179	525,339	338,453	802,648	282,113	207,650	351,753	197,729
4,794,372	518,083	663,298	358,881	236,367	215,159	238,514	145,647
1,886,153	2,271,553	3,407,111	2,549,675	2,969,982	3,446,815	2,397,755	2,958,623
906,885	1,299,316	1,085,933	864,313	1,471,124	1,475,739	1,296,628	1,298,141
2,436,830	3,889,834	3,900,251	3,350,958	2,220,161	4,787,483	6,306,051	7,458,198
5,464,722	259,990	333,957	629,867	1,090,735	1,496,916	1,546,794	2,408,867
5,534,014	3,822,667	3,816,077	3,436,433	3,737,863	3,364,200	6,401,236	8,150,234
10,958,944	9,185,219	13,055,912	9,489,638	5,291,482	7,726,754	9,282,807	5,392,270
1,206,068	1,137,987	1,426,921	1,738,100	1,333,719	2,280,930	2,342,264	3,499,299
4,699,215	542,091	1,290,987	2,513,747	3,278,003	3,294,814	4,287,187	14,277,523
5,604,934	5,400,124	7,471,207	4,785,758	2,047,106	4,169,339	5.219,499	9,431,380
942,633	2,216,192	3,828,502	5,071,446	1,542,282	1,593,756	5,503,608	3,939,337
2,158,299	2,150,312	3,457,699	3,266,478	2,793,394	3,240,804	4,268,376	4,962,722
1,295,670	1,455,807	853,098	977,127	1,075,935	1,531,398	1,947,796	2,873,742
1,628,150	1,188,679	1,398,999	982,713	1,116,377	1,300,352	1,925,830	2,071,990
1,753,472	1,386,948	1,577,172	1,208,661	1,108,366	1,277,256	1,696,998	1,719,424
2,609,431	2,620,914	3,548,357	3,122,213	2,686,703	2,780,446	2,364,451	3,449,502
2,569,174	207,641	1,333,144	420,277	358,617	1,594,923	376,912	206,455
787,297	957,165	1,129,568	1,446,852	1,517,017	1,637,381	3,699,621	5,388,379
1,621,549	2,607,284	2,014,755	1,540,572	2,528,391	2,532,828	2,121,110	2,868,658
2,466,561	1,659,951	1,912,218	2,246,435	1,303,780	323,483	2,354,645	801,522
2,782,114	1,836,257	1,780,262	1,422,975	1,292,557	1,497,278	3,335,305	3,131,804
1,335,047	2,043,258	2,242,882	2,248,639	2,368,133	2,185,229	2,998,709	3,116,233
7,660,293	1,742,282	3,024,876	2,347,944	270,971	865,207	3,644,746	3,949,385
2,619,859	2,121,759	2,814,397	3,098,383	1,618,862	1,090,191	2,224,936	1,536,001
3,015,014	1,811,495	2,542,937	3,721,176	2,999,711	2,191,921	5,711,207	4,156,603
1,419,346	2,439,884	3,842,483	7,330,209	4,130,063	2,647,897	2,132,292	1,802,555
1,047,299	1,764,002	1,646,790	1,814,844	1,574,538	3,166,495	2,759,518	4,379,861
2,186,913	1,595,100	561,543	588,461	1,227,943	113,885	44,856	951,390
11,277,771	15,482,697	21,042,122	24,480,195	24,426,945	19,887,928	29,362,048	27,645,998

Table 8.—Steam Vessels entered

Year.	Japanese.		Chinese.		British.		French.		German.		Austro-Hungarian.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1898	1,528	2,084,820	23	21,653	1,851	3,933,534	134	286,659	408	663,102	33	84,716
1899	2,256	3,028,121	22	23,778	1,405	3,241,044	129	282,792	299	531,547	40	99,479
1900	2,645	3,363,657	6	6,262	1,542	3,739,154	135	294,657	392	1,030,768	71	172,626
1901	3,042	3,861,659	8	6,135	1,644	4,080,583	154	303,600	385	1,192,153	107	252,376
1902	3,226	4,309,164	10	7,442	1,618	4,126,659	112	249,690	362	1,186,273	63	163,595
1903	3,827	5,130,809	14	12,284	1,762	4,734,487	101	213,180	423	1,268,466	61	190,648
1904	1,539	1,173,448	57	28,545	2,281	5,980,226	98	217,917	667	1,567,292	53	164,966
1905	2,400	1,771,765	31	22,671	2,518	6,754,378	104	239,885	801	1,918,720	34	118,613
1906	6,210	7,257,088	20	17,724	2,086	5,766,670	135	307,637	696	1,910,704	44	163,243
1907	6,734	3,770,491	52	57,659	2,269	6,267,638	133	398,837	673	1,840,090	40	154,425
1908	6,309	8,629,759	84	83,080	2,264	6,400,830	138	430,083	660	1,847,957	42	160,086
1909	6,559	9,497,611	64	60,631	1,906	5,809,235	112	310,813	573	1,629,284	36	139,258
1910	5,932	9,261,035	56	56,910	1,970	6,152,365	114	337,891	412	1,385,840	41	151,792
1911	5,172	9,338,669	48	45,831	1,934	6,152,446	112	338,328	384	1,337,871	38	147,706
1912	5,358	10,220,202	65	57,968	2,058	6,626,854	101	320,278	430	1,548,845	44	164,024

Table 9.—Sailing Vessels entered

Year.	Japanese.				Korean.		British.		French.		German.	
	Sailing Vessels of European Type.		Junks.									
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1898	151	16,491	1,060	20,500	1	62	64	102,209	1	1,229	18	33,395
1899	467	50,796	629	7,702	—	——	52	80,201	—	——	14	29,077
1900	614	56,951	558	5,923	10	295	48	80,650	2	3,144	19	38,146
1901	709	61,203	635	5,936	16	481	33	30,183	7	10,781	19	36,381
1902	733	64,408	732	7,846	20	728	21	29,130	1	1,417	20	41,971
1903	782	69,948	935	9,720	24	1,257	15	24,047	12	21,228	4	8,812
1904	537	43,859	848	8,060	2	32	8	13,617	10	16,889	9	17,340
1905	663	51,586	1,490	15,757	32	1,001	8	12,761	—	——	11	17,590
1906	835	64,140	1,478	14,934	61	1,437	5	14,181	4	7,206	8	11,451
1907	1,111	80,621	1,651	16,324	80	1,430	4	11,719	1	1,779	7	11,378
1908	1,099	76,017	1,521	15,067	66	1,204	3	8,292	3	5,794	—	——
1909	1,025	76,695	1,265	12,916	60	959	6	14,141	5	9,246	2	3,656
1910	945	79,649	752	7,975	22	426	5	8,283	—	——	2	3,774
1911	424	54,479	3	203	—	——	5	5,484	—	——	—	——
1912	421	56,159	1	77	—	——	5	5,400	—	——	2	4,814

from Foreign Countries.

Russian.		Danish.		Swedish.		Norwegian.		United States of America.		Other Countries.		Total.	
No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
98	179,621	1	2,788	—	——	210	231,445	90	219,438	59	87,792	4,435	7,795,568
178	284,409	7	9,175	—	——	129	184,609	168	379,692	45	45,421	4,678	8,110,067
196	356,573	12	24,136	—	——	165	268,969	135	311,180	31	38,770	5,330	9,606,752
284	455,243	15	34,513	—	——	182	240,906	175	404,724	44	47,754	6,040	10,879,736
316	466,351	18	28,024	5	4,715	253	279,650	191	536,333	37	41,511	6,211	11,399,413
252	353,365	52	71,225	16	17,133	407	392,343	271	961,225	61	74,253	7,247	13,419,418
20	20,253	17	34,681	23	22,557	748	728,657	289	1,172,847	201	265,593	5,993	11,376,982
12	30,613	15	33,846	26	26,182	1,200	1,211,829	423	1,843,822	269	288,213	7,883	14,259,537
141	310,836	45	115,656	10	8,757	625	602,028	494	2,093,786	147	312,467	10,653	18,956,596
172	324,051	24	64,753	3	6,540	348	385,611	377	1,618,462	140	311,096	10,965	20,199,653
171	342,203	26	66,028	10	20,719	274	314,305	258	1,603,202	94	206,005	10,330	20,104,257
146	281,574	15	36,717	25	58,717	235	314,300	184	1,349,044	105	183,606	19,960	19,670,790
356	644,872	18	49,752	25	58,913	227	372,677	190	1,397,629	101	204,004	9,442	20,073,680
388	666,090	35	96,740	31	72,093	181	273,037	179	1,306,917	74	214,669	8,576	19,993,397
405	712,958	32	83,516	41	108,068	152	188,604	183	1,340,064	88	262,437	8,957	21,633,818

from Foreign Countries.

Russian.		Danish.		Swedish.		Norwegian.		United States of America.		Other Countries.		Total.	
No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
18	1,788	—	——	1	10	2	2,100	37	57,543	2	2,349	1,364	237,676
24	2,383	—	——	—	——	—	——	17	14,856	1	157	1,204	185,172
18	3,285	—	1,288	—	——	—	——	28	28,852	2	336	1,300	218,870
9	828	1	——	1	1,711	—	——	19	23,983	1	157	1,449	171,644
3	264	1	382	—	——	1	710	19	24,533	2	3,644	1,553	175,033
5	302	1	2,048	—	——	—	——	13	14,609	—	——	1,791	151,971
—	——	—	——	—	——	—	——	19	17,430	2	4,595	1,435	121,822
–	——	—	——	—	——	—	——	13	14,851	—	——	2,217	113,546
2	188	—	——	—	——	—	——	12	9,506	2	3,815	2,407	126,858
2	158	—	——	—	——	—	——	10	13,633	—	——	2,866	137,042
1	79	—	——	—	——	—	——	6	4,867	—	——	2,699	111,320
2	91	—	——	—	——	—	——	5	5,957	—	——	2,370	123,661
—	——	—	——	—	——	—	——	—	——	—	——	1,726	100,107
1	6	—	——	—	——	—	——	—	——	—	——	433	60,172
—	——	—	——	—	——	—	——	—	——	—	——	429	66,450

Table 10.—Value of Goods shipped in

(1)

Countries.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Steamers.	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Japan	65,410,628	62,573,707	92,729,267	105,491,865	114,276,538	18,304,181
China	195,723	36,101	38,250	45,367	43,208	1,186,299
Great Britain	85,174,651	68,521,486	80,681,954	82,763,070	88,848,936	155,001,625
France...	20,652,030	19,546,656	18,382,782	13,663,156	15,762,508	19,451,520
Germany	20,632,724	30,616,142	42,299,403	33,343,260	40,940,502	54,446,620
Austria-Hungary... ...	2,817,670	3,004,527	4,334,814	3,338,332	3,048,122	2,974,676
Netherlands	60,900	115,450	242,818	143,887	231,111	1,702,653
Sweden	——	——	——	77,280	723,922	1,195,913
Norway	1,139,824	2,359,267	1,791,152	2,716,628	4,528,908	17,764,540
Russia...	859,637	1,271,967	1,322,792	1,859,111	1,270,543	81,287
Denmark	22,700	104,960	282,513	66,452	373,007	61,901
United States of America.	11,658,606	7,625,213	7,624,892	11,151,314	16,073,313	42,612,071
Other Countries... ...	742,242	39,534	109,900	231,400	295,870	1,680,474
Total	209,367,335	195,815,010	249,840,537	254,891,122	286,446,488	316,463,760
Sailing Vessels.						
Japan	1,037,121	1,125,408	1,040,237	1,128,678	1,476,289	1,155,234
Great Britain	310,814	580,442	523,150	827,586	150,018	670,377
France	——	92,166	38,259	——	962	87,500
Germany	——	13,760	——	114,093	——	——
Russia	10,173	5,018	6,320	1,748	2,396	——
United States of America.	703,052	177,681	595,164	489,757	916,887	256,569
Other Countries... ...	7,651	5,561	3,435	6,167	53,882	1,259
Total	2,068,811	2,000,036	2,206,565	2,568,029	2,600,434	2,170,939
Unknown	26,788	212,001	175,742	539,888	434,320	480,591
Grand Total ...	211,462,935	198,027,047	252,222,843	257,999,039	289,481,243	319,115,289

(2)

Countries.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Steamers.	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Japan	70,759,764	81,631,361	86,332,164	96,660,518	106,190,110	25,802,112
China	2,409	16,411	67,846	157,830	475,702	1,138,139
Great Britain	97,932,701	8,947,072	101,574,504	107,901,745	130,561,187	218,808,492
France	7,467,132	8,987,371	5,425,119	5,913,030	6,325,290	5,690,811
Germany	22,247,550	38,910,896	32,076,078	35,612,194	37,983,063	52,633,901
Austria-Hungary... ...	5,032,924	5,952,315	9,899,375	3,891,365	6,215,763	5,976,476
Netherlands	46	141,218	320,717	329,857	896,185	5,859,426
Sweden	——	——	——	17,089	464,784	374,038
Norway	3,817,127	3,520,628	1,223,607	3,062,819	8,792,021	20,740,837
Russia	375,307	548,022	239,493	772,660	1,509,546	59,996
Denmark	18,038	116,833	95,919	62	703,283	329,792
United States of America.	3,038,761	4,102,428	4,635,997	6,321,884	7,665,213	17,877,726
Other Countries... ...	283,976	129,177	233,669	91,244	181,457	1,006,546
Total	210,975,735	273,003,732	242,124,488	260,432,297	307,963,604	356,298,292
Sailing Vessels.						
Japan	2,230,339	3,054,665	2,982,151	2,730,119	2,333,286	1,449,515
Great Britain	2,706,665	4,191,549	4,947,183	2,815,101	1,543,229	713,546
France...	——	45,009	69,887	38,342	1,748,440	1,356,318
Germany	479,978	2,782,228	2,104,452	1,775,225	585,056	810,747
Russia	62,724	39,770	18,313	4,556	28,464	460
United States of America.	124,941	1,155,761	1,140,906	1,697,458	602,200	555,828
Other Countries... ...	121,149	110,956	5,131	418,684	199,213	487,821
Total	5,725,796	11,379,938	11,268,023	9,479,485	7,039,888	5,374,235
Unknown	79,344	227,847	330,620	336,973	398,089	362,713
Grand Total ...	216,780,875	284,611,517	253,723,130	270,248,756	315,401,581	362,035,240

NOTE:—The figures given in this table do not include the value of vessels sold or purchased.

Yen=2s. 0d. 582.

Merchant Vessels of Various Countries.

EXPORTS.

1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
43,804,803	184,911,365	181,182,751	159,164,853	185,311,454	214,262,970	218,488,751	276,665,978
1,777,217	116,136	397,653	825,888	582,482	404,040	316,616	500,931
129,457,225	112,753,695	20,359,650	104,702,659	109,769,437	115,840,887	111,791,385	125,016,810
17,708,439	25,613,790	32,008,957	27,993,143	32,014,820	33,234,762	28,602,404	25,215,188
41,959,243	44,487,711	46,745,563	34,825,963	34,236,377	39,734,393	39,887,063	45,649,299
2,205,686	2,887,852	1,187,606	1,467,142	1,546,172	3,188,127	2,548,435	2,610,437
1,524,737	1,910,704	1,592,886	1,286,594	1,619,510	1,789,020	2,120,530	2,223,387
1,132,754	54,000	57,612	113,940	177,651	441,214	112,704	150,935
29,998,787	8,455,230	2,601,489	2,648,260	2,631,312	3,690,439	1,572,298	1,236,573
——	650,234	596,990	669,386	374,901	1,601,653	1,858,208	1,562,569
12,639	393,160	175,606	451,822	176,112	93,786	45,113	87,156
45,568,351	38,146,239	38,248,613	36,972,494	40,249,396	38,569,234	35,157,034	39,172,302
2,764,922	572,314	273,209	120,250	498,320	89,214	3,112	358,034
317,914,803	420,952,430	425,428,585	371,242,394	409,187,944	452,939,739	442,503,653	520,449,599
1,379,054	1,531,111	1,464,621	1,301,679	1,197,733	710,065	312,767	422,818
246,494	198,416	191,186	240,480	109,533	107,192	133,745	——
——	——	——	——	55,839	——	——	——
1,562	——	——	——	21,035	——	——	——
——	4,410	——	1,025	——	——	——	——
154,835	24,720	2,828	42,571	——	——	——	——
13,351	80,007	36,708	31,061	25,626	15,727	——	——
1,795,296	1,788,694	1,695,343	1,616,816	1,409,766	832,984	446,512	422,818
1,026,309	959,668	900,815	2,128,513	2,319,062	4,265,983	4,187,723	5,401,675
320,736,410	423,700,792	428,024,743	374,987,723	412,916,772	458,038,706	441,137,888	526,274,092

IMPORTS.

1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
19,220,272	85,968,021	179,916,251	166,100,506	176,290,218	201,208,440	111,348,839	244,408,198
706,428	182,774	688,684	423,012	58,294	168,197	168,396	875,702
309,285,605	212,820,695	189,249,739	157,233,084	135,716,168	175,098,518	174,154,871	237,305,139
11,119,456	10,882,946	11,004,627	11,359,969	7,710,295	7,635,941	11,117,125	8,817,667
65,493,648	55,436,739	55,782,667	55,145,344	44,588,824	47,882,749	58,025,088	26,355,507
4,632,801	2,863,797	7,574,411	5,082,583	5,327,778	8,613,684	10,743,560	12,528,463
4,532,057	7,818,747	8,794,764	8,498,915	5,757,183	2,558,911	4,939,203	7,817,866
451,112	495,202	216,199	349,443	1,563,564	2,612,498	3,587,984	4,071,337
21,464,367	10,443,320	5,332,634	4,219,334	1,666,748	2,005,256	1,217,415	855,366
48	139,253	731,742	1,062,928	29,463	201,156	1,063,643	1,595,710
239,078	999,190	1,793,512	2,060,680	1,641,217	2,477,622	3,503,503	4,409,135
39,713,539	23,724,972	24,514,609	17,972,548	10,380,755	10,077,149	16,940,395	20,251,705
473,774	396,599	120,570	583,827	434,504	292,702	3,102	4,920,777
477,332,185	412,172,255	485,720,409	430,092,173	391,165,011	460,832,823	507,813,124	610,212,572
1,581,579	2,221,097	1,901,455	1,514,017	1,047,749	422,757	143,873	582,312
108,179	640,991	391,331	693,961	26,627	405,804	19,514	214,447
——	373,240	256,041	234,322	442,964	——	——	——
373,879	224,545	710,431	233,749	——	189,480	——	——
——	165	1,447	294	1,385	——	——	20
487,446	161,200	940,214	45,557	34,095	——	——	——
19,010	328,811	65,796	64,229	64,029	30,648	——	——
2,570,093	3,950,049	4,266,715	2,786,129	1,616,849	1,048,689	163,387	796,779
976,288	910,702	1,420,484	1,030,216	1,145,962	1,562,243	2,242,448	4,034,318
480,878,564	417,033,006	491,407,608	433,908,518	393,927,822	463,443,755	510,218,959	615,043,669

Table 11.—Total Value of Commodities Exported

(1)

Countries.	Yokohama.	Kobe.	Osaka.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
Asia :—			
China	11,095,101	44,070,406	40,033,288
Kwantung Province.	1,961,797	5,426,963	13,572,519
Hongkong	3,134,986	17,385,935	1,534,215
British India	9,988,933	10,704,728	1,351,376
Straits Settlements.	1,955,384	3,225,651	224,658
Dutch Indies	1,043,177	2,731,082	990
French Indo-China.	48,080	114,051	46,977
Asiatic Russia	42,529	103,982	4,239
Philippine Islands	611,625	3,005,802	21,644
Siam	340,318	987,391	6,639
Total	30,221,930	87,755,991	56,796,543
Europe :—			
Great Britain	14,155,433	14,626,215	189,059
France	39,137,895	4,470,028	16,249
Germany	5,052,846	7,941,883	5,067
Belgium	820,771	1,648,437	484
Italy	6,968,175	1,430,246	2,130
Switzerland	482,782	7,915	——
Austria-Hungary	534,383	755,341	30,766
Netherlands	233,664	232,833	——
Sweden	10,616	19,109	401
Norway	166	4,698	——
Russia	2,429,888	77,984	——
Spain	169,656	264,169	——
Denmark	68,382	119,041	——
Turkey	56,439	101,692	4,443
Portugal	8,216	9,101	——
Total	80,129,312	31,708,692	248,599
America :—			
United States of America	137,162,376	20,014,762	26,452
British America	2,205,538	1,760,434	——
Mexico	405,925	53,928	——
Peru	131,019	46,524	——
Chili	76,102	46,946	——
Argentine	1,150,344	246,825	——
Total	141,131,304	22,169,419	26,452
All Other :—			
Australia	3,575,957	3,790,661	236,060
Hawaii	1,116,411	3,934,491	3,457
Egypt	365,843	475,083	——
Cape Colony and Natal	180,634	272,783	——
Total	5,238,845	8,473,018	239,517
Other Countries	1,108,380	368,751	1,785
Unknown	20,741	——	——
Total Exports	257,850,512	150,475,871	57,312,896

Yen=2s. 0d. 582.

from and Imported into Each Port (1912)

EXPORTS.

Nagasaki.	Moji.	Hakodate.	Other Ports.	Total.
yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen*	*yen.*
1,564,688	6,874,233	1,211,222	9,974,789	114,823,727
130,199	3,414,885	14,344	3,024,151	27,544,858
1,266,011	2,185,400	4,248	3,202,110	28,712,905
85,916	644,792	—	872,329	23,648,074
88,910	695,891	—	2,700,775	8,891,269
1,082	288,583	—	278,475	4,343,389
5,426	63,617	—	71,088	349,239
182,876	135,060	165,100	2,908,390	3,542,176
87,494	482,966	—	1,325,966	5,535,497
,403	471	—	1,335	1,336,555
3,413,005	14,785,893	1,394,914	24,359,408	218,727,689
104,177	268,481	370,266	78,267	29,791,898
2,569	9,539	—	235,130	43,871,410
60,205	44,178	—	383,410	13,487,589
14,033	22,208	—	574,217	3,080,150
8,620	2,902	—	—	18,412,073
75	12	—	—	490,784
1,156	608	—	—	1,322,254
1,515	10	—	—	468,022
3	10,744	—	—	40,873
1,213	300	—	—	6,377
32,750	115	—	—	2,540,737
—	—	—	—	433,825
84	—	—	—	187,507
—	1	—	—	162,575
—	—	—	—	17,317
226,400	359,098	370,266	1,271,024	114,313,391
293,698	157,621	470,883	10,583,104	168,708,896
316	6,914	147,352	687,709	4,808,263
20	67,200	—	—	527,073
—	16,004	—	—	193,547
2	1,488	—	50,646	175,184
3	—	—	—	1,397,172
294,039	249,227	618,235	11,321,459	175,810,135
4,830	310,510	300,442	410,474	8,628,934
14,831	85,013	—	67,750	5,221,953
114	7	—	42,884	883,931
92	157	—	—	453,666
19,867	395,687	300,442	521,108	15,188,484
193	7,942	—	10,075	1,497,126
—	—	—	1,424,276	1,445,017
3,953,504	15,797,852	2,083,857	38,907,350	526,981,842

Table II.—Total Value of Commodities Exported

(2)

Countries.	Yokohama.	Kobe.	Osaka.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
Asia :—			
China	12,856,149	25,089,804	4,552,898
Kwantung Province.	9,160,495	7,643,053	648,613
Hongkong	472,026	252,999	46,897
British India	16,506,912	89,575,300	9,014,888
Straits Settlements	1,456,281	3,209,847	4,588
Dutch Indies	5,734,948	2,857,037	3,985,912
French Indo-China.	3,456,546	4,307,225	1,098,752
Asiatic Russia	395,203	138,895	8,637
Philippine Islands	3,726,358	1,452,375	13,689
Siam	289,204	3,007,545	1
Total	54,054,122	137,534,080	19,374,875
Europe :—			
Great Britain	52,883,687	52,422,197	3,150,836
France	2,347,498	2,920,735	46,947
Germany	27,675,746	29,398,495	1,648,582
Belgium	5,166,622	2,964,347	40,490
Italy	277,550	500,374	20,465
Switzerland	1,019,109	513,289	1,048
Austria-Hungary	2,082,494	1,041,113	9,518
Netherlands	422,463	696,444	15,610
Sweden	1,419,232	1,628,954	59,752
Norway	386,410	197,977	—
Russia	48,196	15,989	791
Spain	202,065	141,863	—
Denmark	62,487	34,389	1,124
Turkey	76,092	5,733	1,142
Portugal	9,938	11,582	—
Total	94,079,589	92,493,477	4,996,365
America :—			
United States of America	51,234,677	61,646,723	1,254,253
British America	535,534	126,063	—
Mexico	1,060	133	—
Chili	1,046,644	776,942	1,012
Argentine	1,105	8	—
Total	52,819,020	62,549,869	1,255,265
All Other :—			
Australia	6,579,287	6,176,930	2,591
Hawaii	9,929	12,601	—
Egypt	3,887,299	2,340,473	1,250
Cape Colony and Natal.	—	155	—
Total	10,476,445	8,530,159	3,841
Other Countries	3,844,879	920,938	766,784
Unknown	95,831	171,280	185,494
Total Imports	215,369,886	302,199,803	26,582,624

Yen=2s. 0d. 582.

from and Imported into Each Port (1912)

IMPORTS.

Nagasaki.	Moji.	Hakodate.	Other Ports.	Total.
yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen*	*yen*
2,173,134	2,441,044	5,760	7,688,327	54,807,116
771,257	1,455,453	271	6,028,211	25,707,353
19,580	43,836	16	46,196	881,550
151,029	7,666,423	110	11,826,951	134,741,613
48,211	1,578	300	100	4,720,905
7,730	4,836,766	3	1,640,795	19,063,191
1,062,492	27,876	20	690,781	10,643,692
19,162	8,985	14,459	83,757	669,098
14,754	28,996	247	39,815	5,276,234
239,211	——	——	1,212	3,537,173
4,506,560	16,510,957	21,186	28,046,145	260,047,925
4,088,448	2,580,396	48,114	973,295	116,146,973
13,454	46,334	191	45,948	5,421,103
454,933	1,525,230	2,581	370,357	61,075,924
426,590	461,486	1,053	36,900	9,087,488
4,657	2	6	32	803,086
79	74	——	474	1,534,073
628	44,023	107	62,791	3,240,674
2,480	19,456	97	122	1,156,732
16,943	394,103	——	8	3,518,992
2,854	92,224	13	——	679,478
5,223	433	334	2,653	73,619
243	——	——	——	344,171
2,849	20,586	——	——	121,435
4	10	——	5	82,986
359	——	——	——	21,879
5,019,744	5,174,357	52,496	1,492,585	203,308,613
3,126,198	4,549,898	279,754	4,924,254	127,015,757
159	2,636	71	——	664,463
——	2	——	——	1,195
——	36,829	——	——	1,861,427
——	——	——	——	1,113
3,126,357	4,589,365	279,825	4,924,254	129,543,955
9,491	23,569	5	112	12,791,985
3,009	3,094	——	784	29,417
21	5	——	161,436	6,390,414
——	——	——	——	155
12,521	26,668	5	162,332	19,211,971
66	534,996	——	275,851	6,343,514
20,465	5,690	133	57,406	536,299
12,685,713	26,824,033	353,645	34,958,573	618,992,277

SECTION XIII.

Banking and Money Market.

I.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The modern system of banking in Japan dates from the promulgation of the National Banks Regulations in November, 1872. Banks of every description have since then been created in quick succession; and now the financial organs of agriculture, industry, commerce and various other enterprises have been brought into full working order, their actual number being 2,165 at the end of February, 1913. These banks are divided by their nature into two classes, namely, those which have been established under the general banking laws, and make it their object to facilitate the general circulation of capital, and those which, having been created under special banking laws, have special objects and functions.

In 1872, the Government promulgated the National Banks Regulations, which were modelled on the National Bank Act of the United States of America, and provided for the conversion of the national bank notes into specie. An amendment was made in 1883 in the National Banks Regulations, by which the privilege of issuing notes was taken away from the national banks and granted exclusively to the newly-created Bank of Japan, and suitable measures for the redemption of the national bank notes were taken.

Meanwhile, private banks and bank-like companies which did not come within the purview of the National Banks Regulations had increased in number until in 1884 their total number reached 954, and there were no general provisions to control such banks and companies beyond their subjection to the control of the local authorities. To bring them under more efficient control, the Ordinary Banks Regulations and the

Saving Banks Regulations were promulgated in 1890 and put in force three years later.

Ordinary banks are placed under the control of the Minister of Finance, whose license is required for the establishment of a new bank or the amalgamation of existing banks; he is also empowered to order at any time investigation into the business condition and property of a bank. Every bank must each half-year prepare and present to the said Minister a balance-sheet and other business reports and publish the balance-sheet in newspapers or by other means. Provisions also are made in the Regulations with regard to business hours and holidays.

Savings banks, whose business is to take charge of the deposits made by the public at compound interest, must be joint-stock companies. Their directors are jointly under unlimited liability with respect to the obligations of the bank incurred during their term of office, and upon the lapse of full two years after their retirement therefrom they are released from such liability.

Savings Banks must, as guarantee for repayment of savings deposits, provide themselves with interest-bearing national or local loan bonds corresponding in value to at least one-fourth of the deposits received and place them in the Deposit Office. If, however, the said guarantee fund reaches an amount equal to at least one-half of the capital, commercial bills and reliable companies' debentures and shares may be used. Any alteration on the articles of association of a savings bank must be previously approved by the Minister of Finance.

When a bank newly receives a sum of less than five yen as a fixed or current deposit, it may be regarded as a bank transacting the business of a savings bank.

In other respects the regulations for ordinary banks are also applicable to savings banks.

Side by side with these private banks, the national banks acted from the first as financial organs of general trade. When the terms of their respective charters expired, most of them continued business as private banks, and by February, 1899, national banks had ceased to exist, so that there is no longer any difference in economic functions and legal nature between the former national banks and other private banks, all of which are now subject to the general banking laws.

The above statements refer to ordinary banks, but there exist in addition such special banks as mentioned hereunder, each of which was created by special law.

THE BANK OF JAPAN.

(Nippon Ginkō)

The Bank of Japan, the central bank of the country, was established 1882 as a joint-stock company. Its authorised capital, which was at first

Yen 10,000,000 (£1,024,275), was increased three times, and now stands at Yen 60,000,000 (£6,145,652), of which Yen 37,500,000 (£3,841,032) has been paid up.

This bank is privileged to issue bank-notes against gold and silver coins and bullion, and further to issue such notes on security of Government bonds and Treasury bills, and other bonds and commercial bills of a reliable nature, the maximum amount of the latter notes being Yen 120,000,000 (£12,291,304), the limit was until 1890 put at Yen 70,000,000 (£7,169,927) and from that year to 1899 at Yen 85,000,000 (£8,706,340). In case of necessity, the Bank may be allowed to issue notes beyond the maximum above-mentioned which, however, are subject to a tax of at least five per cent. per annum.

The business carried on by the Bank is principally (1) to discount or purchase Government bills, bills of exchange, and commercial bills; (2) to buy or sell gold and silver bullion; (3) to make loans on security of gold and silver coins and bullion; (4) to collect bills for banks, companies, and marchants, who are its regular customers; (5) to receive deposits and to accept the custody of articles of value, such as gold, silver, and other precious metals, and documents; and (6) to make advances in current accounts or loans for fixed periods on security of Government bonds, Treasury bills, and other bonds and shares guaranteed by the Government. The Bank is, in addition, entrusted with the management of the Treasury receipts and disbursements.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

(YOKOHAMA SHŌKIN GINKŌ.)

The Yokohama Specie Bank was founded in 1880 with an authorised capital of Yen 3,000,000 (£307,283) with the object of affording financial facilities in respect of the foreign trade of this country. It was at first supported in various ways by the Government; it was, for instance, entrusted with the management of several million Yen of the Treasury Reserve Fund, and thus had an ample amount of capital placed at its disposal for discounting foreign bills of exchange. In 1889, such support was withdrawn, and in lieu thereof, the Bank of Japan was ordered to make call-loans on security of foreign bills of exchange on demand of the Specie Bank to an amount not exceeding Yen 15,000,000 (£1,536,413) at the rate of two per cent. per annum. In 1887, when the special ordinance respecting the Specie Bank (Imperial Ordinance No. 29) was promulgated, the capital of the Bank was raised Yen 6,000,000 (£614,565). The consequent extension of its business necessitated in 1896 a further increase of its capital to Yen 12,000,000 (£1,229,130); in 1899, the capital was doubled; and in March 1911, it was decided at the general meeting of shareholders to double again the capital to the amount of Yen 48,000,000 (£4,916,522) and the approval of the Minister of Finance was obtained therefor. The amount of its paid-up capital now stands at Yen 30,000,000 (£3,072,826).

The business carried on by the Bank consists of (1) foreign exchange: (2) inland exchange; (3) loans; (4) deposits of money and custody of articles of value; (5) discount and collection of bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other securities; and (6) exchange of coins. The Bank may also buy or sell public bonds, gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins, if so required by the condition of its business. It may also be entrusted with matters relating to foreign loans and with the management of public money for international account. Besides, the Bank is authorised to issue bank-notes convertible into silver coins in Kwangtung Province and China, being under the control of the Minister President of State and the Ministers of State for Foreign Affairs and Finance, with respect to the issue in the former place, and the Ministers of State for Foreign Affairs and Finance, with respect to the issue in the latter place.

THE HYPOTHEC BANK OF JAPAN.

(Nippon Kwangyō Ginkō.)

The Hypothec Bank of Japan was created for the purposes of making long-term loans at a low rate of interest on mortgages of immovable property. It was established as a joint-stock company under the Law of the Hypothec Bank of Japan (Law No. 82, 1896), with a capital of Yen 10,000,000 (£1,024,275). In July 1911, its capital was increased to Yen 20,000,000 (£2,048,551), of which Yen 15,000,000 (£1,536,413) has been paid up.

The business of the Bank is principally (1) to make on mortgage of immovable property loans which shall be redeemable by annual instalments within a period not exceeding fifty years, or at a fixed term of not more than five years, provided in the latter case the total amount of such loans does not exceed one-tenth of the total amount of loans redeemable by annual instalments, and provided, also, that the amount of loans made on security of residential land or buildings, other than sites or buildings belonging to factory foundations or factories, which lie in localities where the City Organisation Law is in force or in city land to be designated by Imperial Ordinance shall not exceed one-half of the total amount of the paid-up capital and mortgage debentures issued; (2) to make loans without security to Prefectures, Districts, Cities, Towns, Villages, and other public corporations organised by law; (3) to make loans without security redeemable at a fixed term or by annual instalments in cases of the adjustment of arable land under the law for such adjustment; (4) to make loans without security redeemable within a fixed term or by annual instalments to industrial, fishery, or forestry guilds, or associations of such guilds; (5) to take up agricultural and industrial debentures issued by agricultural and industrial banks which have been established in accordance with the Agricultural and Industrial Banks Law; (6) to make loans redeemable by annual instalments on security of the claim on loans redeemable by annual instalment that are issued by these agricultural and industrial banks and of the mortgage in security for such loans and (7) to take deposits and take custody of gold and silver bullion and negotiable papers, provided, however, that the total amount of deposits shall not exceed the total amount of paid-up capital. Finally, the Bank may employ the deposits and the money lying idle in the course of its business in the following manner only:—(a) to purchase with a sum equal to not less than one-fourth of the deposits national loan bonds or negotiable papers approved by the Minister of Finance or to deposit it in the Deposit Section of the Department of Finance or in a bank approved by the Minister of Finance; and (b) to discount bills or make short-term loans on the security of the above-mentioned negotiable or agricultural or marine products or industrial manufactures.

The Hypothec Bank is authorised, when at least one-fourth of its nominal capital has been paid up, to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times its paid-up capital, provided the amount of such debentures shall not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans redeemable by annual instalments and the agricultural and industrial debentures in hand. These debentures may be redeemed with premiums by means of drawings taking place at least twice a year in amounts proportionate to the amount to be redeemed in the same year of the loans redeemable by annual instalments and agricultural and industrial debentures in hand. In case any loans redeemable by annual instalments are repaid before they are due, the Bank may with the amount so repaid purchase and redeem its mortgage debentures.

The mortgage debentures have since April, 1907, been issued for the absorption of small funds scattered among the people. The face value of these debentures, formerly twenty yen and upward, is now reduced to ten yen and upward; and when debentures of not more than twenty yen face value are to be issued, such issue may be effected by sale. For this purpose a term must be fixed for the sale, and the amount sold within that term is taken as the amount of issue.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN.

(Nippon Kogyō Ginkō.)

The Industrial Bank of Japan is a joint-stock company established under the Law of the Industrial Bank of Japan which was promulgated in March, 1900. Its authorised capital which was at first Yen 10,000,000 (£1,024,275) was by an amendment of the Law raised in February, 1906, to Yen 17,500,000 (£1,792,482), which was fully paid up in May, 1911. Just as the Hypothec Bank is intended to furnish long, low-interest loans on mortgage of immovable property, so that the Industrial Bank makes it its special object to handle bonds and shares of various kinds. While the former is the kind of credit foncier, the latter is a species of credit mobilier.

on pledges of national and local loan bonds and companies' debentures and shares; (2) to subscribe for, or take up national and local loan bonds and companies debentures; (3) to receive deposits of money and accept the custody of articles of value; (4) to engage in trust business; (5) to discount bills; (6) to make loans on security of a foundation created as prescribed by law; (7) to make call-loans or loans for a fixed term on security of sites and buildings belonging to factories or of residential land and buildings lying in localities where the City Organisation Law is in force or in city land to be designated by Imperial Ordinance, provided, however, that the total amount of such loans shall not exceed one-half the amount of the paid-up capital; and (8) to purchase national or local loan bonds or companies' debentures and shares or gold and silver bullion with money lying idle in the course of its business. The term of loans made by the Bank can not exceed five years, except in the case of special necessity. Owing to the defect of law, the trust business was very inactive till March, 1905, when the Law of Trusts for Secured Debentures, and the Railway, Factory and Mining Mortgage Laws were promulgated, and since then this branch of business has made steady progress.

The Bank is authorised to issue debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times its paid-up capital, provided, however, the amount of such debentures shall not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans, discounted bills, and national or local loan bonds, companies' debentures and shares and gold and silver bullion in hand. Only in the event of funds being required for enterprises for public benefit undertaken in a foreign country may the Bank, with the approval of the Minister of Finance, issue debentures irrespectively of the above mentioned restriction.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANK.

(Nōkō Ginkō)

The Agricultural and Industrial Banks are local financial organs for furnishing long-term loans at a low rate of interest on security of immovable property and, being established in every prefecture, are most useful through their connection with their central organ, the Hypothec Bank of Japan.

The Agricultural and Industrial Banks are joint-stock companies established under the Agricultural and Industrial Banks Law of April, 1896, and have each a capital of not less than Yen 200,000 (£20,486). Each of these Banks has a general rule for its exclusive business district the whole of Hokkaido or a prefecture.

The business carried on by Agricultural and Industrial Banks is principally (1) to make on mortgage of immovable property loans which shall be redeemable by annual instalments within a period not exceeding thirty years, or on security of immovable property or fishery rights loans for a fixed term of not more than five years, provided that in the latter case the total amount of such loans does not exceed one-fifth of the total amount of loans redeemable by annual instalments, and that the amount of loans made on security of residential land or buildings, other than sites or buildings belonging to factory foundations or factories, which lie in localities where the City Organisation Law is in force or in city land to be designated by Imperial Ordinance shall not exceed one-fourth of the total amount of the paid-up capital and mortgage debentures issued, but such loans made in localities to be specially designated by Imperial Ordinance may be increased to three-fourths of the total amount of the paid-up capital and mortgage debentures issued; (2) to make similar loans, but without security, to Cities, Towns, Villages, and other public corporations organised by law; (3) to make loans without security redeemable at a fixed term of not more than five years to a party of at least twenty persons combined with joint liability, who are engaged in agriculture and industry; (4) to make loans without security redeemable by annual instalments within thirty years or within a fixed term of not more than five years to guilds for the adjustment of arable land in case arable land is to be re-adjusted under the law for such adjustment; (5) to make loans without security redeemable by annual instalments within a period not exceeding thirty years or at a fixed term of not more than five years to industrial, fishery or forestry guilds, or associations of such guilds; and (6) to take deposits and take custody of gold and silver bullion and negotiable papers, provided, however, that the total amount of deposits other than fixed deposits shall not exceed the amount of paid-up capital. Finally, they may employ the deposits and the money lying idle in the course of their business in the following manner only,-(a) to purchase with a sum not less than one-fourth of the deposits national loan bonds or negotiable papers approved by the Minister of Finance or to deposit it in the Deposit Section of the Department of Finance or in banks approved by the Minister of Finance; and (b) to discount bills or make short-term loans on security of the above mentioned negotiable papers or agricultural and marine products or industrial manufactures, provided, however, that fixed deposits not included in the amount above referred to and equivalent to not less than one-fourth of the deposits may be employed for making loans redeemable by annual instalment or within a fixed term. Agricultural and industrial banks may become agents for the Hypothec Bank, and when acting as agents for loans made by the Hypothec Bank, they may guarantee to the bank the solvency of the debtors. They may also take charge of the receipts and disbursement of the funds of their respective prefectures.

The Banks are authorised, when at least one-fourth of the nominal capital has been paid-up, to issue agricultural and industrial debentures to an amount not exceeding five times the paid-up capital; such debentures, moreover, must not exceed the balance of the total amount of outstanding loans redeemable by annual instalments after deducting therefrom that part thereof which has been given as security for money borrowed from the Hypothec Bank. The face-value of agricultural and industrial debentures, which was at first not less than twenty yen, is now reduced to ten yen and upward and when debentures of not more than twenty yen face value are to be issued, such issue may be effected by sale. For this purpose a term must be fixed for the sale, and the amount sold within that term is taken as the amount of issue. These agricultural and industrial debentures must be redeemed by means of drawings at least twice a year in amounts proportionate to the amount thereof to be redeemed in the same year.

With the object of aiding these Banks in their business in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural and Industrial Banks Aid Law of April, 1896, the Government delivered in a fixed proportion to the Prefectural Authorities the funds provided in the Budget for taking up the shares of the Agricultural and Industrial Banks in the respective business districts over which they exercise jurisdiction.

THE HOKKAIDO COLONIAL BANK.

(HOKKAIDŌ TAKUSHOKU GINKŌ.)

The Hokkaido Colonial Bank was established with the object of supplying capital for enterprises for colonising and exploiting Hokkaido and Japanese Saghalien, and especially for the purpose of facilitating the supply of capital by making loans on security of agricultural products and companies' shares and debentures as well as by making long-term loans of low interest on immovable property.

The Bank was established as a joint-stock company under the Law relating thereto which was promulgated in March, 1899, and has a capital of Yen 5,000,000 (£512,138), of which Yen 3,900,000 (£399,467) has been paid-up.

The business of the Bank is (1) to make on security of immovable property loans redeemable by annual instalments within a period not exceeding thirty years or on security of immovable property or fishery rights loans redeemable within a fixed term not exceeding five years; (2) to make loans on pledges of the shares and debentures of joint-stock companies which have for their object the colonisation and exploitation of Hokkaido and Japanese Saghalien, and to subscribe for or take up the debentures of such companies; (3) to deal in bills of exchange and documentary bills, and to make loans on security of agricultural and marine products of Hokkaido and Japanese Saghalien; (4) to receive deposits and accept the custody of objects of value; (5) to discount bills accompanied by definite security; (6) to make loans without security redeemable by annual instalments or at a fixed term to public corporations in Hokkaido; (7) to make loans without security redeemable at a fixed term of not more than five years to a party of at least twenty persons combined with joint liability, who are engaged in agriculture or industry; (8) to make loans without security redeemable by annual instalments or within a fixed term to industrial, fishery, or forestry guilds, or associations of such guilds; (9) to make loans without security redeemable by annual instalments or within a fixed term to guilds for the adjustment of arable land in case arable land is to be re-adjusted under the law for such adjustment; (10) to discount bills or make short-term loans with the deposits on security of national loan bonds or negotiable instruments which have been approved by the competent minister of state, provided, however, that the amount thereof shall not exceed one-half the total amount of the loans mentioned in (1); and (11) to purchase national or local loan bonds or companies' debentures with money lying idle in the course of its business. The Bank is, moreover, permitted, with the approval of the Minister of Finance, to carry on in Japanese Saghalien banking business other than those mentioned above.

The Bank is authorised to issue debentures of not less than ten yen face value to an amount not exceeding five time its paid-up capital; such debentures, moreover, must not exceed the total amount outstanding of the loans on mortgage of immovable property which are redeemable by annual instalments; and when debentures of not more than twenty yen face value are to be issued by the Bank, such issue may also be effected by sale. These debentures must be redeemed by means of drawings at least twice a year in amounts proportionate to the amount of the said loans to be redeemed in the same year.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN.

(TAIWAN GINKŌ)

The Bank of Taiwan was established as a joint-stock company under the Law of the Bank of Taiwan which was promulgated in March 1897. It was decided on the 26th April, 1910, to increase its capital from Yen 5,000,000 (£512,138) to Yen 10,000,000 (£1,024,275), of which Yen 6,250,000 (£640,172) has been paid-up.

The business of the Bank is (1) to discount bills of exchange and other commercial bills; (2) to engage in exchange business; (3) to collect bills for merchants who are its regular customers; (4) to make loans on securities of a reliable nature; (5) to receive deposits and accept overdrafts; (6) to accept the custody of articles of value, such as gold and silver coins, precious metals and documents; (7) to buy or sell gold and silver bullions; (8) to purchase at the convenience of its business national loan bonds, local loan bonds, Hypothec Bank debentures, Agricultural and Industrial Banks debentures or Industrial Bank debentures; and (9) to act as agent for other banks.

The Bank is privileged to issue bank-notes of one yen and upward, which are at any time convertible into gold Yen. It is required to hold as conversion reserve gold and silver coins and bullion of the same amount as the notes issued; the amount of notes not covered by this specie reserve is limited to Yen 10,000,000 (£1,024,275); they may be issued on security of

Government paper money and securities, notes of the Bank of Japan, and other bonds and commercial bills of a reliable nature. Notes issued beyond this limit are subject to a tax of not less than five per cent. per annum.

The above are some of the important provisions of the present Law of the Bank of Taiwan revised in February, 1906. Previous to this, one-yen silver coins were allowed to circulate as legal tender in Formosa at a ratio to gold fixed by the authorities, and the notes issued by the Bank were to be convertible into silver yen. But the fluctuations of the official ratio of silver yen to gold led the people to enter on speculation which resulted in so many evils that the currency reform in the island could no longer be delayed. Consequently, the Formosan Administration Office issued an ordinance in July, 1904, to meet this emergency, which gave permission to the Bank to issue notes convertible into gold and put an end to the circulation of the silver yen in Formosa.

Table 1.—

Year.	Number.	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.		Loans.	
					Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.
		Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1903	2,275	521,272,500	374,648,266	86,688,431	11,234,109,488	774,950,324	3,135,344,605	591,677.882
1904	2,227	516,122,320	373,194,286	92,865,961	13,878,247,482	854,852,108	3,524,294,563	704,663,838
1905	2,230	521,836,770	382,148,879	101,600,693	20,303,608,722	1,422,748,820	4,242,745,067	700,160,633
1906	2,210	541,736,120	401,134,910	118,441,087	26,621,108,825	1,797,167,895	5,031,746.538	749,476,995
1907	2,194	607,195,830	444,204,041	139,630,103	27,628,744,354	1,794,039,172	5,713,451,862	868.414,720
1908	2,172	613,468,400	458,827,302	155,782,899	20,861,523,384	1,524 807,385	5,147,073.580	855,957,389
1909	2,152	631,514,080	477,550,154	161.377,869	22,742,813,401	1,679,420,175	4,929,101,506	864,010.771
1910	2,143	681,441,435	495,713,995	176,149,329	27,353,485,743	1,919,306,527	5,691,542,796	971.862,349
1911	2,145	733,453,085	523,109,357	192,121,444	28,319,403,592	1,903,745.376	6,218,895,090	1,138,141,407
1912	52	202,770,000	146,785,570	67,163,782	11,826,878,071	334,166,390	1,664,660,701	179,227,312
	*2,092	572,968,685	403,594,589	12,361,842	10,165,884,351	1,667,450,163	2,835,566‘945	755,843,533

NOTE:—

(1) Of the number of banks in 1912 mentioned above, 2,092 marked with * represent the number of whole year.

(2) The amount of difference between the earnings and expenses mentioned above does not coincide having suffered loss.

Table 2.—Capitals, Deposits

(1) THE BANK

Year.	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.		Advances.		
						Loans.		Bills
				Total Amount.	Palance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1903	30,000,000	30,000,000	17,150,000	2,564,837,966	16,396,570	291,771,952	62,319,707	184,581,640
1904	30,000,000	30,000,000	17,600,000	3,516,861,870	43,828,719	614,171,671	147,856,645	322,258,868
1905	30,000,000	30,000,000	18,800,000	6,517,913,393	449,107,796	653,798,989	95,187,521	608.831,594
1906	30,000,000	30,000,000	20,100,000	8,678,061,759	401,499,764	436,502,761	55,430.678	748,796,319
1907	30,000,000	30,000,000	21,500,000	8,861,654,128	471,052,261	418,553,095	70,225,757	802,924,352
1908	30.000,000	30,000,000	23,500,000	5,682,470,735	220,286,956	391,460,961	48,784,344	792 069,160
1909	30,000,000	30,000,000	25,500,000	6,184,633,115	187,704,130	254,275,556	47,688,367	397,504,289
1910	60,000,000	37,500,000	26,560,000	8,282,585,804	280,823,081	281,011,999	61,501,984	345,489,490
1911	60,000,000	37,500,000	27,040,000	7,661,040,685	133,658,573	609,670,685	83,684,551	709,757,036
1912	60,000,000	37,500,000	27,660,000	7,964,840,761	97,967,560	514,348,549	72,468,993	926.896,705

NOTE:—Of the dividend of *yen* 11,100,000 in 1909, *yen* 3,600,000 belongs to the ordinary dividend and *yen*

Since then, the gold notes in circulation have increased to a considerable extent and the silver notes almost disappeared from circulation, so that the Law of Bank of Taiwan was revised so as to recognise legally the issue of gold notes by the Bank, and the unification of the currency system in the island was thus effected.

The Banks above described, namely, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Japan, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Agricultural and Industrial Banks, the Hokkaido Colonial Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, and the Hypothec Bank of Japan, are, as has already been described under their respective heads, banks established, each with its own special objects, under Government protection. While they are subject to more or less restrictions due to the objects for which they were respectively established, they enjoy on the other hand privileges more or less profitable, which amply compensate them for the disadvantages of their limited field of business. They are at the same time under special Government control.

Banks.

Advances.				Profit and Loss Account.				
Bills discounted.		Total.						
Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Dividend.	Rate of Dividend.
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	%
2,656,644,719	415,204.448	5,791,989,324	1,006,882,330	180,272,859	85,737,238	50,255,410	28,818,266	9.2
2,968,162,536	420,989,663	6,492,457,099	1,125,653,501	138,153,964	94,600,527	50.228,744	27,994,273	9.1
3,504,469,202	525,241,544	7,747,214,269	1,225,402,177	172,360,144	119,204,061	59,721,830	29,282,532	9.5
5,128,053,935	800,984,995	10,159.800,473	1,550,461,990	208,149,469	144,688,415	69,722,302	31,843,028	9.6
5,709,920,131	758.979,674	11,423,371,993	1,627,394,394	225,115,936	156,924,056	72,835,532	34,893,166	9.5
5,045,058,746	704,418,374	10,192,132,326	1,560,376,763	235,526,725	162,935,237	78,375,387	36,629,708	9.7
4,495,988,319	695,937,660	9,425,089 825	1,559,948,431	242,568,625	159,256,573	87,514,135	45,669,368	9.7
5,034,228,230	856,841,071	10,725,771.026	1,328,703,420	248,277,703	164,822,114	86,782,106	39,193,987	9.6
6,274,517,832	1,017,043,526	12.493,412,922	2,155,184,933	254,732,879	170,309,013	88,869,808	41,532,655	9.6
1,466,887,544	187,653,192	3,131,548,245	666,880,504	89,324,792	67,071,036	22,253,756	14,043,289	9.9
2,671,602,398	921,617,149	5,507,169,343	1,677,460,682	106,832,531	70,088,946	39,532,571	16,710,500	4.4

ordinary and savings banks for the first half year, and 52 indicate the number of special banks for the

with that of net profit on account of some of the (8) ordinary banks and (9) savings banks.

and Loans of Banks.

OF JAPAN.

			Profit and Loss Account.				
discounted.	Total.						
Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Earnings.	Expenses	Net Profit.	Dividend.	Rate of Dividend.
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	%
32,156,014	476,353,592	94,475,721	8,194,236	4,006,836	4,187,400	3,600,000	12.0
48,046,581	936,430,539	195,903,226	12,656,088	7,909,704	4,746,384	3,600,000	12.0
94,045,666	1,262,630,583	189,233,187	20,003,706	14,582,770	5,420,936	3,600,000	12.0
82,144,587	1,185,299,080	137,575,265	25,710,623	20,021,383	5,689,240	3,600,000	12.0
87,722,892	1,221,477,447	157,948,649	21,221,968	15,222,135	5,999,833	3,600,000	12.0
58,730,363	1,183,530,121	107,514,707	20,835,951	14,630,967	6,204,984	3,600,000	12.0
23,862,233	651,779,845	71,550,600	23,886,532	11,677,797	12,208,735	11,100,000	12.0
81,415,943	626,501,489	142,917,927	22,110,400	16,198,650	5,911,751	4,293,000	12 0
106,273,464	1,319,427,721	189,958,015	15,155,233	9,233,176	5,922,057	4,500,000	12.0
118,956,379	1,411,245,254	191,420,372	20,423,794	14,556,532	5,867,262	4,500,000	12.0

7,500,000 to the special dividend.

Table 2.—Capitals, Deposits

(2) THE YOKOHAMA

Year.	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.		Advances.		
						Loans.		Bills.
				Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1903	24,000,000	18,000,000	10,586,955	1,159,664,584	72,871,852	365,880,290	31,466,229	76,425,579
1904	24,000,000	18,000,000	10,405,154	1,722,377,724	70,545,247	390,155,525	41,499,014	102,210,686
1905	24,000,000	18,000,000	11,019,356	3,377,805,684	110,295,323	565,143,580	62,679,473	139,531,423
1906	24,000,000	21,000,000	13,934,861	2,929,453,068	120,303,439	623,669,505	87,676,289	109,420,810
1907	24,000,000	24,000,000	14,591,707	3,199,982,189	121,035,258	755,563,189	89,727,194	117,105,527
1908	24,000,000	24,000,000	15,490,928	2,183,191,945	116,839,895	681,508,625	71,517,814	142,069,859
1909	24,000,000	24,000,000	16,483,130	2,532,881,971	144,864,902	523,065,471	46,141,204	82,980,869
1910	24,000,000	24,000,000	17,064,101	2,806,584,777	120,364,979	612,550,606	53,649,570	112,901,665
1911	48,000,000	30,000,000	17,514,833	2,805,815,600	140,435,183	653,144,941	64,413,214	198,046,257
1912	48,000,000	30,000,000	18,210,252	3,062,213,652	166,191,379	699,798,771	84,474,185	213 348,859

(3) THE HYPOTHEC

Year.	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.		Advances.			
						Loans.		Bills discounted.	
				Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1903	10,000,000	3,250,000	460,926	—	—	23,604,877	21,795,394	—	—
1904	10,000,000	3,250,000	574,926	—	—	25,655,497	23,808,398	—	—
1905	10,000,000	3,250,000	900,925	—	—	28,046,196	25,633,305	—	—
1906	10,000,000	3,250,000	1,199,855	—	—	33,337,434	29,588,651	—	—
1907	10,000,000	4,250.000	1,503,481	—	—	40,827,683	36,793,754	—	—
1908	10,000,000	5,000,000	1,712,761	—	—	48,837,607	45,792,418	—	—
1909	10,000,000	6,250,000	1,992,400	—	—	63,619,663	59,350,854	—	—
1910	10,000,000	8,748,950	2,333,400	1,361,173	854,925	97,081,044	88,423,147	237,438	165,094
1911	20,000,000	12.500,000	2,748,400	5,627,801	1,914,807	151,826,358	132,779,385	3,864,208	794,563
1912	20,000,000	15,000,000	3,321,400	6,116,505	1,479,732	173,757,182	158,298,995	5,139,804	1,025,996

(4) AGRICULTURAL AND

Year.	Number of Banks.	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.		Loans.	
					Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.
		Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1903	46	28,520,000	27,770,000	1,986,188	22,487,971	4,760,130	31.953,559	27,881,993
1904	46	28,520,000	27,807,500	2,603,607	23,365,684	5,502,771	34,838,479	29,627,715
1905	46	28,520,000	28,257,405	3,202.430	24,252,394	5,976,419	35,522,297	30,398,471
1906	46	28,520,000	28,294,960	3,852,438	31,200,613	6,967,054	38,258,462	32,102,535
1907	46	29,320,000	28,620,000	4,596,310	28,274,070	8,219,649	40,853,789	34,488,248
1908	46	29,970,000	29,004,575	5,555,118	32,563,489	8,656,642	42,962,412	36,462,468
1909	46	30,170,000	29,369,665	6,520,097	40,498,097	12,141,955	48,013,085	40,339,516
1910	46	33,170,000	30,619,030	7,764,326	60,705,554	18,004,155	61,295,314 * 801,672	51,551,476 612,426
1911	46	34,470,000	32,370,000	9,138,708	86,322,952	23,050,520	89,795,388 * 5,881,149	77,096,824 514,452
1912	46	42,270,000	36,608,570	11,571,530	97,200,274	24,548,409	121.118,465 * 6,629,815	107,208,384 741,430

* Represents the figures for bills discounted.

(5) THE BANK

Year.	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.		Advances.		
						Loans.		Bills.
				Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1903	5,000,000	2,500,000	247,000	83,997,628	5,599,927	19,949,417	5,082,994	28,722,250
1904	5,000,000	2,500,000	352.000	111,907,581	6,023,774	18,163,055	5,078,393	46,253,382
1905	5,000,000	2,500,000	465,000	145,925,373	6,835,877	22,278,704	3,582,287	53,414,157
1906	5,000,000	2,500,000	635,000	197,176,864	10,131,638	38,419,634	3,490,628	79,591,499
1907	5,000,000	3,750,000	830,000	245,352,602	11,862,070	41,993,815	4,238,217	121,531,140
1908	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,140,000	234,761,828	11,188,747	40,031,762	4,603,573	110,609,629
1909	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	257,268,021	17,436,923	35,917,319	9,346,663	128,136,761
1910	10,000,000	6,250,000	1,880,000	342,646,607	18,860,969	71,080,797	11,057,253	134,875,135
1911	10,000,000	6,250,000	2,780,000	453,663.123	23,869,329	88,271,435	13,466,311	180,021,800
1912	10,000.000	6,250,000	3,100,000	590,187,148	34,029,398	105,523,028	15,212,336	209,273,889

and Loans of Banks. (*Continued.*)

Specie Bank.

discounted.	Total.		Profit and Loss Account.				
Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Dividend.	Rate of Dividend.
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	%
17,918,760	442,305,869	49,884,989	12,779,257	10,237,441	2,541,816	2,160,000	12.0
12,340,109	492,366,211	53,839,123	13,450,737	10,588,483	2,862,254	2,160,000	12.0
13,988,771	704,675,003	76,668,244	17,732,662	13,444,469	4,288,193	2,160,000	12.0
9,663,892	733,090,316	97,340,181	22,125,099	17,222,067	4,903,032	2,430,000	12.0
15,290,245	872,668,716	105,017,439	24,105,828	20,075,423	4,030,405	2,790,000	12.0
12,079,479	823,578,484	83,597,293	22,288,051	18,407,926	3,880,125	2,880,000	12.0
10,668,015	606,046,340	56,839,219	21,024,000	17,368,269	3,655,731	2,880,000	12.0
16,784,175	725,452,271	70,433,745	21,415,574	17,915,191	3,500,382	2,880,000	12.0
20,817,245	851,191,198	85,230,459	20,859,329	17,021,983	3,837,346	3,180,000	12.0
20,543,515	913,147,630	105,017,700	28,166,562	23,842,637	4,323,925	3,600,000	12.0

Bank of Japan.

Total.		Profit and Loss Account.					Mortgage Debentures.		
Total Amount.	Balance.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Dividend.	Rate of Dividend.	Amount issued.	Amount redeemed.	Balance.
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
23,604,877	21,795,394	1,859,945	1,327,008	532,937	325,000	10.0	6,000,000	1,259,560	18,981,400
25,655,497	23,808,398	2,255,670	1,687,067	568,603	325,000	10.0	2,300,000	440,960	20,840,440
28,046,196	25,633,305	2,950,814	2,295,561	655,253	325,000	10.0	3,500,000	464,960	23,875,480
33,337,434	29,588,651	3,776,329	3,065,248	711,081	325,000	10.0	4,250,000	497,960	27,627,520
40,827,683	36,793,754	4,567,521	3,871,191	696,330	387,500	10.0	7,582,560	1,304,840	33,905,240
48,837,607	45,762,418	4,499,890	3,715,998	783,892	481,500	10.0	8,461,900	2,492,920	39,874,220
63,619,663	59,350,854	5,430,499	4,497,886	932,614	521,000	10.0	10,000,000	866,980	49,007,240
97,318,482	88,588,241	6,882,051	5,669,283	1,212,768	724,000	10.0	29,910,000	4,691,150	74,226,090
155,690,566	133,573,948	9,668,586	7,893,979	1,774,607	1,107,500	10.0	43,328,500	1,576,990	115,977,600
178,896,986	159,324,991	12,219,377	10,049,102	2,170,275	1,410,500	10.0	30,840,000	5,154,230	141,663,370

Industrial Banks.

Profit and Loss Account.					Debentures.				
Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Dividend.	Rate of Dividend.	Bal. brought over from Pre. Year.	Amount issued.	Total.	Amount redeemed.	Balance.
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
3,645,091	1,211,715	2,433,376	1,632,031	8.4	2,019,530	750,000	2,769,530	167,290	2,602,240
3,815,781	1,422,065	2,397,716	1,602,605	8.2	2,602,240	100,000	2,702,240	111,850	2,590,390
3,953,529	1,523,310	2,430,219	1,611,357	8.1	2,590,390	100,000	2,690,390	154,970	2,535,420
4,302,784	1,701,330	2,601,454	1,647,616	8.2	2,535,420	560,000	3,095,420	276,500	2,818,920
4,631,784	1,837,682	2,844,102	1,684,144	8.2	2,818,920	900,000	3,718,920	716,320	3,002,600
5,083,433	2,036,017	3,047,416	1,774,435	8.5	3,002,600	400,000	3,402,600	251,500	3,151,100
6,058,419	2,247,399	3,811,020	1,781,282	8.5	3,151,100	1,200,000	4,351,100	225,500	4,125,600
7,371,514	2,977,730	4,393,784	1,838,641	8.4	4,125,600	9,600,000	13,725,600	2,028,020	11,697,580
9,359,862	4,508,666	4,851,196	1,983,627	8.4	11,697,580	19,559,190	31,256,770	275,630	30,981,140
13,758,082	7,125,733	6,632,349	2,246,789	8.3	30,981,140	28,143,840	59,124,980	280,520	58,844,460

of Taiwan.

discounted.	Total.		Profit and Loss Account.				
Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Dividend.	Rate of Dividend.
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	%
3,754,288	48,671,667	8,837,282	1,457,475	1,142,135	315,340	180,000	9.0
4,429,927	64,416,417	9,508,320	1,697,875	1,363,915	333,960	202,500	9.0
6,542,001	75,692,861	10,124,288	1,998,869	1,581,634	417,235	250,000	10.0
9,977,867	118,011,133	13,468,495	2,536,605	2,044,981	491,624	250,000	10.0
13,125,136	163,524,955	17,363,353	3,530,358	2,850,653	679,705	344,000	10.0
13,269,940	150,641,391	17,873,513	3,958,413	3,067,649	890,764	453,500	10.0
14,613,918	164,054,080	23,960,581	4,005,097	3,036,589	968,508	500,000	10.0
14,618,254	205,955,932	25,675,507	4,664,799	3,697,448	967,351	562,500	10.0
20,736,785	268,293,235	34,203,096	4,492,332	3,471,037	1,021,295	625,000	10.0
28,362,787	314,796,917	43,575,123	6,965,723	5,938,190	1,027,533	625,000	10.0

Table 2.—Capitals, Deposits

(6) THE HOKKAIDO

Year.	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.		Advances.			
						Loans.		Bills discounted.	
				Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1903	3,000,000	2,700,000	106,600	3,777,777	746,885	4,788,352	2,607,411	—	—
1904	3,000,000	3,000,000	98,800	7,032,056	1,086,149	5,750,224	3,330,300	—	—
1905	3,000,000	3,000,000	146,200	19,542,593	2,757,811	9,166,942	5,088,581	—	—
1906	5,000,000	3,004,375	250,000	37,801,581	3,529,529	15,502,465	6,687,911	—	—
1907	5,000,000	3,500,000	381,000	54,924,030	3,946,714	24,092,776	9,653,353	—	—
1908	5,000,000	3,500,000	520,500	50,940,611	4,715,348	26,404,512	10,800,933	—	—
1909	5,000,000	3,500,000	648,000	48,428,756	5,513,637	23,481,890	12,977,327	—	—
1910	5,000,000	3,500,000	680,000	53,989,849	7,642,397	25,786,923	14,376,325	—	—
1911	5,000,000	3,900,000	854,900	57,147,035	7,805,391	32,321,049	15,927,259	1,299,171	1,272,648
1912	5,000,000	3,900,000	1,031,600	62,409,093	6,347,554	26,453,028	18,055,691	10,383,302	1,665,236

(7) THE INDUSTRIAL

Year.	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.		Advances.				
						Loans.		Bills Discounted.		Total
				Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1903	10,000,000	2,500,000	243,426	10,828,585	1,640,322	20,263,708	4,595,480	—	—	20,263,708
1904	10,000,000	2,500,000	264,040	16,831,726	1,793,826	9,864,040	2,628,604	—	—	9,864,040
1905	10,000,000	5,000,000	294,100	41,887,019	1,436,462	12,337,532	2,475,700	4,128,944	2,012,519	16 466,476
1906	17,500,000	13,750,000	409,100	125,514,139	20,312,458	20,079,550	12,373,830	28,298,561	3,300,073	48,378,111
1907	17,500,000	16,250,000	623,200	77,137 716	14,884,911	18,774,318	13,617,338	27,789,317	4,688,678	46,563,635
1908	17,500,000	16,250,000	993,000	61,464,659	10,072,668	25,987,477	24,951,098	26,510,702	2,000,092	52,498,179
1909	17,500,000	16,250,000	1,364,000	55,971,481	8,665,624	28,127,903	26,620,857	26,048,695	4,340,582	54,176,598
1910	17,500,000	16,250,000	1,669,000	45,216,617	8,875,381	29,288,342	26,233,075	29,690,902	3,567,434	58,979,244
1911	17,500,000	17,500,000	1,969,000	49 579,029	4,780,800	26,964,375	23,630,528	73,218,034	16,122,558	100,182,409
1912	17,500,000	17,500,000	2,269,000	43,910,638	3,602,358	23,661,678	23,513,728	95,215,170	16,357,849	118,876,848

(8) ORDINARY

Year.	Number of Banks.	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.		Loans.	
					Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.
		Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1903	1,754	359,368,900	258,397,867	50,503,423	6,886,556,555	566,227,638	2,198,159,353	380,873,372
1904	1,708	350,963,720	253,949,743	54,477,494	7,916,282,096	605,316,832	2,232,258,586	390,464,119
1905	1,697	354,193,170	257,777,327	59,000,766	9,452,904,661	692,520,925	2,681,371,762	406,602,425
1906	1,670	359,292,520	261,568,911	68,183,263	13,663,514,224	1,033,762,777	3,508,809,610	443,207,148
1907	1,658	416,687,230	291,599,745	84,182,982	13,997,145,693	944,295,101	4,023,288,844	514,504,033
1908	1,635	418,110,800	300,660,180	93,743,935	11,529,089,732	938,072,827	3,557,616,688	513,790,707
1909	1,617	434,005,480	316,377,267	92,346,529	12,469,540,532	1,054,413,960	3,620,796,682	517,426,337
1910	1,618	443,358,835	320,218,338	101,333,314	14,445,688,969	1,185,697,157	4,141,155,787	554,046,132
1911	1,615	457,390,485	331,954,507	111,323,238	15,686,500,487	1,256,247,545	4,131,656,785	598,988,469
1912	1,614	489,351,085	350,794,594	104,642,533	9,166,978,963	1,338,314,336	2,532,443,582	615,732,535

NOTE:—The figures for 1912 represent those at the end of the first half year.

(9) SAVINGS

Year.	No. of Banks.	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.					
					Savings Deposits.		Ordinary Deposits.		Total.	
					Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.
		Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1903	469 *219	51,380,600 7,175,000	29,530,399 5,394,075	5,403,913	162,495,057	60,692,207	339,463,365	46,014,793	501,958,422	106,707,000
1904	467 *207	54,638,600 6,785,000	32,187,043 5,173,255	6,489,940	188,942,096	66,717,534	374,646,649	54,042,256	563,588,745	120.759,790
1905	481 *202	57,123,600 6,635,000	34,364,147 5,079,657	7,771,916	236,983,189	84,820,065	486,394,416	68,998,142	723,377,695	153,818,207
1906	488 *198	62,423,600 6,685,000	37,766,664 5,045,163	9,876,570	308,649,915	106,591,708	654,736,662	94,069,528	963,386,577	200,661,236
1907	484 *192	69,688,600 6,595,000	42,234,296 5,285,719	11,421,423	390,976,692	117,903,467	773,296,234	100,840,741	1,164,272,926	218,743,208
1908	485 *184	73,887,600 6,365,000	45,412,547 5,111,002	13,126,657	362,395,434	116,463,123	724,644,951	98,511,179	1,087,040,385	214,974,302
1909	483 *177	75,838,600 6,105,000	46,803,222 5,022,702	15,028,713	381,760,523	135,640,600	771,830,905	113,038,444	1,153,591,428	248,679,044
1910	474 *172	78,412,600 5,985,000	48,627,677 4,905,028	16,865,188	418,264,892	147,044,179	896,441,501	130,639,304	1,314,706,393	277,683,483
1911	478 *168	81,092,600 5,795,000	51,134,850 4,792,075	18,752,365	460,274,137	163,570,305	1,053,432,743	148,412,923	1,513,706,880	311,983,228
1912	478 *164	88,617,600 5,695,000	52,799,995 4,749,075	19,719,309	326,636,254	168,439,172	672,269,134	160,696,655	998,905,388	329,135.827

NOTE:—

(1) * Represents the figures for ordinary banks which are engaged in the business of savings banks,

(2) The figures for 1912 represent those at the end of the first half year.

Yen=2*s.* 0*d.* 582.

and Loans of Banks. (*Continued.*)

COLONIAL BANK.

Total.		Profit and Loss Account.					Debentures.		
Total Amount.	Balance.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Dividend.	Rate of dividend.	Amount issued.	Amount redeemed.	Balance.
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
4,788,352	2,607,411	348,942	170,294	178,648	136,000	8.0	—	—	—
5,750,224	3,330,300	465,508	260,870	204,638	148,000	8.0	—	—	—
9,166,942	5,088,581	553,115	312,192	240,923	170,000	8.5	800,000	—	800,000
15,502,465	6,687,911	810,384	502,644	307,740	180,000	9.0	—	—	800,000
24,092,776	9,653,353	1,106,186	737,854	368,332	222,800	9.0	2,500,000	70,000	3,230,000
26,404,512	10,800,933	1,346,498	1,006,127	340,371	224,800	9.0	2,000,000	581,300	4,648,700
23,481,890	12,977,827	1,582,777	1,243,372	339,406	224,800	9.0	2,000,000	120,700	6,528,000
25,786,923	14,376,325	1,911,219	1,519,329	391,890	225,000	9.0	5,096,000	4,528,000	7,096,000
33,620,220	17,199,907	2,016,134	1,583,756	432,378	252,845	9.0	4,262,000	2,025,840	9,332,160
36,836,330	19,720,927	2,723,785	2,250,372	473,413	261,000	9.0	5,348,000	884,900	13,795,260

BANK OF JAPAN.

	Capital Fund in Trust.		Profit and Loss Account.					Debentures.		
Balance.	Amount received.	Balance.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Dividend.	Rate of dividend.	Amount issued.	Amount redeemed.	Balance.
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
4,595,480	523,612	18	1,371,882	927,213	444,669	150,000	6.0	3,000,000	—	6,000,000
2,623,604	551,137	22,164	975,651	788,892	186,759	150,000	6.0	3,000,000	145,000	8,855,000
4,488,219	2,177,767	6,667	1,391,779	1,134,534	257,245	186,100	7.0	1,000,000	100,000	9,755,000
15,673,903	33,756,050	1,549	3,394,657	2,238,533	1,156,124	881,950	7.3	—	160,000	9,595,000
18,306,016	2,656,684	71,579	3,690,431	2,130,173	1,560,258	1,164,700	7.5	7,350,000	2,890,000	14,055,000
26,951,190	5,634,267	603,176	3,446,982	1,779,890	1,667,092	1,300,000	8.0	2,000,000	2,130,000	13,925,000
30,961,439	11,065,597	1,526,295	4,237,117	2,572,336	1,664,781	1,300,000	8 0	21,526,000	2,210,000	33,241,000
29,800,509	26,469,312	1,579,053	4,293,285	2,636,717	1,656,568	1,300,000	8.0	10,162,000	6,685,000	36,718,000
39,753,086	90,780,873	3,834,857	4,703,910	2,997,880	1,706,030	1,383,014	8.0	13,500,000	5,060,000	45,158,000
39,871,577	122,576,821	6,694,870	5,067,469	3,308,470	1,758,999	1,400,000	8.0	12,000,000	1,660,000	55,498,000

BANK.

Advances.				Profit and Loss Account.				
Bills discounted.		Total.						
Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Dividend.	Rate of Dividend.
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	%
2,197,020,409	334,387,850	4,395,179,762	715,261,222	87,301,322	57,544,863	34,869,454	18,304,013	8.2
2,315,239,498	330,284,198	4,547,498,084	720,748,317	87,891,295	60,138,906	33,914,994	17,371,040	8.1
2,495,533,915	377,048,609	5,176,905,677	783,651,034	104,800,066	71,164,334	39,364,231	18,157,599	8.2
3,890,340,534	649,836,605	7,399,150,144	1,093,043,753	122,133,968	82,202,437	45,607,937	19,397,801	8.6
4,283,171,016	585,811,236	8,306,459,860	1,100,315,269	135,101,975	90,939,777	48,200,966	21,404,739	8.5
3,672,463,463	571,714,455	7,230,080,151	1,085,505,162	144,536,606	96,477,439	52,875,617	22,366,936	8.7
3,576,904,624	594,056,499	7,197,701,306	1,111,482,836	144,815,185	94,056,691	53,848,293	23,636,902	8.5
4,090,421,365	680,300,846	8,231,577,152	1,234,346,978	147,536,646	92,227,548	57,942,825	23,490,167	8.1
4,711,768,923	778,213,494	8,843,425,708	1,377,201,963	153,872,724	98,209,484	58,728,120	24,523,563	8.2
2,465,305,809	840,912,704	4,997,749,391	1,456,645,239	87,803,963	56,174,314	33,929,813	14,706,769	4.5

BANK.

Advances.						Profit and Loss Account.				Rate of Dividend.
Loans.		Bills discounted.		Total.						
Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Dividend.	
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	%
178,973,097	54,555,302	169,894,841	26,987,536	348,867,938	81,542,838	13,314,709	9,169,733	4,751,770	2,331,222	9.2
193,437,506	60,370,650	182,200,102	25,888,848	375,637,608	86,259,498	14,941,359	10,440,625	5,013,436	2,435,128	8.5
235,079,065	68,512,870	203,029,169	31,603,978	438,108,234	100,116,848	18,975,604	13,165,257	6,647,595	2,822,476	9.4
317,167,117	78,919,325	271,606,212	46,061,971	588,773,329	124,981,296	23,359,020	15,689,792	8,254,070	3,130,661	9.6
349,504,353	95,166,826	357,398,779	52,341,487	706,903,132	147,508,313	27,109,885	19,259,168	8,455,601	3,295,283	8.7
332,263,536	99,284,034	301,335,933	46,624,045	633,599,469	145,908,079	29,580,901	21,813,224	8,735,126	3,548,537	9.0
331,803,987	104,119,646	284,413,081	48,366,413	616,217,068	152,486,059	31,528,999	22,556,234	10,085,047	3,725,384	9.1
372,291,981	111,023,387	319,810,563	59,376,899	699,102,547	170,400,286	32,092,215	21,980,218	10,804,787	3,880,479	8.9
435,244,074	128,154,866	390,661,254	72,298,317	825,905,328	200,453,183	34,604,769	25,389,052	10,596,779	3,977,106	8.7
303,123,363	140,110,998	206,296,589	80,704,445	509,419,952	220,815,443	19,028,568	13,914,632	5,602,758	2,003,731	4.3

in addition to their principal business.

II.

CURRENCY SYSTEM.

COINAGE.

The present coinage system is based on the Coinage Law, issued in 1897, which established the gold monometallic system. Its principal points may be summarised as follows:

1. The coinage unit is 2 fun (0.75 grammes) of pure gold, that is, one-half of the former gold unit.
2. The standard gold coins are of three denominations, namely five Yen, ten Yen, and twenty Yen; the former gold coins pass for double their nominal value.
3. The subsidiary silver coins are of three denominations, namely, ten sen, twenty sen, and fifty sen; the former five-sen, ten-sen, twenty-sen and fifty-sen silver pieces are allowed to circulate.
4. The other subsidiary coins are the nickel five-sen pieces and the bronze one-sen and five-rin pieces; the former two-sen, one-sen, five-rin and one-rin copper pieces are allowed to circulate.
5. The fineness and the weights of the coins prescribed in the Coinage Law are as follows:

A. FINENESS

Gold coins		pure gold	900	Copper	100
Siver Coins	50 sen 20 sen	pure silver	800	„	200
	10 „	„	720	„	280
Nickel coins		nickel	250	„	750
Bronze coins		copper	950	tin 40 zinc	10

B. WEIGHTS

Gold Coins.

Denomination	Weight. Japanese Momme.	Metric Grammes.
20–Yen pieces	4.4444	16.6665
10–Yen pieces	2.2222	8.3333
5–Yen pieces	1.1111	4.1666

Subsidiary Coins.

Denomination	Weight. Japanese Momme.	Metric Grammes.
50–sen silver	2.7000	10.1250
20–sen silver	1.0800	4.0500
10–sen silver	0.6000	2.2500
5–sen silver	1.2441	4.6654
1–sen bronze	1.9008	7.1280
5–rin bronze	0.9504	3.5640

CONVERTIBLE BANK-NOTES.

In May, 1884, was issued the Convertible Bank-notes Law, which provided for the issue by the Bank of Japan of bank-notes which were to be convertible into silver; but upon the adoption of the gold standard in 1897, the existing bank-notes became convertible into gold. The principal points may be summarised as follows:

1. The Bank of Japan is required to hold as conversion reserve against the issue of notes gold and silver coin and bullion to the same amount as that of notes issued; and the total value of silver coin and bullion must not exceed one-fourth of the entire conversion reserve.

   The Bank of Japan may, in addition to the notes specified in the preceding paragraph, specially issue bank-notes to an amount not exceeding Yen 120,000,000 (£12,291,304) on security of Government loan bonds, treasury bills, and other reliable securities or commercial bills.

   Should it be deemed necessary, on account of the condition of the market, to increase the amount of money in circulation, bank-notes may, in addition to those specified in the preceding two paragraphs, be issued with the permission of the Minister of Finance on security of Government loan bonds, treasury bills, and other reliable securities or commercial bills; in such case an issue-tax must be paid at the rate of not less than five per cent. per annum of the amount so issued.
2. The bank-notes are of seven denominations, namely, one Yen, five Yen, ten Yen, twenty Yen, fifty Yen, one hundred Yen, and two hundred Yen.

CURRENCY SYSTEM OF FORMOSA.

As regards the currency system of Formosa, up to October, 1908, recognition was given to the circulation at the market price in gold of the silver Yen similar to that in circulation in Japan Proper until the revision of the Coinage Law in 1897; but the exchange of the silver was brought to a conclusion at the end of April, 1909, and in the same month of 1911, the Coinage Law was brought into operation, so that the system in Formosa is now, in business practice as well as by law, absolutely identical with that in force in Japan Proper.

The Bank of Taiwan issued at first bank-notes convertible into silver Yen; but these notes were, upon the reform of the currency system, withdrawn from circulation by December, 1909. The Bank now issues bank-notes convertible into gold coins and holds as conversion reserve gold and silver coin and bullion to the same amount as that of the notes issued; it may further issue notes to the amount of Yen 10,000,000 (£1,024,275) on security of reliable securities. Should it be necessary to issue notes over and above the amounts just mentioned, the permission of the Government must be obtained and an issue-tax of not less than five per cent. must be paid in respect of the excess issue.

Table 1.—Coins turned

Year.	Gold Coins.				
	20-*yen* Pieces.	10-*yen* Pieces.	5-*yen* Pieces.	Total.	50-*sen* Silver.
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1903	—	29,080,000	110,000	29,190,000	752,063
1904	55,300,000	7,260,000	—	62,560,000	2,688,711
1905	20,960,000	—	—	20,960,000	4,786,402
1906	26,680,000	—	—	26,680,000	6,243,506
1907	16,380,000	1,580,000	—	17,960,000	12,039,905
1908	9,180,000	11,630,000	—	20,810,000	12,744,107
1909	11,180,000	21,700,000	—	32,880,000	11,007,006
1910	43,360,000	90,000	—	43,450,000	7,667,006
1911	29,460,000	—	300,000	29,760,000	4,953,688
1912	29,060,000	—	500,000	29,560,000	2,805,141

Table 2.—Amount of Coins and

At the End of:—	Coins in Circulation.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*
1903	20,452,832	59,959,990	8,780,074
1904	20,346,564	64,343,824	8,880,087
1905	24,565,488	74,084,730	9,167,202
1906	34,588,658	82,386,713	9,163,443
1907	24,078,411	96,133,357	9,159,536
1908	27,051,427	105,373,501	9,151,422
1909	28,672,310	112,770,177	9,140,323
1910	31,208,215	119,147,592	9,132,908
1911	33,969,969	122,874,745	9,132,908
1912	35,594,084	121,673,335	9,132,908

Table 3.—Amount of the Bank-notes

Year.	Notes issued.					
	Balance brought over from the Preceding Year.	Amount newly issued.	Total.	Amount withdrawn.	Balance.	Gold Coin and Bullion.
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1903	232,094,377	1,347,664,074	1,579,758,451	7,346,837,888	232,920,563	116,962,184
1904	232,920,563	1,563,173,288	1,796,093,851	1,509,468,099	286,625,752	79,904,726
1905	286,625,752	1,516,871,860	1,803,497,612	1,490,706,793	312,790,819	115,595,026
1906	312,790,819	1,492,356,449	1,805,147,268	1,463,381,104	341,766,164	147,202,125
1907	341,766,164	1,517,907,515	1,859,673,679	1,489,689,568	369,984,111	161,742,131
1908	369,984,111	1,433,169,247	1,803,153,358	1,450,419,087	352,734,272	169,504,514
1909	352,734,272	1,445,232,779	1,797,967,051	1,445,203,850	352,763,201	217,843,275
1910	352,763,201	1,703,309,960	2,056,073,161	1,654,448,233	401,624,928	222,382,465
1911	401,624,928	1,753,737,369	2,155,362,297	1,721,963,181	433,399,116	229,154,220
1912	433,399,116	1,653,002,052	2,086,401,168	1,637,479,460	448,921,708	247,023,380

out by the Mint.

Silver Coins.			Nickel Coins.	Grand Total.
20-*sen* Silver.	10-*sen* Silver.	Total.		
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
——	——	752,063	——	29,942,063
1,050,632	1,111,276	4,850,619	100,016	67,510,635
1,690,000	3,420,102	9,896,504	300,040	31,156,550
1,311,802	671,487	8,226,795	——	34,906,795
4,002,402	1,200,663	17,242,970	——	35,202,970
3,001,802	1,228,000	16,973,909	——	37,783,909
1,766,000	2,029,103	14,802,109	——	47,682,109
4,237,604	2,035,102	13,939,712	——	57,389,712
100,061	3,875,102	8,928,851	——	38,688,851
——	2,111,093	4,916,234	——	34,476,234

Bank-notes in Circulation.

		Bank-notes in Circulation.	Total Amount of Coins and Bank-notes in Circulation.
Bronze.	Total.		
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
9,038,968	98,231,864	232,920,563	331,152,427
9,037,388	102,607,863	286,625,752	389,233,615
9,039,718	116,857,138	312,790,819	429,647,957
9,038,331	135,177,144	341,766,164	476,943,308
9,081,452	138,452,757	369,984,111	508,436,868
9,089,124	150,665,475	352,734,272	503,399,746
8,631,353	159,214,164	352,763,201	511,977,365
8,641,467	168,130,182	401,624,928	569,755,110
8,659,980	174,637,603	433,399,116	608,036,719
8,689,449	175,089,776	448,921,708	624,011,484

issued by the Bank of Japan.

Reserve.						Amount of Reserve for Every 100 *yen* of Notes issued.	
Specie Reserve.		Security Reserve.			Total Reserve.		
Silver Coin and Bullion.	Total.	Public Loan Bonds.	Other Securities.	Total.		Specie.	Security.
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
——	116,962,184	38,421,368	77,537,011	115,958,379	232,920,563	50.22	49.78
3,676,500	83,581,226	26,779,307	176,265,219	203,044,526	286,625,752	29.16	70.84
——	115,595,026	42,589,278	154,606,515	197,195,793	312,790,819	36.95	63.05
——	147,202,125	75,056,601	119,507,438	194,564,039	341,766,164	43.07	56.93
——	161,742,131	70,043,261	138,198,719	208,241,980	369,984,111	43.72	56.28
——	169,504,514	58,837,249	124,392,508	183,229,758	352,734,272	48.05	51.95
——	217,843,275	31,802,700	103,117,226	134,919,926	352,763,201	61.75	38.25
——	222,382,465	40,326,680	138,915,783	179,242,463	401,624,928	55.37	44.63
——	229,154,220	45,498,580	158,746,316	204,244,896	433,399,116	52.87	47.13
——	247,023,380	30,165,730	171,732,598	201,898,328	448,921,708	55.03	44.97

Table 4.—Amount of Bills cleared

Year.	Tokyo.		Osaka.		Kyoto.		Yoko-
	Number of Bills.	Amount.	Number of Bills.	Amount.	Number of Bills.	Amount.	Number of Bills.
		Yen		*Yen*		*Yen*	
1903	2,486,919	1,562,636,953	1,803,883	821,287,077	597,048	167,986,355	297,380
1904	2,605,637	1,854,392,966	1,735,750	898,682,665	483,516	125,967,669	307,703
1905	2,712,267	2,560,527,835	1,796,954	1,140,284,794	496,207	177,439,058	320,833
1906	3,101,809	3,600,853,674	2,123,266	1,463,860,195	588,067	263,137,614	391,186
1907	3,185,277	3,540,443,449	2,455,645	1,671,729,977	666,171	282,631,628	409,154
1908	3,137,761	2,962,973,251	2,386,469	1,418,941,280	686,256	237,292,092	407,987
1909	3,225,651	3,486,831,974	2,328,220	1,635,513,629	723,512	279,084,155	436,292
1910	3,485,841	3,841,380,079	2,456,443	2,028,605,792	734,163	309,616,707	485,281
1911	3,819,086	3,708,259,223	2,728,787	2,365,197,943	777,079	319,351,610	521,250
1912	4,254,141	4,120,219,024	3,026,920	2,747,775,293	804,150	316,484,705	583,217

Table 5.—Rates of Interest

Year.	Advances.								
	Loans.			Overdrafts.			Discount of Bills.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1903	12.6	9.0	10.7	12.8	9.8	11.2	12.6	8.9	10.6
1904	12.3	9.0	10.7	12.5	9.9	11.1	12.4	9.1	10.7
1905	12.6	9.3	11.0	12.6	10.2	11.4	12.6	9.4	11.0
1906	12.4	8.4	10.3	12.6	9.3	10.8	12.3	8.2	10.1
1907	11.5	8.3	9.9	11.8	9.1	10.3	11.5	8.1	9.7
1908	12.2	9.2	10.8	12.3	9.5	11.1	12.2	9.0	10.7
1909	11.9	8.2	10.0	12.2	8.8	10.5	11.8	7.6	9.7
1910	10.7	7.1	8.7	11.1	7.7	9.2	10.5	6.6	8.3
1911	10.3	7.0	8.4	10.4	7.5	8.8	10.0	6.5	8.0
1912	11.2	7.5	9.0	11.3	7.5	9.5	11.3	7.2	8.8

Table 6.—Rates of Interest at the Bank

Year.	Bank of Japan.												
	Loans.			Overdrafts.			Discount of Bills payable in Tokyo.			Discount of Bills payable in Other Places.			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1903	6.9	6.2	6.4	7.7	6.9	7.1	6.2	5.8	5.9	7.3	6.9	7.0	9.5
1904	7.7	6.2	6.6	8.4	6.9	7.3	7.3	5.8	6.1	8.4	6.9	7.3	9.5
1905	8.4	7.7	8.1	9.1	8.4	8.8	8.0	7.3	7.7	9.1	8.4	8.8	10.2
1906	8.4	6.6	7.0	9.1	7.7	8.0	8.0	6.6	6.9	9.1	7.7	8.0	10.2
1907	8.0	6.6	6.8	8.4	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.6	6.6	8.4	7.7	7.7	9.1
1998	8.0	7.3	7.7	8.4	8.4	8.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	9.9
1909	8.0	5.8	6.9	8.4	6.9	7.6	7.3	5.8	6.5	8.4	6.9	7.6	9.5
							Highest.		Lowest.		Average.		
1910	6.6	4.7	5.0	6.9	5.5	5.6	5.8		4.7		4.8		8.8
1911	5.8	4.7	5.1	6.2	5.5	5.7	5.5		4.7		4.9		7.3
1912	6.6	5.5	5.9	6.9	5.8	6.3	6.6		5.5		5.9		7.0

at Various Clearing-houses.

hama.	Kōbe.		Nagoya.		Total.	
Amount.	Number of Bills.	Amount.	Number of Bills.	Amount.	Number of Bills.	Amount.
Yen		*Yen*		*Yen*		*Yen*
495,345,747	346,517	412,148,749	282,413	128,206,372	5,814,160	3,587,611,252
618,444,964	366,245	530,309,230	269,731	120,025,903	5,768,589	4,156,823,396
788,408,240	365,785	691,703,538	282,180	174,131,884	5,974,226	5,532,495,349
912,892,463	418,934	714,428,495	331,223	269,381,739	6,954,485	7,124,554,179
932,220,533	457,173	802,133,951	347,379	254,676,425	7,520,799	7,483,835,963
792,870,784	458,389	719,853,079	332,059	175,430,901	7,408,921	6,307,361,387
858,301,535	502,637	725,954,711	355,012	222,977,647	7,571,324	7,208,663,651
971,892,600	534,254	832,613,707	372,723	231,971,409	8,068,705	8,216,080,294
944,871,819	592,926	891,128,779	406,565	263,840,045	8,845,693	8,492,649,419
1,046,041,471	691,916	1,050,673,178	452,996	283,621,389	9,813,340	9,564,815,060

throughout the country.

Deposits.								
Fixed Deposits.			Current Deposits.			Savings Deposits.		
Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
6.9	5.5	6 2	5.3	3.6	4.3	6.1	5.5	5.8
6.4	5.6	6.0	4.5	3.6	4.0	5.8	5.4	5.6
6.5	5.7	6.1	4.7	3.6	4.1	5.8	5.5	5.7
6.5	5.5	5.9	4.6	3.4	3.9	5.8	5.4	5.6
6.2	5.4	5.7	4.2	3.3	3.7	5.6	5.3	5.4
6.6	5.5	6.1	5.4	3.4	4.0	5.7	5.4	5.6
6.6	5.2	5.8	4.6	3.1	3.7	5.7	5.3	5.5
5.8	4.4	5.0	3.8	2.4	2.9	5.3	4.5	4.8
5.1	4.4	4.7	3.2	2.1	2.7	4.6	4.4	4.5
6.3	4.6	5.2	4.3	2.6	3.2	5.2	4.5	4.8

of Japan and the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank.															
Loans.		Overdrafts.			Discount of Bills.			Fixed Deposits.			Current Deposits.		
Lowest.	Average.	Highest	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	2.6	%
6.6	8.0	9.1	6.2	7.7	8.4	5.8	7.0	5.5	5.0	5.3	3.3	2.6	3.1
6.9	8.2	9.1	6.2	7.6	8.8	6.2	7.5	5.5	5.0	5.3	2.6	2.6	2.6
7.7	9.0	9.9	6.9	8.7	9.1	6.9	8.2	5.5	5.0	5.3	2.6	2.6	2.6
7.7	8.3	9.9	7.7	8.3	9.1	6.2	7.3	5.5	4.5	4.9	2.6	2.6	2.6
7.7	8.1	9.5	6.6	7.9	9.1	6.2	7.4	5.0	4.5	4.9	2.6	2.6	2.6
8.8	9.2	10.2	8.4	9.3	9.9	8.4	9.3	5.5	4.5	5.0	2.6	2.6	2.6
6.6	8.7	10.2	6.9	8.1	9.5	5.8	7.8	5.0	4.5	5.0	2.6	2.6	2.6
5.1	7.0	7.7	4.7	5.8	7.3	4.0	5.6	5.0	3.5	4.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
5.1	6.5	6.9	4.7	5.4	6.9	4.4	5.3	4.5	3.5	4.4	1.8	1.8	1.8
7.0	7.0	8.8	6.2	6.9	8.4	6.2	6.9	6.0	4.0	6.2	3.3	2.6	2.7

Table 7.—Rates of Interest at the

Year.	Tokyo Associated Banks.											
	Loans.			Discount of Bills.			Current Deposits.			Fixed Deposits.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	For 12 Months.	For 6 Months.	For 3 Months.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1903	13.5	4.0	8.6	12.8	5.1	7.7	5.8	1.1	3.9	6.00	5.83	5.56
1904	13.5	4.0	8.5	12.4	5.3	7.9	5.8	1.1	3.5	5.75	5.54	5.40
1905	12.8	5.8	9.2	12.8	5.8	8.8	6.2	1.1	3.7	5.95	5.73	5.58
1906	12.8	5.8	8.7	12.8	5.1	7.9	6.2	1.1	3.5	5.79	5.55	5.41
1907	12.8	6.2	8.6	11.7	5.8	7.9	6.6	1.1	3.3	5.60	5.41	5.23
1908	12.8	6.6	9.6	12.8	6.6	9.3	6.9	1.1	3.7	6.18	6.03	5.82
1909	12.8	4.4	8.6	12.4	4.0	7.6	6.2	1.8	3.2	5.68	5.48	5.22
1910	12.0	2.6	7.3	11.3	3.1	5.8	4.7	1.1	2.3	4.63	4.43	4.25
1911	12.0	2.7	7.0	11.7	3.7	5.9	5.5	1.1	2.3	4.51	4.34	4.14
1912	12.0	3.7	7.8	12.8	4.7	7.3	6.6	1.1	3.1	5.45	5.30	5.02

Table 8.—Prices of Principal

Year.	Imperial Japanese Government 5% Loan.			Four per cent. Loan Bonds of First Issue.			Bank of Japan Shares.			Yoko-
	Face value	Highest.	Lowest.	Face value	Highest.	Lowest.	Paid-up.	Highest.	Lowest.	Paid-up.
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1903	100.00	94.10	87.00	—	—	—	200.00	416.50	396.50	100.00
1904	100.00	89.95	81.20	—	—	—	200.00	414.00	386.00	100.00
1905	100.00	92.30	74.00	—	—	—	200.00	610.00	415.50	100.00
1906	100.00	97.00	88.70	—	—	—	200.00	1,000.00	600.00	100.00
1907	100.00	92.00	86.50	—	—	—	200.00	970.00	560.00	100.00
1908	100.00	88.20	78.40	—	—	—	200.00	600.00	518.00	100.00
1909	100.00	97,50	87.40	—	—	—	200.00	895.00	589.00	100.00
1910	100.00	102.20	97.30	100.00	96.70	93.10	200.00	943.00	554.00	100.00
1911	100.00	100.80	95.00	100.00	94.80	87.25	200.00	604.00	553.00	100.00
1912	100.00	95.00	90.00	100.00	88.30	82.40	200.00	565.00	500.00	100.00

Table 9.—Prices of Principal

Year.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha Shares.			Osaka Steamship Company Shares.			Tokyo Electric Light Company Shares.			Kane-Spin-
	Paid-up.	Highest.	Lowest.	Paid-up.	Highest.	Lowest.	Paid-up.	Highest.	Lowest.	Paid-up.
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1903	50.00	86.50	77.70	25.00	30.30	25.00	—	—	—	50.00
1904	50.00	82.20	59.20	25.00	30.90	25.00	50.00	70.50	70.50	50.00
1905	50.00	99.60	76.20	25.00	38.00	29.60	50.00	88.00	67.60	50.00
1906	50.00	132.50	94.90	25.00	35.20	25.80	50.00	151.50	119.50	50.00
1907	50.00	149.00	76.90	25.00	31.50	17.70	50.00	113.50	64.00	50.00
1908	50.00	87.00	76.10	25.00	19.50	13.10	50.00	66.00	64.80	50.00
1909	50.00	84.70	73.10	25.00	19.50	15.20	50.00	97.70	71.80	50.00
1910	50.00	105.00	82.00	25.00	23.00	17.50	50.00	118.80	78.00	50.00
1911	50.00	111.30	93.00	25.00	23.80	21.80	50.00	65.30	64.20	50.00
1912	50.00	124.00	103.20	25.00 50.00	58.50	23.00	50.00	75.70	64.40	50.00

Tokyo and Osaka Associated Banks.

Osaka Associated Banks.											
Loans.			Discount of Bills.			Current Deposits.			Fixed Deposits.		
Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
8.4	7.0	7.6	7.6	6.1	6.8	2.8	2.1	2.3	5.58	4.88	5.20
8.9	7.3	8.0	8.4	6.8	7.6	2.7	1.8	2.2	5.50	5.00	5.21
9.5	8.4	9.0	9.2	8.1	8.6	2.6	2.0	2.3	6.13	5.42	5.80
8.5	7.4	7.9	7.8	6.5	7.1	2.3	1.9	2.1	6.33	5.29	5.75
8.7	7.7	8.2	8.2	6.8	7.3	2.2	1.8	2.0	6.00	5.00	5.50
11.8	7.8	9.4	10.2	7.5	8.9	2.8	1.9	2.2	6.42	5.00	5.92
12.1	5.7	7.4	11.8	4.9	6.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	5.50	4.76	5.07
12.0	4.2	6.1	12.6	3.7	4.7	2.0	1.2	1.5	4.86	3.41	4.06
7.0	5.6	6.2	6.2	4.8	5.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	4.07	3.98	4.01
8.1	6.9	7.4	7.7	6.3	6.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	5.16	5.01	5.09

Bonds and Shares in Tokyo.

hama Specie Bank Shares.		Industrial Bank of Japan Shares.			South Manchuria Railway Company Shares.			Keihin Electric Tramway Company Shares.		
Highest.	Lowest.	Face value	Highest.	Lowest.	Paid-up.	Highest.	Lowest.	Paid-up.	Highest.	Lowest.
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
195.50	175.50	25.00	33.50	29.90	—	—	—	30.00	47.50	26.50
186.00	155.50	25.00	31.50	25.80	—	—	—	50.00	59.70	41.50
217.00	166.50	25.00	55.10	26.80	—	—	—	50.00	84.00	49.50
367.00	210.00	50.00	100.00	70.00	—	—	—	50.00	178.00	83.50
384.00	200.00	50.00	92.50	58.00	20.00	90.00	23.50	50.00	201.50	65.00
222.00	182.50	50.00	65.50	51.50	20.00	31.00	21.00	50.00	77.30	61.80
245.00	215.00	50.00	78.30	68.80	20.00	44.50	26.80	50.00	73.80	54.50
331.00	241.50	50.00	89.60	78.30	20.00	51.30	40.80	50.00	63.80	41.70
337.00	202.00	50.00	91.00	80.00	20.00	44.00	35.20	50.00	47.80	38.00
225.00	204.50	50.00	91.40	74.20	20.00 120.00	151.30	38.20	50.00	52.50	41.30

Bonds and Shares in Tokyo. *(Continued.)*

gafuchi Cotton ing Company Shares.		Meiji Life Insurance Company Shares.			Hoden Oil Company Shares.			Tokyo Stock Exchange Shares.		
Highest.	Lowest.	Paid-up.	Highest.	Lowest.	Paid-up.	Highest.	Lowest.	Paid-up	Highest.	Lowest.
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
44.80	37.20	100.00	400.00	193.00	—	—	—	50.00	194.00	156.00
43.60	28.00	100.00	382.00	335.00	—	—	—	50.00	192.00	123.50
113.50	38.15	100.00	345.00	329.00	—	—	—	50.00	285.00	141.50
228.20	101.80	100.00	488.00	345.00	50.00	200.00	110.00	50.00	485.00	196.00
281.70	82.20	100.00	550.00	450.00	50.00	284.00	120.00	50.00	750.00	93.50
101.80	70.80	100.00	460.00	300.00	50.00	140.00	97.70	50.00	152.00	91.50
117.00	36.30	100.00	480.00	310.00	50.00	130.00	55.50	50.00	181.00	130.00
117.80	100.00	100.00	750.00	450.00	50.00	94.50	50.00	50.00	242.50	158.00
109.60	94.00	100.00	450.00	370.00	50.00	73.00	53.80	50.00	187.30	130.30
117.60	102.80	100.00	2,050.00	1,020.00	50.00	69.80	59.70	50.00	172.00	131.40

Table 10.—Index Numbers of Prices of Commodities.

Kind.		1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
		Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Rice	per *koku.*	12.07	13.68	12.89	12.66	14.44	16.02	15.24	12.54	12.93	16.85
Barley	,,	4.45	6.18	7.17	6.59	4.62	5.46	6.14	5.62	5.26	6.17
Rye	,,	6.41	8.90	8.88	8.48	7.37	8.00	8.28	7.77	7.57	9.35
Wheat	,,	7.08	9.32	9.41	10.10	8.68	9.85	9.60	10.16	10.57	10.09
Soja Beans	,,	7.08	8.11	10.11	9.90	9.68	10.26	9.30	7.96	9.71	9.85
Red Beans	,,	10.27	12.24	12.00	11.56	11.56	11.16	10.02	11.09	11.70	11.29
Salt	,,	2.27	2.32	2.12	4.43	5.18	5.24	5.23	5.21	5.26	50.20
Soy	,,	17.20	18.29	19.67	21.76	22.16	22.60	22.75	23.30	22.17	23.03
White Sugar (home) ..	per 100 *kin.*	12.28	12.70	15.93	17.98	17.12	16.25	17.57	17.12	17.27	17.42
,, ,, (foreign).	,,	10.46	10.91	14.63	16.58	15.99	16.09	17.41	18.09	18 56	18.65
Brown Sugar (home)...	,,	9.45	9.07	12.10	13.90	11.96	12.01	13.27	12.93	12.49	12.47
,, ,, (foreign).	,,	7.67	7.59	9.84	11.65	10.46	10.94	11.32	12.48	12.40	12.37
Sake	per *koku.*	32.38	34.30	35.19	37.61	38.65	41.09	43.20	43.49	39.55	44.55
Tea	per 100 *kin.*	42.86	44.62	45.66	48.21	47.17	44.45	47.80	49.34	47.53	49.61
Beef	,,	22.13	23.82	24.91	31.97	32.38	33.57	35.01	30.65	28.07	27.48
Eggs	per 100.	1.84	1.98	2.05	2.38	2.33	2 36	2.38	2.43	2.46	2.49
Milk...	per *sho.*	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.37
Ginned Cotton (home)..	per 100 *kin.*	26.86	26.01	29.99	30.27	31.03	32.07	30.03	32.61	36.19	37.87
,, ,, (foreign)	,,	24.93	26.75	30.99	26.02	28.22	29.06	26.59	30.13	34.91	36.23
Cotton Yarns (home)...	,,	35.39	36.46	41.31	46.50	43.32	48.27	42.57	43.86	44 26	50.23
,, ,, (foreign)	,,	52.20	55.70	59.05	65.76	73.47	77.15	72.58	63.26	68 89	76.99
Raw Silk...	,,	783.00	857.00	769.00	849.00	965.00	1.077.00	813.00	769.00	795.00	809.00
Hemp	,,	32.06	31.05	33.08	40.57	41.07	38.16	33.92	34.52	38.30	42.16
Bleached Cotton Fabrics	per *tan.*	0.38	0.36	0.41	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.47
Shirting, grey	per *kama.*	3.92	3.94	4.66	5.51	5.21	5.46	5.60	5.69	5.98	6.30
Calico	,,	4.0[illegible]	4.11	5.05	5.64	5.20	5.41	5.61	5.41	5.67	6.24
Silk Tissue (for lining)	per *tan.*	3.24	3.49	3.27	3.77	3.94	4.43	4.14	3.82	3.60	3.93
Silk Tissue, *Kaiki* ...	,,	4.03	4.14	4.11	4.50	4.91	5.73	5.38	5.01	4.57	4.62
Petroleum	Box of 2 cans.	2.62	2.93	3.33	3.29	3.42	3.70	3.94	3.85	3.85	3.63
Coal	per ton.	6.33	5.81	6.03	8.00	8.43	7.70	7.95	7.89	7.14	7.54
Charcoal...	10 *kwan.*	0.82	0.77	0.82	0.78	0.80	0 95	1.09	0.99	1.02	1.04
Rape-seed Oil	per *koku.*	34.76	33.20	34.18	41.33	50.08	45.89	38.31	33.87	40.11	45.85
Mino Paper	per *shime.*	1.31	1.29	1.50	1.43	1.31	1.37	1.43	1.41	1.45	1.47
Hanshi Paper	,,	0.28	0.29	0.33	0.34	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.33
Indigo (Japanese) ...	per *kwan.*	1.11	1.12	0.99	0.99	1.17	1.24	1.26	1.23	1.13	1.15
Balk, Pine	4 yds. long.	3.74	3.50	3.48	3.66	3.75	4.12	4.74	4.35	4.54	4.75
,, Fir	,,	3.65	3.73	3.27	3.81	4.29	4.76	4.63	4.05	4.15	4.59
Plank, Pine 6 *bu* thick.	per *tsubo.*	0.63	0.60	0.58	0.64	0.63	0.73	0.79	0.73	0.73	0.78
,, Pine 4 *bu* thick.	,,	0.53	0.49	0.49	0.51	0.51	0.63	0.64	0.60	0.58	0.60
Log, Pine	3 yds. long.	0.50	0.51	0.43	0.45	0.42	0.54	0.54	0.56	0.60	0.61
Shingles	per *tsubo.*	0.65	0.62	0.62	0.64	0.57	0.69	0.69	0.65	0.73	0.77
Sleepers { Chestnut ...	per *cho.*	0.65	0.62	0.60	0.63	0.64	0.73	0.76	0.76	0.79	0.84
Sleepers { *Hinoki*... ...	,,	0.88	1.10	1.0[illegible]	1.13	1.15	1.41	1.51	1.30	1.24	1.36
Pig-iron (home)	per *kwan.*	0.50	0.48	0.46	0.44	0.50	0.55	0.54	0.53	0.54	0.55
,, (foreign)... ...	,,	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.27	0.31	0.31
Nails (foreign)	,,	0.46	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.50	0.56	0.52	0.46	0.44	0.46
Straw	10 *kwan.*	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.31	0.32
Hay	,,	0.61	0.64	0.77	0.71	0.70	0.73	0.77	0.74	0.79	0.80
Dried Sardines (for manure)	,,	2.93	3.62	3.90	3.96	3.99	4.24	3.93	3.63	3.76	4.03
Herring Cake	,,	3.36	3 55	4.17	4.64	4.75	5.10	4.61	4.23	4.52	4.84
Rape-seed Cake	,,	1.80	1.95	2.12	2.32	2.40	2.40	2.31	2.06	2.30	2.46

Koku=4.96005 *Bushels.* *Yen*=2*s.* 0*d.* 582. *Kwan*=8.26733 *lbs.* (*Avoir*). *Kin*=1.32277 *lbs.* (*Avoir*).
Sho=1.58722 *quarts.* *Tan*=*About* 35 *feet in length.* *Kama*=40 *Yards.*

Table 12.—Rates of

Year.	London (per 1 *yen*)			Paris (per 1 *yen*)			Berlin (per 1 *yen*)			Bom-
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Avera e.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*Franc*	*Franc*	*Franc*	*Mark*	*Mark*	*Mark*	*Rupee*
1903	2.00.3	2.00.8	2.00.5	2.56	2.59	2.57	2 08	2.10	2.09	151.50
1904	2.00.1	2.00.4	2.00.3	2.53	2.56	2.54	2.05	2.08	2.06	149.00
1905	2.00.3	2.00.7	2.00.4	2.55	2.58	2.55	2.06	2.10	2.07	150.75
1906	2.00.4	2.00.5	2.00.5	2.56	2.57	2.57	2.08	2.09	2.09	150.50
1907	2.00.4	2.00.5	2.00.5	2.56	2.58	2.57	2.08	2.09	2.08	151.00
1908	2.00.4	2.00.5	2.00.5	2.56	2.57	2.56	2.07	2.08	2.08	152.25
1909	2.00.4	2.00.6	2.00.5	2.56	2.58	2.57	2.08	2.08	2.08	151.25
1910	2.00.4	2.00.4	2.00.4	2.56	2.58	2.56	2.08	2.08	2.08	151.25
1911	2.00.4	2.00.5	2.00.4	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.08	2.08	2.08	151.50
1912	2.00.4	2.00.6	2.00.5	2.57	2.58	2.57	2.08	2.09	2.08	151.75

NOTE:—This table shows the rates of exchange at which the bills on demand were bought during the

Table 11.—Prices of Principal Commodities.

Kind.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Rice	107	121	114	112	128	142	135	111	114	149
Barley	94	130	151	139	97	115	130	119	111	130
Rye	107	148	148	141	123	133	138	130	126	156
Wheat	91	120	121	130	112	127	124	131	136	130
Soja Beans	87	99	124	121	118	126	114	98	119	121
Red Beans	113	134	132	127	127	122	101	122	128	124
Salt	90	80	88	184	215	217	217	216	218	216
Soy	99	105	113	125	127	130	131	134	122	132
White Sugar (home)	97	100	125	141	135	128	138	135	136	137
,, ,, (foreign)	104	109	146	165	160	161	174	179	185	186
Brown Sugar (home)	102	98	130	149	129	129	143	135	134	134
,, ,, (foreign)	100	99	128	151	136	142	147	162	161	161
Sake	106	113	115	123	126	134	141	142	129	145
Tea	118	123	126	133	130	122	131	136	131	136
Beef	106	115	120	154	156	161	168	147	135	132
Eggs	94	96	99	115	113	114	115	117	119	120
Milk	98	98	98	98	95	95	98	98	95	93
Ginned Cotton (home)	104	101	116	117	120	124	116	126	140	147
,, ,, (foreign)	100	107	124	104	113	117	107	121	140	145
Cotton Yarns (home)	114	138	134	150	140	156	138	142	143	162
,, ,, (foreign)	99	105	112	124	133	146	139	120	130	146
Raw Silk	94	103	92	101	115	129	97	92	95	97
Hemp	100	97	104	130	138	120	106	108	120	132
Bleached Cotton Fabrics	103	97	111	127	124	127	119	119	122	127
Shirting, grey	103	104	123	148	137	144	147	150	157	166
Calico	100	101	124	136	128	133	138	133	140	154
Silk Tissue (for lining)	84	90	84	97	103	114	107	99	93	102
Silk Tissue, *Kaiki*	79	81	80	88	96	112	105	98	89	90
Petroleum	83	93	106	105	109	118	125	123	123	106
Coal	100	91	95	126	133	121	125	124	112	119
Charcoal	93	88	93	89	91	108	124	113	116	118
Rape-seed Oil	88	84	86	104	126	116	97	85	101	116
Mino Paper	96	95	110	105	96	101	105	104	107	108
Hanshi Paper	90	94	106	110	90	100	100	103	106	106
Indigo (Japanese)	98	99	88	88	103	110	112	109	100	102
Balk, Pine	93	87	86	91	93	102	117	107	112	118
,, Fir	89	91	80	93	105	116	113	99	101	112
Plank, Pine 6 *bu* thick	83	79	76	84	83	96	104	96	96	103
,, Pine 4 *bu* thick	87	80	80	84	84	103	105	98	95	98
Log, Pine	89	91	77	80	75	96	96	100	107	109
Shingles	102	97	97	100	88	108	108	102	114	120
Sleepers Chestnut	94	90	87	91	93	106	110	110	114	122
Sleepers *Hinoki*	73	91	90	93	95	117	125	107	102	112
Pig-iron (home)	102	98	94	90	192	112	110	108	110	112
,, (foreign)	75	75	80	78	78	78	73	68	78	78
Nails (foreign)	90	86	90	96	98	110	102	90	86	90
Straw	89	107	107	104	104	104	107	104	111	114
Hay	117	123	148	137	135	140	148	142	152	154
Dried Sardines (for manure)	81	100	107	109	110	117	108	100	104	111
Herring Cake	88	93	109	121	124	134	121	111	118	127
Rape-seed Cake	81	88	96	105	109	109	105	93	104	111

NOTE:—In this table, the average prices reported in 1900 are taken at 100.

Tsubo=3.95369 *Square Yards.* *Shimé*=100 *jo, one jo Mino contains* 48 *sheets, Hanshi,* 20 *sheets.* *Bu*=I.4316651 *lines*

Foreign Exchange.

bay (per 100 *yen*)		San Francisco and New York (per 100 *yen*)			Hongkong (per 100 dollars)			Shanghai (per 100 *yen*)		
Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Rupee	*Rupee*	$. c.	$. c.	$. c.	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Tael*	*Tael*	*Tael*
154.00	152.70	49.25	50.13	49.81	92.75	77.25	84.12	77.75	94.50	86.38
152.00	150.67	48.75	49.75	49.16	97.50	86.00	91.65	72.25	85.50	77.90
152.75	151.46	49.25	50.00	49 41	103.50	90.00	95.33	68.50	79.75	74.77
152.50	151.93	49.38	49.63	49.50	113.50	99.50	105.44	63.75	72.00	68.70
153.00	151.74	49.38	49.75	49.54	112.00	89.50	106.07	65.75	83.50	69.47
153.50	152.91	49.38	49.63	49 50	96.25	82.00	89.34	77.50	92.50	84.31
154.75	153.16	49.50	49.75	49.66	90.50	84.75	86.47	81.50	88.75	86.77
152.50	151.92	49.38	49.75	49.54	94.38	85.25	89.12	78.38	88.00	83.70
152.25	151.81	49.38	49.50	49.49	93.00	86.88	89.70	80.88	86.00	83.69
152.75	152.21	49.38	49.75	49.54	103.00	92.50	98.55	70.00	81.50	74.13

years above mentioned.

SECTION XIV.

Finance.

I.

FINANCE BEFORE THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Finance at the Restoration of Meiji.

In 1867, Keiki Tokugawa, the last of the Shoguns of the Tokugawa Government, restored to the Emperor the reins of national government and the Restoration of the Imperial Government was realized, putting a final end to the feudal system of administration.

In 1868, however, the Fushimi, Toba, Uyeno, Aizu and Hakodate rebellions broke out one after another and as a consequence the national funds were depleted. In order to cope with this difficult financial situation, the new Government was forced to resort to the issue of the **Dajokwan** Bills to the amount of Yen 48,000,000 followed by that of the Civil Administration Department Bills, Treasury Convertible Bills, Colonization Department Convertible Bills and new convertible notes to the total amount of Yen 70,000,000. The flotation of paper currency to such an enormous amount was not without its evil result. The inconvertibility of notes caused the depreciation of their value to a considerable degree. Moreover, nothing had yet been decided upon at that time as to the general policy of administration while in some parts of the country there still remained to exist the feudal system of administration. These facts combined tend avoidably to bring the national finances into still greater difficulty.

With the purpose of placing the national finance on a unified basis the new Government organized the Finance Bureau in 1868, which was soon enlarged into a Department of State for Finance in 1869. Under this Department were included the Mint, the offices of the Accountants, Tax

Collection, Commerce and Mining. In 1871 the famous political measure of the new Government of abolishing the clan governments invested with autonomic power was carried out by the Imperial Rescript dated the 14th day of July of the same year. Unification of the Government system was then initiated. The abolishment of the clan governments brought with it the obligation on the Central Government of accounting for the paper currency that had been issued by those governments, and also of paying the pensions that had been paid by the Lords of the districts to their retainers. In 1873 the laws relating to the conversion of the debts of the former or local feudal Lords, and the new and old Loan Regulations were promulgated. At that time the local debts amounted to thirty (30) million Yen in round figures, of which seven million Yen was in cash, and the balance of over twenty million Yen was converted into the bonds of the new Government and paid out with them. The local paper currency was exchanged by the new notes of the Government, the issue of which amounted to twenty-two million Yen in round figures. In 1873 a foreign loan amounting to ten million in round figures and bearing interest of 7 per cent. per year was floated, for the purpose of accounting for the financial obligations of the Government carried by the old pension system. In 1874 the Hereditary Pension Bonds were issued to the amount of sixteen million Yen, while in 1876 bonds of similar nature amounting to 170,000,000 Yen in round figures were issued. These two bonds were issued as the last and final payment to those entitled to pensions of various kinds. In 1877 another bond was issued in way of last payment of pensions to the old Shinto priests. Thus the burden on the National Treasury was very heavy and it was still increased on account of the Saga Rebellion which broke out in 1874, which was followed with the military expedition to Formosa. The financial situation of the country was far from being satisfactory. In 1873 the old system of land tax was revised to the new standard of three per centum of the assessed value of land, and in 1875 the tax on liquors was instituted. Other measures were also taken for increasing the national revenues, while on the other hand, improvements in the Government financial system were effected.

The old system of taxation consisted of payment in kind and this usage was still in vogue in the early part of the new Government under the Restoration. This usage necessitated the existence of the official exchange brokers for financial transactions between the Government and the people. In this respect also, new and improved systems came to be adopted, and in 1870 Regulations were made for financial transactions concerning the keeping of the accounts of the Treasury, the payment of salaries in rice, ordinary hereditary pension, in rice, Government's aid in rice, civil list in rice and money, travelling expenses, building and similar expenses, purchase and sale of gold and silver bullion, war fund, war expenses, the rate to be levied on pensions received in rice, and all other payments to be made to the Government in money. In 1872 the official exchange brokers were dispensed with, and were replaced by the banks. In 1873 the Government made a contract with the First National Bank, whereby the latter was appointed to take charge of the Government's money. In this year, a financial statement of the Government showing national revenues and expenditures was prepared and published for the first time. This was the initiation of the usage of publishing the Government's annual Budget. In 1874 the system of fiscal year was adopted, and in 1875 the old style of estimates in tabulated form was replaced by the new form of the Budget. At the same time, the various items of expenditures were strictly defined so as to place limits upon the free transfer of credits. The land owned by the State and by individuals was clearly defined. The tax that used to be paid in rice was replaced by payment in money. The old taxes of the Tokugawa Shogunate which exceeded two thousand in number were abolished and replaced by an unified system of taxation. The fiscal reforms thus effected opened the way for the country's finance to realize an improvement.

The Satsuma Rebellion and the National Finance After It:—The Satsuma Rebellion which broke out in 1877 proved to be a great financial burden, and in order to meet the war expenses, the Government issued new paper currency to the amount of twenty-seven million Yen, and also borrowed from the First National Bank a sum of fifteen million Yen at a high rate of interest. This measure on the part of the Government was followed with a rapid decline of the value of the notes. In 1881 the average rate of difference between silver and notes was one of the former against 1.79 of the latter; silver commanded a premium of seventy-nine per centum.

In 1878 the Government had floated a Public Works Loan which was followed in 1883 by the Nakasendo Railway Loan. The result was the limit of decline of the value of the Government's bonds. Here the Government was confronted with the necessity of accounting for the inconvertible notes and of effecting a readjustment of the national debts. As the first step to relieve the financial situation, a system of amortization was adopted by which the Government was to redeem the bonds every year to the amount of ten to twenty million Yen. This system was strictly followed, and in 1886 the Regulations pertaining to consolidation bonds were promulgated for the purpose of exchanging the various kinds of the Government bonds with the consols. The result was so favourable that the Naval Loan which was floated in 1886 at 5 per cent. interest was over-subscribed. With respect to the paper currency, the Regulations governing the Bank of Japan were promulgated in 1882, whereby that Bank was authorized to issue convertible notes, and the Government secured a loan from that Bank to the amount of twenty-two (22) million Yen without interest. This money was employed in redeeming the old Government notes. In 1883 the Regulations governing the exchange of the old notes were issued, and a new method of redeeming them was adopted. Its result was visible in the gradual recovery to normal conditions between 1884 and 1886. After 1888 the Government finance showed a surplus of seven to eight million yen. Thus the finance of the country prior to the adoption of the constitutional form of Government was placed on a favourable condition. In 1884, the Regulations on the Land Tax were revised, and the rate of the tax was lowered to two per centum. The official service system was revised in the year following, whereby the number of officials was considerably reduced. In 1889 the Imperial Constitution was promulgated which was followed with the promulgation of the Law of Finance. The new system of collecting taxes was established, and the Audit Bureau and other organs for the financial administration came into existence. These measures were preliminaries to the actual enforcement of the Constitution in 1890. Below is appended a Table showing the state of national finance for twenty-two years from the first year of Meiji (1868) to the time of the enforcement of the Constitution in 1890:

Table showing Annual Receipts and Expenditures from 1868 to 1890.

Year.	Revenues.		Total.
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary	
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*
First Period	4,664,780	29,424,533	33,089,313
Second Period	4,666,056	29,722,349	34,438,405
Third Period	10,043,627	10,915,872	20,959,499
Fourth Period	15,340,922	9,802,676	22,140,598
Fifth Period	24,422,742	26,022,431	50,445,173
Sixth Period	70,561,688	14,945,557	85,507,245
Seventh Period	71,090,481	2,355,063	73,445,544
Eighth Period	83,080,575	3,240,502	86,321,077
8th Year of Meiji (1875) Settled Account	63,786,587	5,696,090	69,482,677
9th Year of Meiji (1876) Settled Account	55,684.997	3,796,039	59,481,036
10th Year of Meiji (1877) Settled Account	49,967,723	2,370,410	52,338,133
11th Year of Meiji (1878) Settled Account	53,558,117	8,885,632	62,338,133
12th Year of Meiji (1879) Settled Account	57,716,323	4,435,428	62,151,751
13th Year of Meiji (1880) Settled Account	58,036,574	5,330,680	63,367,254
14th Year of Meiji (1881) Settled Account	64,304,512	7,185,368	71,479,880
15th Year of Meiji (1882) Settled Account	69,888,873	3,619,554	73,508,427
16th Year of Meiji (1883) Settled Account	76,425,688	6,681,171	83,106,859
17th Year of Meiji (1884) Settled Account	72,102,190	4,567,464	76,669,654
18th Year of Meiji (1885) Settled Account	56,429,622	5,727,213	62,156,835
19th Year of Meiji (1886) Settled Account	71,094,269	14,231,875	85,326,144
20th Year of Meiji (1887) Settled Account	76,068,094	12,092,480	88,161,074
21st Year of Meiji (1888) Settled Account	74,253,412	18,703,521	92,956,934
22nd Year of Meiji (1889) Settled Account	82,355,442	14,332,537	96,687,979
23rd Year of Meiji (1890) Settled Account	78,593,498	27,875,855	106,469,353

Year	Expenditures		Total
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
First Period	5,506,253	24,998,833	30,505,086
Second Period	9,360,231	11,425,609	20,785,840
Third Period	9,750,004	10,357,669	20,107,673
Fourth Period	12,226,382	7,008,776	19,235,158
Fifth Period	42,474,919	15,255,106	57,730,025
Sixth Period	50,639,552	12,039,048	62,678,601
Seventh Period	60,001,916	22,267,612	82,269,528
Eighth Period	52,842,348	13,292,424	66,134,772
8th Year of Meiji (1875) Settled Account...	56,613,037	12,590,205	69,203,242
9th Year of Meiji (1876) Settled Account...	56,815,326	2,493,631	59,308,956
10th Year of Meiji (1877) Settled Account	45,344,215	3,084,109	48,428,324
11th Year of Meiji (1878) Settled Account	55,986,710	4,954,626	60,941,336
12th Year of Meiji (1879) Settled Account	55,205,538	5,112,040	60,317,578
13th Year of Meiji (1880) Settled Account	60,297,322	2,843,575	63,140,897
14th Year of Meiji (1881) Settled Account	60,413,710	11,046,611	71,460,321
15th Year of Meiji (1882) Settled Account	59,750,727	13,729,940	73,480,667
16th Year of Meiji (1883) Settled Account	67,914,177	15,192,682	83,106,859
17th Year of Meiji (1884) Settled Account	60,724,554	15,938,554	76,663,108
18th Year of Meiji (1885) Settled Account	47,643,037	13,472,276	71,115,313
19th Year of Meiji (1886) Settled Account	67,613.793	15,610,167	83,223,960
20th Year of Meiji (1887) Settled Account	66,042,669	13,410,367	79,453,036
21st Year of Meiji (1888) Settled Account	66,439,716	15,064,308	81,504,024
22nd Year of Meiji (1889) Settled Account	63,785,569	15,928,103	79,713,672
23rd Year of Meiji (1890) Settled Account	66,752,432	15,372,972	82,125,403

II.

NATIONAL FINANCE AFTER THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Opening of the Diet and National Finance After It:—It was on November 25th, 1890, that the Imperial Diet sat for the first time in the history of this country. Article LXIV. of the Constitution provides that the estimate of annual receipts and expenditures of the State shall receive concurrence of the Imperial Diet. In accordance with this provision, the estimates of national receipts and expenditures since 1891 were presented to the Diet for its concurrence. As stated before, the country's finance since the time of the Restoration of 1868 was readjusted and improved between 1884 and 1886, and until the time of the Sino-Japanese war, the finance of the country continued to be in a favourable condition, as may be seen by the figures in the following table:—

Revenues and Expenditures Since 1887 Compared.

Year.	Brought over from Previous Fiscal Year	Revenues	Expenditures	Excess o Revenues
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
20th Year of Meiji (1887)	2,102,184	86,058,890	79,453,036	6,605,854
21st Year of Meiji (1888)	6,073,242	86,883,691	81,504,024	5,375,667
22nd Year of Meiji (1889)	4,348,975	92,339,004	78,713,671	12,625,337
23rd Year of Meiji (1890)	20,598,721	85,870,633	82,125,403	3,745,230
24th Year of Meiji (1891)	24,343,951	78,887,538	83,555,891	4,668,353
25th Year of Meiji (1892)	19,675,597	81,786,314	76,734,740	5,051,574
26th Year of Meiji (1893)	24,727,171	89,042,210	84,581,872	4,460,338
27th Year of Meiji (1894)	5,748,423	98,591,336	78,128,643	14,171,040
28th Year of Meiji (1895)	20,041,385	98,591,236	85,317,179	13,074,157

The preceding table shows that in 1893, the year preceding the China war, the amount brought over from the previous year, and excess of receipts over expenditures, the Government had on hand a surplus amounting to over twenty million Yen. This amount was very usefully employed for the war which broke out in the year following. The same war caused a great change in the national finance. It was epoch-making in the history of finance of this country.

The Sino-Japanese War and National Finance After It:—A special session of the Diet to vote on the war fund of the Sino-Japanese war was held in Hiroshima in October 1894. The War Budget amounted to one hundred and fifty million Yen, of which twenty-six million Yen was to be met by the surplus and the balance of one hundred twenty-four million Yen by raising a public loan. The Budget was passed with unanimity in both of the Houses. In the eighth session of the Diet, in the following year an additional war estimate of one hundred million was passed, thus bringing up the total of the war expenditures to two hundred and fifty million Yen. The war was closed with complete victory without a single reverse, and by the Shimonoseki Treaty China paid an indemnity of 315,000,000 and 46,000,000 Yen in lieu of retrocession of Liaotung Peninsula. Thus the country realized a special receipt of 360,000,000 Yen. Considered simply from the war expenditures, the sum of money received from China was more than sufficient to pay them, but the nation was confronted with the necessity of augmenting its military strength after the war as well as of financial expansions in various lines, so that the Budget of 1896 suddenly became twice as large as that of the period since 1891, while the Budget of 1899-1900 became three times larger. In the year 1894-5 a great financial change was accompanied with the sudden growth of business undertakings, causing thereby an expansion of the volume of currency, and the economic condition of the country underwent great changes. This state of affairs made it impossible to carry out successfully the ten years' post-bellum measures of national finance projected by the Ito Cabinet. In 1898, the effect of the failure of rice crops of the previous year was felt, and the excess of imports over exports which amounted to one hundred million Yen caused the outflow of gold from the country. The money market became tight, and no margin was left for floating a national loan. The post-bellum fiscal measures of the Government not only became difficult to carry out, but even the ordinary measures necessary for administrative expenditures could not be effected. Cabinet changes followed until at the time of Yamagata's Cabinet, the Budget for 1903-4 showed a large surplus in the national finance. This happy result was brought about as explained by the Financial Minister Marquis Matsukata before the 14th session of the Imperial Diet by following the already settled line of fiscal policy and by effecting a sufficient economy as well as limiting new undertakings to the capacity of available source of revenue, for the purpose of adjusting the revenues with expenditures. It was also due to the increase of taxation which was passed through the 13th session of the Imperial Diet. The taxes increased were on land, income, **Saké**, soy, and others, and the whole amount realized thereby was 35,000,000 Yen.

In 1900 the Boxer trouble broke out which entailed an expenditure of 22,000,000 Yen. The Ito Cabinet which was in power at that time was obliged to submit to the Diet a programme for increasing the amount of taxation and of floating a public loan. Under the succeeding Katsura Cabinet, the naval programme to be completed in ten years from 1900 and requiring one hundred thousand Yen was consummated. The curtailment of administrative expenditures and the postponement of telephone expansion were effected. The year following (1904) saw the outbreak of war with Russia, which proved to be the cause of serious changes in the economics and finance of the country.

The Russo-Japanese War and National Finance After It:—The Russo-Japanese war like the China war was an epoch-making event in Japan's financial history but in point of size and general plans the latter does not even begin to compare with the former. When the diplomatic relations of Japan and Russia became strained toward the end of 1903 and war was finally declared in February 1904, a special session of the Diet, the 20th, was convoked in Tokyo by the Katsura Cabinet, to vote on the war Budget. The appropriation asked amounted to 575,000,000 Yen of which 156,000,000 had already been appropriated with Imperial sanction and the Diet was asked to vote on the balance amounting to 380,000,000 Yen, for the war fund together with a reserve fund amounting to 40,000,000 Yen. The war fund was made into a special account running from the outbreak of the war till its close. The financial sources for the war expenses were (1) temporary war taxes, (2) surplus, (3) advance to special account fund, and (4) national loan and Government's temporary loan. War rates were imposed on land, income, business, **saké**, sugar consumption, soy, registration, exchanges, hunting license and mining taxes, as well as on import dues of woollen stuffs and kerosene oil, a consumption tax was levied, additional rates were also imposed on stamps to be used in civil law-suits. The above were the first increases of taxes on account of the war. Successive victories attended the Army of this country and facilitated the raising of the foreign and internal loans, both of which amounted to 280,000,000 Yen. The war, however, was not terminated during the year, and the Government was obliged to ask for another appropriation for 1905. The War Budget submitted to the 21st session of the Diet showed a total of one thousand million Yen in round figures including the war and general expenditures. The Government effected a drastic retrenchment in the general account together with a considerable postponement of its undertakings, by which out of the total national receipts of three hundred million Yen in round figures, one hundred and twenty million Yen was saved. From the fund for special accounts, eight million Yen was transferred to the war fund. A second increase of taxes was resorted to, whereby seventy million Yen was realized. A public loan of 570,000,000 Yen was floated. Some amendments were made by the Diet, but no member objected to giving concurrence to the War fund of seven hundred million Yen.

The above is the gist of the fiscal measures for the Russian war, which was fortunately closed brilliantly on the part of Japan. But the post-bellum finance was attended with great difficulties. Besides the ordinary national expenditures, the expenses for the withdrawal of the troops from the front, war awards, pension to military and naval services, reliefs to be paid, and the replenishment and improvements of the arms and of national defense in general were to be met, while the war taxes and war loans had to be adjusted and accounted for. Measures had also to be taken for the development of national resources. These were no easy work and called for special efforts. The Government placing the first importance on accounting for national debt, made the war taxes permanent ones. On the resignation of the Katsura Cabinet after the war, the Saionji Ministry succeeded to power. The new Government followed the fiscal measures initiated by its predecessor. The years 1906 and 1907 were passed without any change, and the Saionji Cabinet resigned in 1908. The Katsura Government again came into power, with its principal platform founded on the readjustment of national finance. The planks of the platform were (1) no loan policy, (2) economy in the administrative expenses, (3) postponement of the Government undertakings, (4) increase of the amount of redeeming national bonds, and (5) making the Imperial Railway management into a special account. The six years' fiscal programme of the preceding Cabinet was made out into one of eleven years. By postponement of continuing undertakings of the Government, a sum of one hundred sixty million Yen was realized. By the readjustment of the system of taxation and of the administrative organs, a plan of redeeming national bonds was carried out. The salaries of Government officials were raised, and the adjustment of the post-bellum finance commenced. The Katsura Cabinet resigned in August 1911, and was succeeded by the Saionji Government. In view of the state of national finance, what is generally known as the negative policy was followed by the Government, for the purpose of adjusting the revenues with the expenditures. The relation of the Government's finance to general economics of the country received careful attention so as to maintain an equilibrium between them; attention was thus directed toward placing the national finance on a firmer basis. In January 1912, the Saionji Cabinet resigned and was again succeeded by the Katsura Cabinet, but the Government remained in office only for about fifty days and was succeeded by the Yamamoto Ministry, which also declared its intention to devote its attention to the improvement of the system of taxation and of fiscal measures in general.

III.

BUDGET FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1913-14.

The amounts estimated in the General and Supplementary Budgets taken together for the Financial Year 1913 are for the ordinary revenue yen 529,755,649 (£54,261,564) and for the extraordinary yen 57,051,939 (£5,843,689), making the total revenue yen 586,807,588 (£60,105,253) and for the ordinary expenditure yen 422,018,356 (£43,226,299) and for the extraordinary yen 164,789,232 (£16,878,954), making the total expenditure yen 586,807,588 (£60,105,153). Thus, the ordinary revenue exceeds the ordinary expenditure by yen 107,737,293 (£11,035,265).

The total amounts of the Budgets for the Financial Years 1912-13 and 1913-14 may be compared as follows:

Revenue	1913–14	1912–13	Increase	Decrease
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Ordinary	529,755,649	502,597,196	27,158,453	—
Extraordinary	57,051,939	79,442,926	—	22,390,987
Total	586,807,588	582,040,122	4,767,466	—

Expenditure.	1913–14	1912–13	Increase	Decrease
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Ordinary...	422,018,356	415,582,112	6,436,244	—
Extraordinary	164,789,232	166,458,010	—	1,668.778
Total	586,807,588	582,040,122	4,767,466	—

Upon comparing the revenue for the Financial Year 1913-14 with the estimate for the preceding year, we find that in the ordinary section, there is, mainly owing to the general economic development, an increase of yen 13,979,424 (£1,431,878) in taxes and duties, yen 1,897,265 (£194,332) in stamp-receipts; yen 4,823,237 (£494,032) in postal, telegraph, and telephone receipts; yen 1,718,135 (£175,984) in the profit of the Monopoly Bureau, and 1,994,531 (£204,295) in the profit of the Steel Foundry, making the total increase in this section yen 27,158,453 (£2,781,773), and in the extraordinary section there is a decrease of yen 22,390,987 (£2,293,454) owing, mainly, to the decrease in the amount brought over from the preceding year, so that there is a net increase in the total revenue of yen 4,767,466 (£488,370).

Upon comparing the expenditure for the Financial Year 1913-14 with the estimates for the preceding year, we find that in the ordinary section, there is an increase of yen 831,380 (£85,156) in pensions and yen 2,035,179 (£208,458) in various refundments, and these, with increased expenditures in consequence of the progress of undertakings belonging to already-fixed programmes and the general economic advancement, make the increase on the preceding year amount to yen 6,436,244 (£659,249), and in the extraordinary section, while yen 300,000 (£30,728) is put down for disbursement during the current financial year out of the new total of yen 1,200,000 (£122,913) of the continuing expenditure required for participation in the International Panama-Pacific Exposition and there have been increases in the disbursement this year out of the already-fixed continuing expenditures. There have also been decreases in the annual disbursements for other continuing expenditures and others again were brought to a conclusion last year and require no further disbursement this year, with the result that there is a decrease in this section of yen 1,668,778 (£170,929), so that there is a net increase of yen 4,767,466 (£488,320) in the total expenditure.

Next, as regards national loans, the policy hitherto pursued of diminishing their amount as much as possible has been followed, and it is intended in the present year to redeem loans to the amount of yen 50,000,000 (£5,121,377); and at the same time the maximum amount of Treasury Bills to be issued during the year has been fixed at yen 50,000,000 (£5,121,377), being a decrease of no less than yen 50,000,000 (£5,121,377) on the preceding year.

Apart from the observations above made in regard to the published figures of the Budget for the Financial Year 1913-14 a few explanations should be made in connection with that Budget.

With regard to the Budget for the current financial year, the Government had intended, in accordance with the policy which it had announced at a previous session of the Imperial Diet, to reorganise energetically all departments of Government and to realise fully in the Budget for the current year financial retrenchment and reorganisation; but unfortunately, before its plans could be carried into effect, there were changes of Government on two occasions, once immediately before and once immediately after the opening of the Diet, so that the Government had no time to make any new plans for the Budget for the current year and drew up that Budget on the basis of that for the preceding year, making only slight changes in the expenditures for already-fixed programmes except in the case of a few new defrayments of urgent and unavoidable nature. Still, the necessity of administrative and financial reorganisation having been long recognised by both the Government and the people, the Government, feeling that such reorganisation did not permit of the least delay, decided to curtail the expenditures and effect the postponement of undertakings in carrying out the current year's Budget and with part of the surplus thus obtained to lighten at once the national burden. Thus, although there will be a decrease of about yen 7,000,000 (£716,993) as compared with this year's Budget in consequence of the revision of the Income Tax Law which was approved at the late session of the Diet and there will be some decrease also in the profit of the Monopoly Bureau through the lowering of the sale-price of salt, many millions of yen will be saved as a result of financial reorganisation, so that it is believed that there will be a large surplus in the National Treasury, which will be more than sufficient to justify the reduction of the issue of Treasury Bills already referred to; and, moreover, as an extensive reorganisation will be effected in the Budget for the coming year, this long-pending question will, it is confidently expected, at last be satisfactorily settled. In short, although the Budget for 1913-14 has been framed mostly on the basis of the Budget for the preceding year, financial reorganisation will be carried out within the limits of its estimates and steps will be taken to lighten the national burden with a view to the further strengthening of the financial basis and to the general development of the national economy.

Table 1.—State Revenue and Expenditure for the Year Ending 31st March, 1914, Compared with the Preceding Year.

Sources of Revenue.	1913–14 (Estimated)	1912–13 (Estimated)	Comparison.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Ordinary:				
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Taxes	336,943,663	322,964,239	13,979,424	
Land Tax	75,335,046	75,407,994	—	72,948
Income Tax	35,471,676	32,725,282	2,746,394	—
Business Tax	25,059,190	24,595,365	463,825	—
Succession Tax	3,037,444	1,949,087	1,088,357	—
Travelling Tax	4,114,145	3,578,933	535,212	—
Mining Tax	2,188,318	1,978,139	210,174	—
Tax on the Issue of Bank Notes...	816,239	860,284	—	—
Tax on Liquors	89,047,457	88,481,582	565,875	44,045
Tax on Soy	4,789,062	4,634,845	154,217	—
Sugar Excise	15,125,293	13,789,790	1,335,503	—
Consumption Tax on Textile Fabrics.	19,180,204	18,643,791	536,413	—
Consumption Tax on Kerosene Oil.	2,014,729	1,998,628	16,101	—
Tax on Bourses	4,022,140	3,625,003	397,137	—
Customs Duties	55,906,667	49,892,207	6,014,480	—
Tonnage Dues.	600,943	577,339	23,604	—
Other Taxes	235,095	225,970	9,125	—
Stamp Receipts	29,071,227	27,173,962	1,897,265	—
Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property	140,034,529	131,368,640	8,665,889	
Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services	58,992,678	54,169,441	4,823,237	
Forests	10,762,740	10,783,188	—	20,448
Profits of Monopoly Salt ...	10,007,165	10,671,318	—	664,153
Profits of Monopoly Camphor ...	114,914	161,051	—	46,137
Profits of Monopoly Tobacco ...	53,728,468	51,300,043	2,428,425	—
Other Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property...	6,428,564	4,283,599	2,144,965	—
Transferred from Special Accounts for Deposits	12,652,109	12,170,667	481,442	—
Transferred from Special Accounts for Government-General of Korea.	5,117,687	2,387,364	2,730,323	—
Transferred from Special Accounts for Government-General of Formosa...	2,758,054	3,479,795	—	721,741
Other Miscellaneous Receipts... ...	3,178,380	3,052,529	125,581	—
Total	529,755,649	502,597,196	27,158,453	—
Extraordinary:				
Proceeds from Sale of State Property.	2,363,134	4,579,631	—	2,216,497
Chinese Indemnity Receipt	2,144,034	2,144,175	—	141
Receipts from the Issue of Public Loans	15,427,220	15,181,540	245,680	—
Forestry Fund transferred	2,829,087	2,829,087	—	—
Transferred from Warships and Torpedo-boats Replenishment Fund...	12,000,000	12,000,000	—	—
River Improvement Works Fund transferred	14,913,788	15,162,316	—	248,528
Surplus of the Preceding Year transferred	4,531,962	21,569,855	—	17,037,893
Other Extraordinary Receipts... ...	2,842,714	5,976,322	—	3,133,608
Total	57,051,939	79,442,926	—	22,390,987
Total Revenue	586,807,588	582,040,122	4,767,466	—

Branches of Expenditure.	1913-14 (Estimated)	1912-13 (Estimated)	Comparison.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Ordinary :—	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imperial Household	4,500,000	4,500,000	—	—
Foreign Affairs	4,298,305	4,282,541	15,764	—
Department Proper	794,497	794,538	—	41
Embassies, Legations and Consulates abroad	3,477,212	3,466,110	11,102	—
Other Expenses	26,596	21,893	4,703	—
Home Affairs	12,590,801	12,407,066	183,735	—
Department Proper	498,128	504,238	—	6,110
Prefectures (Do, Fu and Ken)	9,788,532	9,648,601	139,931	—
Other Expenses	2,304,141	2,254,227	49,914	—
Finance	188,910,285	185,825,900	9,084,385	—
Department Proper	371,859	371,433	426	—
Interest on Deposits and Charges for its Payment	11,685,758	11,202,497	483,261	—
Cabinet and Privy Council	553,115	519,415	33,700	—
House of Peers and House of Representatives	1,640,805	1,765,237	—	124,432
Court of Administrative Litigation and Board of Auditors.	312,381	312,381	—	—
Custom-Houses	1,184,063	1,149,618	34,445	—
Expenses for the Collection of Inland Taxes	7,547,522	7,547,522	—	—
Transferred to National Debt Consolidation Fund	142,949,794	142,323,811	625,983	—
Transferred to Warships and Torpedo-boats Replenishment Fund.	12,000,000	12,000,000	—	—
Other Expenses	10,664,988	8,633,986	2,031,002	—
Army	78,155,403	78,263,728	—	108,325
Department Proper	387,583	386,496	1,087	—
Expenses for Military Affairs	73,607,523	73,734,551	—	127,028
Other Expenses	4,160,297	4,142,681	17,616	—
Navy	42,236,215	40,918,155	1,318,060	—
Department Proper	194,192	194,192	—	—
Expenses for Military Affairs	42,019,112	40,708,882	1,310,230	—
Other Expenses	22,911	15,081	7,830	—
Justice	12,393,799	12,350,337	43,462	—
Department Proper	159,013	159,013	—	—
Judicial Courts	6,096,506	6,063,949	32,557	—
Prisons	6,079,046	6,068,099	10,947	—
Other Expenses	59,234	59,276	—	—
Public Instruction	9,547,453	9,485,468	61,985	42
Department Proper	569,759	569,759	—	—
Educational Institutions and Library	5,766,963	5,710,336	56,627	—
Other Expenses	3,210,731	3,205,373	5,358	—
Agriculture and Commerce	7,708,243	7,626,158	82,085	—
Department Proper	537,138	502,973	34,165	—
Forestry Expenses	4,672,310	4,668,503	3,807	—
Other Expenses	2,498,795	2,454,682	44,113	—
Communications	61,677,852	59,922,759	1,755,093	—
Department Proper	754,279	724,987	29,292	—
Communication Expenses	29,382,938	28,234,578	1,148,360	—
Pensions and Annuities	30,846,449	30,272,008	574,441	—
Other Expenses	694,186	691,186	3,000	—
Total	422,018,356	415,582,112	6,436,244	—
Extraordinary :—				
Foreign Affairs	293,165	936,640	—	643,475
Home Affairs	19,770,353	21,572,249	—	1,801,896
Finance	42,576,551	43,048,639	—	472,088
Army	19,780,673	17,720,252	2,060,421	—
Navy	54,845,591	52,892,150	1,953,441	—
Justice	648,137	778,859	—	130,722
Public Instruction	1,058,843	1,030,652	28,191	—
Agriculture and Commerce	9,375,189	8,412,309	962,880	—
Communications	16,440,730	20,066,260	—	3,625,530
Total	164,789,232	166,458,010	—	1,668,778
Total Expenditure	586,807,588	582,040,122	4,767,466	—

Table 2.—Annual State Revenue and Expenditure.

Financial Year	REVENUE			EXPENDITURE			Surplus	Deficit
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total		
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1875—76	63,786,687	5,696,090	69,482,677	56,613,037	12,590,205	69,203,242	279,434	
1876—77	55,684,997	3,796,039	59,481,036	56,815,326	2,493,631	59,308,956	172,080	
1877—78	49,967,723	2,370,410	52,338,133	45,253,204	3,175,120	48,428,324	3,909,808	
1878—79	53,558,117	8,885,632	62,443,749	55,986,710	4,954,626	60,941,336	1,502,414	
1879—80	57,716,323	4,435,428	62,151,752	55,205,539	5,112,040	60,317,578	1,834,173	
1880—81	58,036,574	5,330,681	63,367,254	60,297,322	2,843,574	63,140,897	226,358	
1881—82	64,304,512	7,185,368	71,489,880	60,413,710	11,046,611	71,460,321	29,559	
1882—83	69,888,873	3,619,554	73,508,427	59,750,727	13,729,940	73,480,667	27,761	
1883—84	76,425,687	6,681,171	83,106,859	67,914,176	15,192,682	83,106,859	—	—
1884—85	72,102,190	4,567,464	76,669,654	60.724,554	15,938,554	76,663,108	6,546	
1885—86	56,429,622	5,727,213	62,156,835	47,643,037	13,472,277	61,115,313	1,041,522	
1886—87	71,094,269	14,231,875	85,326,144	67,613,793	15,610,167	83,223,960	2,102,184	
1887—88	76,068,094	12,092,980	88,161,074	66,042,669	13,410,367	79,453,036	8,708,038	
1888—89	74,253,413	18,703,521	92,956,933	66,439,716	15,064,308	81,504,024	11,452,909	
1889—90	82,355,442	14,332,537	96,687,979	63,785,569	15,928,103	79,713,672	16,674,307	
1890—91	78,593,498	27,875,856	106,469,354	66,752,431	15,372,972	82,125,403	4,343,951	
1891—92	76,264,852	26,966,636	103,231,489	62,936,312	20,619,579	83,555,891	19,975,597	
1892—93	80,728,018	20,733,893	101,461,911	63,818,080	12,916,710	76,734,740	24,727,171	
1893—94	85,883,080	27,886,300	113,769,381	64,545,589	20,036,273	84,581,872	29,187,509	
1894—95	89,748,454	8,421,574	98,170,028	60,421,346	17,707,297	78,128,643	20,041,385	
1895—96	95,444,652	22,988,069	118,432,721	67,148,007	18,169,173	85,317,179	33,115,541	
1896—97	104,904,501	82,114,922	187,019,423	100,712,816	68,143,692	168,856,509	18,162,915	
1897—98	124,222,964	102,167,159	226,390,123	107,695,127	115,983,717	223,678,844	2,711,279	
1898—99	132,869,336	87,184,792	220,054,127	119,072,144	100,685,424	219,757,569	296,558	
1899—00	177,328,528	76,925,996	254,254,524	137,590,418	116,575,120	254,165,538	88,987	
1900—01	192,170,081	103,684,787	295,854,868	149,134,167	143,615,892	292,750,059	3,104,809	
1901—02	202,035,100	72,323,950	274,359,049	160,363,583	106,493,241	266,856,824	7,502,225	
1902—03	221,240,408	76,101,016	297,341,424	171,059,808	118,166,923	289,226,731	8,114,693	
1903—04	224,180,699	36,040,059	260,220,758	169,761,914	79,834,217	249,596,131	10,624,627	
1904—05	299,142,129	28,324,807	327,466,936	126,963,789	150,091,893	277,055,682	50,411,254	
1905—06	398,301,742	136,954,650	535,256,392	156,681,402	264,059,803	420,741,205	114,515,187	
1906—07	444,898,251	85,549,555	530,447,807	339,954,234	124,321,350	464,275,583	66,172,224	
1907—08	492,287,037	364,796,780	857,083,817	398,568,105	203,832,854	602,400,959	254,682,858	
1908—09	509,862,986	285,074,274	794,937,260	409,245,922	227,115,171	636,361,093	158,576,167	
1909—10	483,242,169	194,304,109	677,546,278	394,193,137	138,700,498	532,893,655	144,652,643	
1910—11	491,331,327	181,542,451	672,873,778	412,009,179	157,144,848	569,154,028	103,719,750	
1911—12	508,558,684	148,633,537	657,192,221	409,889,045	175,485,558	585,374,613	71,817,608	
1912—13	502,597,196	79,442,926	582,040,122	415,582,112	166,458,010	582,040,122	—	—
1913—14	529,755,649	57,051,939	586,807,588	422,018,356	164,789,232	586,807,588	—	—

NOTE:—(1) The financial years from 1875-76 to 1884-85 consist of 12 months each from July 1st to June 30th; the financial year 1885-86 comprises 9 months from July 1st to March 31st; and those subsequent to 1886-87 inclusive consist of 12 months each from April 1st to March 31st.

(2) The figures for the financial years from 1875-76 to 1910-11 represent the settled accounts; those for the financial year 1911-12 the actual account on October 31st, 1912, and those for the financial years 1912-13 and 1913-14 the budget estimates. *Yen*=2*s.* 0*d.*

Table 3.—State

Sources of Revenue.	1900—01	1901—02	1902—03	1903—04	1904—05	1905—06
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
Ordinary :--						
Taxes	133,926,095	139,574,809	151,084,949	146,163,363	194,362,563	251,275,170
Land Tax	46,717,797	46,666,494	46,505,391	46,873,086	60,939,781	80,473,022
Income Tax	6,368,039	6,836,890	7,460,692	8,247,177	14,369,933	23,278,377
Business Tax.........	6,051,515	6,481,045	6,777,047	7,049,251	12,601,542	18,784,656
Succession Tax	—	—	—	—	—	629,684
Travelling Tax	—	—	—	—	344,305	2,211,869
Mining Tax	624,248	727,622	762,632	801,983	998,593	1,692,108
Tax on the Issue of Bank Notes...	1,404,794	1,693,599	1,120,895	823,603	1,906,234	2,472,089
Tax on Liquors......	50,450,485	58,134,864	63,923,965	53,128,084	58.751,602	59,576,142
Tax on Soy	3,153,890	3,464,025	3,555,229	3,544,528	5,108,829	5,272,875
Sugar Excise	—	612,344	4,145,773	6,942,969	8,362,294	11,348,317
Consumption Tax on Textile Fabrics	—	—	—	—	4,423,766	5,319,899
Consumption Tax on Kerosene Oil.	—	—	—	—	1,882,983	—
Tax on Bourses......	1,228,461	836,397	814,083	811,580	880,277	2,241,098
Customs Duties	17,009,815	13,630,815	15,501,469	17,378,303	23,159.731	36,757,382
Tonnage Dues	336,352	361,098	387,488	430,530	465,066	538,435
Other Taxes	580,699	129,615	130,282	132,269	167,626	879,218
Stamp Receipts.........	12,289,237	12,274,704	13,847,953	14,169,480	17,226,440	30,267,758
Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property......	40,073,712	44,327,807	49,918,849	55,702,067	76,401,575	99,875,160
Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Services	20,699,331	20,934,987	22,576,074	24,844,128	29,350,581	33,405,258
Forest.	2,271,020	2,347,914	2,749,977	2,228,325	3,022,483	3,445,096
Salt.	—	—	—	—	—	11,998,012
Profits of Camphor.	—	—	—	273,513	712,609	743,579
Monoply.—Tobacco.	7,244,159	10,866,700	12,367,569	14,898,291	27,462,007	33,602,058
Railway Profits. ...	8,090,069	7,706,161	9,184,588	10,277,603	11,468,926	12,426,152
Receipts from Hokkaido R'way. ...	416,642	456,432	647,831	803,011	1,057,735	1,056,722
Other receipts from Public undertakings & State Property.	1,352,491	2,015,613	2,392,809	2,377,195	3,327,234	3,195,283
Transferred from Special Account for Deposits.	2,381,896	2,316,314	2,750,086	3,458,603	3,140,212	2,685,029
Transferred from Special Account for Gov.-Gen. of Korea.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred from Special Account for Gov.-Gen. of Formosa.	338,936	563,768	804,048	1,350,000	1,709,639	1,742,595
Other Miscellaneous Deposits...	3,160,205	2,974,698	2,834,528	3,337,187	6,301,700	12,456,030
Total.	192,170,081	202,035,100	221,240,408	224,180,699	299,142,129	398,301,742

Revenue.

1906—07	1907—08	1908—09	1909—10	1910—11	1911—12	1912—13 (Estimated)	1913—14 (Estimated)
Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
283,468,858	315,983,415	322,636,051	323,407,075	317,285,605	329,071,320	322,964,239	336,943,663
84,637,498	84,973,927	85,418,391	85,693,955	76,291,796	74,936,085	75,407,994	75,335,046
26,348,739	27,291,875	32,144,098	32,8 0 432	31,722,257	34,755,746	32,725,282	35,471,676
19,770,159	20,383,940	23,574,427	25,112,330	25,756,844	24,598,612	24,595 365	25,059,190
1,405,425	1,822,297	2,446,948	2,784,436	3,132,344	4 061,596	1,949,087	3,037,444
2,463,801	2,773,550	2,851,071	3,032,800	3,408,486	3,918,334	3,578,933	4,114,145
1,928,152	2,173,555	1,998,143	2,007,973	2,167,646	2,238,072	1,978,139	2,188,313
1,692,285	3,329,916	1,775,465	720,140	815,958	1,388,160	860,284	816,239
71,100,004	78,406,323	83,590,684	91,481,101	86,701,144	86.032,832	88,481,582	89,047,457
5,601,458	5,474,691	4,859,425	4,731,800	4,680,902	4,828,316	4,634,845	4,789,062
16,156,704	16,178,234	19,684,318	13,270,189	17,906,368	17,255,548	13,789,790	15,125,293
5,037,515	19,114,902	19,316,736	18,778,324	18,233,622	18,916,151	18,643,791	19,180,204
——	53,078	1,689,161	2,112,308	2,087,755	1,925,503	1,993,628	2,014,729
4,679,831	3,154,929	2,410,794	3,657,500	3,617,584	4,799,625	3,625,003	4,022,140
41,853,533	50,027,305	40,067,807	36,423,860	39,949,339	48,518,614	49,892,207	55,906,687
580,581	610,458	583,008	568,761	580,246	653,817	577,339	600,943
213,174	214.435	225,574	232,168	233,314	244,309	225,970	235,095
34,260,448	25,155,994	22,853,222	30,746,048	27,219,426	29,073,697	27,173,962	29,071,227
118,090,421	141,771,001	151,658,690	115 216,521	128,767,700	132,252,365	131,368,640	140,034,529
34,904,163	37,239,027	39,161,636	43,958,863	49,227,214	51,963,732	54,169,441	58,992,678
5,468,786	8,225,322	9,496,340	10,014,535	10,885,049	11,047,947	10,783,188	10,762,740
23,232,385	24,652,674	15,606,242	11,134,120	11,060,131	11,842,141	10,671,318	10,007,165
1,163,826	898,165	221,714	47,691	93,317	179,903	161,051	114,914
32,574,484	35,607,902	49,304,568	47,267,571	50,936,126	51,315,884	51,300,043	53,728,468
16,687,452	32,238,909	35,113,147	——	——	——	——	——
——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
4,059,325	2,909,002	2,755,043	2,793,742	6,565,864	5,902,758	4,283,599	6,428,564
3,268,885	4,301,804	6,173,456	7,552,359	8,995,063	8,799,826	12,170,667	12,652,109
——	——	——	——	——	1,348,065	2,387,364	5,117,687
2,039,293	2,349,771	2,535,820	2,929,657	5,031,459	4,918,264	3,479,795	2,758,054
3,770,346	2 725,051	4,005,747	3,390,508	4,032,075	3,095,146	3,052,529	3,178,380
44,898,251	492,287,037	509,812,986	483,242,169	491,331,327	508,558,684	502,597,196	529,755,649

Table 3.–State

Sources of Revenue.	1900—01	1901—02	1902—03	1903—04	1904—05	1905—06
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
Extraordinary :—						
Proceeds of Sale of State Property. ...	931,288	1,254.632	1,343,020	1,051,265	776,191	1,240,884
Chinese Indemnity Receipts.	—	—	1,974,445	2,105,379	2,345,303	3,106,272
Receipts from the Issue of Public Loans	38,136,599	31,721,764	12,741,033	6,881,256	6,587,052	73,925,171
Forestry Fund transferred..................	868,207	1,141,042	1,553,382	1,864,944	1,790.913	952,720
Transferred from Warships & Torpedo-boats Replenishment Fund.........	—	—	—	—	—	—
River Improvement Works Fund transferred.................	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Contributions to Expenses incurred by the State for the Benefit of certain Prefectures ...	1 246,975	1,060,654	1,197,141	1,088,800	20,000	833,309
Temporary Loans......	5,500,000	11,000,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	—	—
Chinese Indemnity transferred.	31,240,140	20.883,427	13,866,937	9,514,215	3,544,375	1,709,797
Proceeds of Sale of 4% Chinese Indemnity Bonds	—	—	33,301,800	—	—	—
Repayment of war Prisoners' Maintenance Expense. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred from Surplus from Special Account for Extraordinary War Expenses.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surplus of the Preceding year transferred.................	88,987	3,104,809	7,502,225	8,114,693	10,621,627	50,411,254
Other Miscellaneous Receipts.	25,669.591	2,157,620	621 034	2,919.507	2,636,316	4,775,244
Total.	103,684.787	72,323,950	76,101,016	36,040,059	28,324,807	136,954,650
Total Revenue	295,854.868	274,359,049	297,341,424	260,220,758	327,466,936	535,256,392

NOTE :—(1) Of the figures for the profits of the salt and camphor monopolies men-
amounts of gross receipts ; in the profits of salt monopoly for 1908-09 and 1911-12
long to the gross receipts from salt monopoly.

(1) Local contributions for 1911-12 & subsequent years to expenses incurred
Special Account for River Improvement Works Fund & then transferred from, toge-
purpose of meeting the expenses for river improvement works.

Revenue.—*Continued.*

1906—07	1907—08	1908—09	1909—10	1910—11	1911—12	1912—13 (Estimated)	1913—14 (Estimated)
Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
2,886,527	2,456,292	2,749,946	2,239,760	2,486,755	3,704,396	4,579,631	2,363,134
2,200,201	2,030,260	2,030,227	2,030,200	2,062,270	1,073,401	2,144,175	2,144,034
15,508,259	—	823,764	2,580,240	2,838,870	11,200,730	15,181,540	15,427,220
1,771,830	2,194,921	2,463,534	2,278,835	2,776,358	2,426,663	2,829,087	2,829,087
—	10,939,586	10,939,586	10,689,586	10,689,586	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
—	—	—	—	—	10,066,190	15,162,316	14,913,788
1,330,298	2,428,118	1,076,679	1,035,635	1,567,377	—	—	—
—	1,000,000	1,650,000	750,000	800,000	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	47,452,485	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	212,739,718	—	—	—	—	—	—
57,160,585	65,975,497	254,682,858	158,576,167	144,652,613	101,247,795	21,569,855	4,531,962
4,691,856	17,579,872	8,657,677	14,123,697	13,668,492	6,914,362	5.976,322	2,842,714
85,549,555	364,796,780	285,074,274	194,304,109	181,542,451	148,633,537	79,442,926	57,051,939
830,447,807	857,083,817	794,937,260	677,516,278	672,873,778	657,192,221	582,040,122	586,807,588

tioned in this Table, those for the years prior to 1907–08 inclusive represent the are included the amounts in arrears of ¥3,713,375 and ¥1,829 respectively, which be-

by the State for the benefit of certain prefectures have been placed to the credit of the ther with other revenues belonging to this account, to the General Accoun' for the

Table 4.—State

Branches of Expenditure	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
Ordinary :—	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Imperial Household...	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Foreign Affairs.........	2,425,724	2,153,243	2,284,113	2,718,644	2,437,862	2,458,701
Department Proper.	256,823	154,012	183,000	298,974	282,213	242,148
Embassies, Legations & Consulates abroad......	2,168,901	1,999,282	2,101,113	2,419,670	2,155,649	2,216,553
Other Expenses......	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home Affairs	10,954,703	9,899,413	10,777,870	10,884,797	9,768,049	9,226,183
Department Proper.	317,000	301,307	292,279	286,832	293,892	312,781
Prefectures (Do, Fu & Ken ......)	8,347,538	7,115,451	8,009,297	8,217,537	8,205,278	7,911,096
Other Expenses......	2,290,164	2,482,655	2,476,294	2,380,428	1,268,879	1,002,306
Finance	47,297,090	51,566,742	56,816,138	52,945,142	55,551,077	82,105,452
Department Proper	259,973	264,274	248,152	248,472	226,505	221,512
Interest on Deposits and Charges for its Payment	2,383,565	2,333,668	2,752,076	3,460,716	3,144,832	2,691,990
Cabinet & Privy Council	370,465	364,791	380,989	390,905	354,828	359,504
House of Peers & House of Representatives.........	1,244,295	1,270,541	1,038,813	1,593,307	1,486,104	1,491,779
Court of Administrative Litigations & Board of Auditors	236,738	226,734	220,142	216,197	211,446	215,541
Custom-Houses	600,581	631,661	669,624	676,535	649,319	699,996
Expenses for the Collection of Inland Taxes ...	3,272,231	3,477,349	3,717,553	3,760,691	3,658,844	4,138,265
Transferred to National Debt Consolidation Fund	32,457,570	35,376,461	40,034,146	33,023,804	28,502,824	46,388,701
Transferred to Warships and Torpedo - boats Replenishment Fund...............	—	—	—	—	6,569,871	6,599,722
Rewards & Pensions	4,336,391	4,700,949	5,204,445	5,688,561	6,432,122	12,666,299
Residency-General.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expenses for Monopoly , Camphor	—	—	—	—	59,624	571,827
Expenses for Monopoly of Salt	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Expenses......	2,135,280	2,920,314	2,550,198	3,885,954	6,263,757	6,060,318

Expenditure.

1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13 (Estimated)	1913-14 (Estimated)
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
2,672,573	3,672,002	3,731,859	3,873,683	4,144,835	4,558,942	4,282,541	4,298,305
281,582	391,424	351,946	339,150	782,951	793,768	794,538	794,497
2,390,991	3,280,578	3,379,913	3,534,533	3,344,107	3,741,943	3,466,110	3,477,212
—	—	—	—	17,777	23,231	21,893	26,596
9,792,372	10,596,688	10,948,620	11,227,267	11,637,731	11,874,612	12,407,066	12,590,801
299,331	329,057	335,226	368,608	414,462	483,861	504,238	498,128
8,301,958	8,928,687	9,312,273	9,804,926	9,047,395	9,274,328	9,648,601	9,788,532
1,191,083	1,338,944	1,301,120	1,053,734	2,175,874	2,116,422	2,254,227	2,304,141
216,894,337	253,866,891	240,118,089	191,403,758	193,707,520	185,111,582	185,825,900	188,910,285
277,314	290,316	252,337	260,705	346,097	357,024	371,433	371,859
3,357,157	4,324,365	6,191,776	7,574,919	9,021,789	7,823,127	11,202,497	11,685,758
363,225	414,927	433,051	431,006	518,886	550,215	519,415	553,115
1,500,964	1,322,556	1,645,941	1,524,964	1,564,387	1,537,215	1,765,237	1,640,805
218,976	241,849	255,308	257,276	288,440	311,302	312,381	312,381
806,350	902,028	938,580	1,004,715	1,072,474	1,129,850	1,149,618	1,184 063
5,377,540	5 690,755	6,664,523	6,716,965	6,745,789	8,153,270	7,547,522	7,547,522
151,183,514	174,390,457	176,836,532	153,179,792	154,270,012	147,212,558	142,328,811	142,949,794
—	10,939,586	10,939,586	10,689,586	10,689,586	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
32,136,352	29,297,703	27,535,608	—	—	—	—	—
—	1,367,873	1,165,916	1,356,475	2,231,786	—	—	—
762,726	859,747	—	—	—	—	—	—
11,716,330	12,488,577	—	—	—	—	—	—
9,193,890	11,336,151	7,255,931	8,407,355	6,958,295	6,037,021	8,633,986	10,664,988

Table 4.—State

Branches of Expenditure	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Army	36,123,892	37,433,911	39,169,669	39,355,388	9,066,468	8,535,794
Department Proper.	231,754	236,425	237,431	222,576	157,708	197,458
Expenses for Military Affairs......	34,144,196	35,886,445	37,763,916	38,218,170	8,417,087	7,886,143
Other Expenses......	1,747,941	1,311,040	1,168,322	914,643	491,672	452,192
Navy	16,911,000	19,484,953	21,063,345	21,530,237	8,132,720	12,332,139
Department Proper.	172,005	167,187	158,352	147,421	121.127	123,785
Expenses for Military Affairs......	16,738,995	19 317,766	20,904,993	21,382,810	8,011,593	12,208,354
Other Expenses......	——	——	——	——	——	——
Justice	7,803,152	10,436,392	10,752,294	10,741,731	10,020,035	9,870,599
Department Proper.	111,295	136,357	130,409	128,724	120,408	118,584
Judicial Court	4,777,364	4,832,672	5,006,237	4,947,657	4,776,631	4,741,917
Prisons	2,914,943	5,467,363	5,615,648	5,665,349	5,122,996	5,010,098
Other Expenses......	——	——	——	——	——	——
Public Instruction ...	4,456,708	4,740,253	4,842,795	5,037,574	4,508,655	4,632,605
Department Proper.	392,814	439,669	462,247	461,355	414,879	378,409
Educational Institutions Library	2,027,398	2,221,880	2,418,418	2,570,950	2,560,604	2,727,648
Other Expenses......	2,036,496	2,078,704	1,962,130	2,041,269	1,533,172	1,526,549
Agriculture & Commerce	2,209,883	2,559,002	2,803,257	2,922,711	2,790,013	2,655,145
Department Proper.	353,976	370,722	383,502	383,020	363,079	313,846
Forestry Expenses.	965,225	1,019,265	1,102,365	1,218,487	1,142,872	1,065,039
Other Expenses......	890,682	1,169,015	1,317,390	1,321,204	1,284,062	1,276,261
Communications	17,952,014	19,089,674	19,550,327	20,589,690	21,688,911	21,864,783
Department Proper.	299,234	227,312	221,795	227,354	205,788	494,615
Communication Expenses	16,960,569	18,230,564	18,668,270	19,689,284	19,641,347	19,725,725
Pensions and Annuities	——	——	——	——	——	——
Other Expenses......	692,212	631,798	660,262	673,052	1,841,777	1,644,443
Total	149,134,167	160,363,583	171,059,808	169,761,914	126,963,789	156,681,402
Extraordinary :—						
Foreign Affairs.........	309,907	614,620	371,506	1,598,177	2,685,279	2,570,736
Home Affairs............	15,386,963	15,854,030	18,451,518	16,056,147	11,059,504	5,273,089
Finance	6,408,929	6,559,410	39,584,341	4,976,136	95,031,798	220,233,577
Army	38,714,309	20,947,869	10,272,390	7,529,174	3,021,570	2,573,377
Navy	41,363,895	24,494,375	15,262,843	14,587,620	12,480,499	11,079,802
Justice	531,476	515,866	699,657	599,460	355,986	249,289
Public Institution ...	1,377,608	1,487,990	2,253,472	1,673,900	1,465,492	1,032,967
Agriculture & Commerce	9,372,883	8,516,245	4,392,109	6,845,464	5,845,355	6,288,805
Communications	30,149,920	27,502,837	26,879,086	25,968,138	18,146,412	14,758,161
Total	143,615,892	106,493,241	118,166,923	79,834,217	150,091,893	264,059,803
Total Expenditure ...	292,750,059	266,856,824	289,226,731	249,596,131	277,055,682	420,741,205

Expenditure. (*Continued.*)

1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13 (Estimated)	1913-14 (Estimated)
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
37,824,895	49,916,237	67,665,133	69,601,504	74,888,197	77,421,744	78,263,728	78,155,403
237,581	282,624	304,056	324,080	364,759	371,735	386,496	387,583
37,020,176	49,034,481	65,596,633	66,339,640	70,684,314	73,069,236	73.734,551	73,607,523
567,139	599,132	1,764,444	2,927,785	3,839,124	3,980,772	4,142,681	4,160,297
27,991,350	31,292,936	34,347,700	35,143,432	38,359,312	40,208,251	40,918,155	42,236,215
137,387	146,260	151,968	152,273	185,963	192,332	194,192	194,192
27,853,963	31,146,676	34,195,732	34,991,159	38,141,929	39,969,547	40,708,882	42,019,112
—	—	—	—	31,421	46,373	15,081	22,911
10,051,150	10,825,253	10,859,537	11,659,286	12,318,335	12,612,354	12,350,337	12,393,799
120,371	146,140	147,517	157,788	155,269	156,435	159,013	159,013
4,855,598	5,141,465	5,205,803	5,650,981	6,085,622	6,110,878	6,063,949	6,096,506
5,075,181	5,537,648	5,506,217	5,850,517	5,991,244	6,285,795	6,068,099	6,079,046
—	—	—	—	86,200	59,247	59,276	59,234
5,004,547	6,026,286	6,291,100	6,361,495	7,584,051	9,025,399	9,485,468	9,547,453
400,051	408,687	483,192	489,375	536,424	554,618	569,759	569,759
3,034,626	3,999,575	4,171,473	4,239,479	4,869,628	5,280,260	5,710,336	5,766,963
1,569,870	1,618,024	1,636,524	1,632,641	2,177,999	3,190,522	3,205,373	3,210,731
3,671 837	4,923,538	6,284,990	6,558,315	6,993,237	7,255,859	7,626.158	7,708,243
343,300	365,740	440,366	444,641	470,584	478,711	502,973	537,138
2,025,087	2,950,593	4,058,978	4,266,580	4,477,944	4,532,578	4,668,503	4,672,310
1,303,449	1,607,205	1,785,646	1,847,094	2,044,709	2,244,571	2,454,682	2,498,795
23,051,172	24,448,275	25,998,805	55,364,396	57,875,960	57,320,301	59,922,759	61,677,852
534,051	577,177	617,228	587,899	629,001	679,996	724,987	754,279
21,864 380	23,194,086	24,686,180	26,434,680	28,083,818	26,911,238	28,234,578	29,382,938
—	—	—	27,624,894	28,319,947	29,066,836	30,272,008	30,846,449
652,741	677,012	695,397	716,922	843,194	662,231	691,186	694,186
339,954,234	398,568,105	409,245,922	394,193,137	412,009,179	409,889,045	415,582,112	422,018,356
2,308,141	5,194,625	5,340,114	5,396,502	673,408	1,097,531	936,640	293,165
6,212,594	10,463,023	17,737,379	9,903,605	12,101,177	21,742,927	21,572,249	19,770,353
16,039,521	10,284,166	52,384,604	27,330,356	44,035,806	37,842,241	43,048,639	42,576,551
30,044,677	76,127,490	74,140,048	36,564,497	26,435,360	27,578,162	17,720,252	19,780,673
33 885,320	40,979,384	37,230,748	35,902,959	45,481,220	60,255,366	52,892,150	54,845,591
621,296	742,945	821,390	912,601	771,017	926,294	778,859	648,137
1,935,862	1,038,518	1,358,872	969,605	1,425,507	1,422,928	1,030,652	1,058,843
8,184,815	11,774,742	14,939,160	8,250,759	7,691,259	5,498,022	8,412,309	9,375,189
25,089,124	47,227,961	23,162,857	18,469,614	19,530,094	19,122,096	20,066,260	16,440,730
124,321,350	203,832,854	227,115,171	138,700,498	157,144,848	175,485,568	166,458.010	164,789,232
464,275,583	602,400,959	636,361,093	532,893,635	569,154,028	585,374,613	582,040,122	586,807,588

Table 5.—General Features of National

Kind of Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Dates of Payment of Interest.	Years of Issue.
INTERNAL LOANS:—			
Old Public Loan	Without interest.	Dec.	1872
Five per cent. Loans	5%	Mar. Sep.	1906—13
Five per cent. Loan. Mark (Ko)... ...	"	June, Dec.	1908,1909
Five per cent Loan (Special)	"	"	1906
Five per cent. Loan (Onshi)...	"	Mar. Sep.	1910,1911
Four per cent. Loan	4%	Mar. Sep. June, Dec.	1910—1912
Debentures of the Purchased Sobu Railway Company...	7%	May, Nov.	1903
Total.	—	—	—
FOREIGN LOANS:—			
4 % Sterling Loan of 1st Issue	4 %	June, Dec.	1899
4½% Sterling Loan of 1st Issue	4½%	Feb. Aug.	1905
4½% Sterling Loan of 2nd Issue... ...	"	Jan. July	"
4 % Sterling Loan of 2nd Issue... ...	4 %	"	"
5 % Sterling Loan...	5 %	Mar. Sep.	1907
4 % Loan (Issued in Paris)...	4 %	May, Nov.	1910
4 % Sterling Loan of 3rd Issue	"	June, Dec.	"
Debentures of the Purchased Railway Companies. Hokkaido Tanko Railway Company	5 %	Jan. July	1906
Kwansai R'way Co.	4½%	June, Dec.	"
Total.	—	—	—
Grand Total....	—	—	—

Table 6.—Outstanding National Debts Classified According

Object of Debts	Reorganization of Public Institutions.			Economic Undertakings				
	Feudal Government's Debts Consolidated	Feudal Pensions Capitalized	Grand Total	Railway Construction.				
				5% Loan	4% Sterling Loan of 1st Issue	5% Loan Mark(KO)	Debentures of the purchased Railway Companies	Total
Name of	Old Loan	5% Loan						
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Amount raised	10,972,725	1,804,850	12,777,575	11,121,550	27,240,600	476,318,800	14,268,200	528,949,150
Amount redeemed... ...	8,997,635	50	8,997,685	....	....	9,275,150	500,000	9,775,150
Amount outstanding ...	1,975,091	1,804,800	3,779,891	11,121,550	27,240,600	467,043,650	13,768,200	519,174,000

	Monopoly.			Grand Total	Exploitation of New Territory			Total Amounts of National Debts.
					Formosa. Korea		Grand Total.	
	4% Sterling Loan of 1st Issue	5% Loan	Total		5% Loan	5% Loan (Onshi)		
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Amount raised	2,057,550	2,425,800	4,483,350	1,058,554,200	385,650	29,826,000	30,211,650	2,603,017,225
Amount redeemed	—	50	50	199,573	—	—	—	—
Amount outstanding	2,057,550	2,525,750	4,483,300	1,058,354,627	385,650	29,826,000	30,211,650	2,493,969,745

Debts Outstanding. (31st March, 1913.)

Periods during which the Loans remain unpaid.	Periods of Redemption.		Amount of Issue.	Amount of Redemption	Amount outstanding.
	Commencing with	Ending in			
			Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
—	1872	1921	10,972,725	8,997,635	1,975,091
5 Years	1911	1966	51,427,500	100	51,427,400
”	1913	1963	476,318,800	9,275,150	467,043,650
”	1911	1935	310,407,000	70,521,150	239,885,850
”	1915	1965	29,826,000	—	29,826,000
10 Years	1920	1969	276,220,000	191,150	276,028,850
5 Years	1908	1913	600,000	500,000	100,000
—	—	—	1,155,772,025	89,485,185	1,066,286,841
10 Years	1909	1953	97,630,000	—	97,630,000
5 Years	1910	1925	292,890,000	9,783,502	283,106,498
”	”	”	292,890,000	9,770,420	283,119,580
16 Years	1921	1931	244,075,000	2,734	244,072,266
15 Years	1922	1947	224,549,000	3,124	224,545,876
10 Years	1920	1970	174,150,000	2,516	174,147,485
”	”	”	107,393,000	—	107,393,000
15 Years	—	1921	3,905,200	—	3,905,200
20 Years	—	1926	9,763,000	—	9,763,000
—	—	—	1,447,245,200	19,562,295	1,427,682,905
—	—	—	2,603,017,225	109,047,480	2,493,969,745

to the Objects for Which They Were Raised. (31st March, 1913.)

				Military Affairs					
Steel Works and Telephone.			Grand Total.	Expansion of Armaments.	WAR				Grand Total.
4% Sterling Loan of 1st Issue.	5% Loan.	Total.		4% Sterling Loan of 1st Issue	4½ Sterling Loan of 1st & 2nd Issue	5% Loan (Special)	5% Loan.	Total.	
Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
13,384,750	7,026,450	20,411,200	549,360,350	54,497,100	585,780,000	310,407,000	979,350	897,166,350	952,113,450
....	....	....	9,775,150	....	19,553,922	70,521,150	......	90,075,072	90,075,072
13,384,750	7,026,450	20,411,200	539,585,200	54,947,100	566,226,078	239,885,850	979,350	807,091,278	862,038,378

Object of Debts	Financial Adjustment.					
	Consolidation of Old Loans.					
Name of Loans.	4% Sterling Loan of 2nd & 3rd Issue	5% Loan	5% Sterling Loan	4% Loan of 1st and 2nd Issue	4% Loan (Issued in Paris)	Total.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
Amount raised	351,468,000	27,683,850	224,549,000	276,220,000	174,150,000	1,054,070,850
Amount redeemed	2,734	—	3,124	191,150	2,516	199,523
Amount outstanding	351,465,266	27,683,850	224,545,876	276,028,850	174,147,485	1,053,871,327

Table 7.—Amounts of National Debts Raised, Redeemed and Outstanding.

Financial Year.	Internal Loans				Foreign Loans	
	Amount brought over from the Preceding Year	Amount issued.	Amount redeemed.	Amount outstanding at the End of the Financial Year.	Amount brought over from the Preceding Year.	Amount issued.
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1898–99	399,245,928	263,750	8,256,555	391,253,124	—	—
1899–00	391,253,124	3,729,000	11,614,875	383,337,249	—	97,630,000
1900–01	383,337,249	15,272,650	9,775,705	388,834,195	97,630,000	—
1901–02	388,834,195	26,002,650	10,240,705	404,596,140	97,630,000	—
1902–03	404,596,140	41,498,450	13,543,780	432,550,811	97,630,000	—
1903–04	432,550,811	12,000,000	3,218,290	441.332,521	97,630,000	—
1904–05	441,332,521	220,118,771	219,455	661,231,837	97,630,000	507,676,000
1905–06	661,231,837	279,216,489	40,472,380	899,975,947	605,306,000	365,104,310
1906–07	899,975,947	326,486,850	176,916,295	1,049,546,503	970,410,310	175,765,890
1907–08	1,049,546,503	71,623,830	32,525,105	1,088,645,228	1,146,160,579	234,312,000
1908–09	1,088,645,228	71,257,400	97,297,030	1,062,605,599	1,165,701,224	—
1909–10	1,062,605,599	484,631,500	130,108,235	1,417,128,869	1,165,701,224	—
1910–11	1,417,128,864	239,827,575	453,777,040	1,203,179,400	1,165,675,449	281,543,000
1911–12	1,203,179,400	5,541,700	92,465,330	1,116,255,770	1,447,215,716	—
1912–13	1,116,255,770	1,100,000	51,068,930	1,066,286,841	1,437,449,203	—

Table 7.—Amount of National Debts Raised, Redeemed and Outstanding.—(*Continued.*)

Financial Year.	Foreign Loans		Grand Total				Debt per Year.
	Amount redeemed.	Amount outstanding at the End of the Financial Year.	Amount brought over from the Preceding Year.	Amount issued.	Amount redeemed.	Amount outstanding at the End of the Financial Year.	
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1898-99	—	—	399,245,928	263,750	8,256,554	391,253,124	8.441
1899-00	—	97,630,000	391,253,124	101,359,000	11,644,875	480,967,249	10.256
1900-01	—	97,630,000	480,967,249	15,272,650	9,775,705	486,464,195	10.234
1901-02	—	97,630,000	486,464,195	26,002,650	10,240,705	502,226,140	10.412
1902-03	—	97,630,000	502,226,140	41,498,450	13,543,780	530,180,811	10.843
1903-04	—	97,630,000	530,180,811	12,000,000	3,218,290	538,962,521	10.865
1904-05	—	605,306,000	538,962,521	727,794,771	219,455	1,266,537,837	25.262
1905-06	—	970,410,310	1,266,537,837	644,320,799	40,472,380	1,870,386,257	30.922
1906-07	15,621	1,146,160,579	1,870,386,257	502,252,740	176,931,915	2,195,707,082	42.912
1907-08	214,771,356	1,165,700,224	2,195,707,082	305,935,830	247,296,460	2,254,346,452	43.486
1908-09	—	1,165,701,224	2,254,346,452	71,257,400	97,297,030	2,228,306,822	42.341
1909-10	25,774	1,165,675,449	2,228,306,822	484,631,500	130,134,009	2,582,804,313	48.438
1910-11	2,734	1,447,215,716	2,582,804,313	521,370,575	453,779,773	2,650,395,115	39.356
1911-12	9,766,513	1,437,449,203	2,650,395,115	5,541,700	102,231,842	2,553,704,973	37.121
1912-13	9,766,298	1,427,682,905	2,553,704,973	1,100,000	60,835,228	2,493,969,745	35.491

Table 8.—Amounts of Various National Debts Outstanding. (31st March.)

Kind of Loan.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
Internal Loans :—							
Old Public Loan	4,827,999	4,608,545	4,389,090	4,169,636	3,950,181	3,730,727	3,511,272
Hereditary Pension Bonds	25,428,650	25,428,650	25,428,650	19,630,475	16,631,640	16,631,640	16,631,640
Navy Loan	8,796,600	8,796,600	8,796,600	8,297,300	8,297,300	8,297,300	8 297,300
Consolidated Public Loan	168,693,600	168,693,600	168,693,600	167,128,350	167,128,350	167,128,350	167.128,350
War Loan	116,576,450	116,581,450	116,581 450	115,641,150	115,641,150	115,641,150	115,641,150
Five per cent. Loan	59,013,950	64,725,350	80,706,750	117,683,900	129,683,900	140,407,935	143,380,785
Five per cent. Loan. Mark (Ko)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
” ” ” ” ” (Otsu)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
” ” ” ” ” (Special)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
” ” ” ” ” (Onshi)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Four per cent. Loan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Works Loan of the Former Korean Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Loan Bonds granted by the former Korean Government to the former Dosho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	202,713,936	433,077,800
Exchequer bonds issued under Tobacco Monopoly Law	—	—	—	—	—	6,680,800	12,307,650
Debentures of the Purchased Railway Companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	383,337,249	388,834,195	404,596,140	432,550,811	441,332,521	661,231,837	899,975,947
Foreign Loans :							
4% Sterling loan of 1st Issue	97,630,000	97,630,000	97,630,000	97,630,000	97,630,000	97,630,000	97,630,000
6% Sterling loan of 1st Issue	—	—	—	—	—	97,630,000	97,630,000
Ditto—2nd Issue	—	—	—	—	—	117,156,000	117,156,000
4½% Sterling Loan of 1st Issue	—	—	—	—	—	292,890,000	292,890,000
Ditto—2nd Issue	—	—	—	—	—	—	292,890,000
4% Sterling Loan—2nd Issue	—	—	—	—	—	—	72,214,310
5% Sterling Loan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4% Loan (Issued in Paris)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4% Sterling Loan—3rd Issue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debentures of the purchased Railway companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	97,630,000	97,630,000	97,630,000	96,630,000	97,630,000	605,306,000	970,410,310
Grand Total	480,967,249	486,464,195	502,226,140	530,180,811	538,962'521	1,266,537,837	1,870,386,257

Table 8.—Amounts of Various National Debts Outstanding. (31st March.)—*Continued.*

Kind of Loan.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
Internal Loans :—							
Old Public Loan	3,291,818	3,072,363	2,852,908	2,633,454	2 414,000	2,194 545	1,975,091
Hereditary Pension Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navy Loan	8,297,300	8,296,700	8,296,700	7,199,300	—	—	—
Consolidated Public Loan	167,128,350	162,561,100	162,561,100	151,469,000	—	—	—
War Loan	115,641,150	113,405,950	113,405,950	108,516,650	—	—	—
Five per cent. Loan	146,298,185	172,957,285	174,382,835	176,241,935	48,973,900	50,331 700	51,427,400
Five per cent. Loan. Mark (Ko)	—	30,997,100	67,844,100	475,204 650	473,021,900	467,059,200	467,043,650
" " " " " (Otsu)	—	—	31,001,150	29,991,150	29,415,050	29,415 050	—
" " " " " (Special)	310,394,550	300,666,550	300,668,500	290,487,850	280,190,700	259 965 600	239,885,850
" " " " " (Onshi)	—	—	—	—	26,218,100	29,826,000	29,826,000
Four per cent. Loan	—	—	—	66,820,150	275,630,550	276 146 850	276,028,850
Public Works Loan of the Former Korean Government	—	—	—	—	1,000,000	1 000,000	—
Public Loan Bonds granted by the former Korean Government to the former Dosho	—	—	—	—	116 825	116,825	—
Exchequer Bonds	273 334,700	273,334,800	176,357,375	94,640,775	59,047,825	—	—
Exchequer bonds issued under Tobacco Monopoly Law	12,310,450	12,310,450	14,292,050	13,523,950	6,850,550	—	—
Debentures of the Purchased Railway Companies	12,850,000	11,042,930	10,942,930	400,000	300,000	200,000	100,000
Total	1,049,546,503	1,088,645 228	1,062,605,598	1,417,128,864	1,203,179,400	1,116,255,770	1,066,286,841
Foreign Loans :—							
4% Sterling loan of 1st Issue	97,630,000	97,630,000	97,630,000	97,630,000	97,630,000	97,630,000	97,630,000
6% Sterling loan of 1st Issue	97,624,142	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto—2nd Issue	117,147,213	—	—	—	—	—	—
4½% Sterling Loan of 1st Issue	292,889,024	292 889,024	292,889,024	292,869,498	292,869,498	287,987 998	283,106,498
Ditto—2nd Issue	292,890,000	292 890,000	292,890,000	292,885,900	292,883,947	288,001,080	283,119,580
4% Sterling Loan—2nd Issue	244,075,000	244 075,000	244,075,000	244,073,828	244,073,047	244,073 047	244,072,266
5% Sterling Loan	—	224,549,000	224,549,000	224,548,024	224,548,024	224,546,071	224,545,876
4% Loan (Issued in Paris)	—	—	—	—	174,150,000	174,149,807	174,147,485
4% Sterling Loan—3rd Issue	—	—	—	—	107,393,000	107,393,000	107,393,000
Debentures of the purchased Railway companies	3,905,200	13,668,200	13,668,200	13,668,200	13,668,200	13,668 200	13,668,200
Total	1,146,160,579	1,165,701,224	1,165,701,224	1,165,675,429	1,447,215,716	1,437,449,203	1,427,682,905
Grand Total	2,195,707,082	2,254,346,452	2,228,306,822	2,582,804,313	2,650,395,115	2 553,704 973	2,493,969,745

IV.

TAXES.

With a view to meeting the requirements of the National Treasury during the war with Russia, the Extraordinary Special Tax Law was speedily established, and thereby nearly all taxes were increased, with the result that while the burden of taxation upon the nation became markedly more onerous, the incidence of the taxes was in some cases uneven. Further, with the general economic changes since that time, it became necessary to revise or abolish some of the taxes; and the Government, recognising the necessity of readjusting the taxes after the restoration of peace with Russia, readjusted those relating to **shurui** (alcoholic liquors) with the consent of the Diet in its twenty-fourth session and later on, with the consent of the Diet in its twenty-sixth session in 1910, readjusted all the taxes with the exception of the income tax. The decrease in the annual revenue from this readjustment exceeds yen 15,000,000 (£1,536,413) per annum.

Lastly, the income tax was adjusted with the approval of the Imperial Diet at its thirtieth session in 1913, in consequence of which the annual revenue from this source will be reduced by about yen 7,000,000 (£716,993); and this adjustment will lighten chiefly the burden upon persons with small incomes.

Land Tax.

The land tax is levied according to the value of land which is assessed on the basis of capitalising the net earnings or the rent of land and entered in the cadastre.

The land tax is collected from the pledge in the case of land under pledge, from the superficiary in the case of land under superficies of more than a hundred years' duration, and in all other cases from the land-owner.

Although it is unavoidable that the assessed value of land entered in the cadastre should differ from its market value, still as the assessment took place about thirty years ago, the assessed value of a land is, through changes of economic conditions, at great variance with its market value or the profits accruing from it and causes in many cases unfairness in the incidence of taxation.

Accordingly, at the time of readjustment of taxes, the urgency of amending the official value of residential land was recognised and a law relating thereto was promulgated in March, 1910. This law makes it its fundamental rule to take ten times the annual rental value of a land as its amended official value, and the amendment of the official value of residential land was completed in March, 1911.

As the amended value of the residential land shows an increase upon the present official value, a great difference takes place between the total amount of tax on residential land under the amended value and that under the present value, and therefore the rate upon residential land has been reduced to 2.5 per cent. of the official value. Although the official value of land other than residential has not been amended, the present rate of tax, being somewhat too high, has been slightly reduced with the result that the revised rates have been fixed as follows:-

	Ratio to the official value.
Residential land	2.5 %
Rice and other fields	4.7 % (3.4 % in Hokkaido.)
Other land	5.5 % (4.0 % in Hokkaido.)

Income Tax.

The Income Tax Law actually in force may be summarised as follows:

The tax is imposed upon:

A. Those persons who are domiciled or have resided for at least one year in places within the Empire where the Income Tax Law is in force;

B. Those persons who, though not domiciled nor residing within the Empire, have property or are engaged in trade or business or receive interest from public bonds or companies' debentures in places where the aforesaid law is in force. They are, however, liable to pay the tax in respect only of the income derived from such sources.

The tax-rates are as specified hereunder:

Class I:—Incomes of juridical persons:

A. Ordinary partnerships and limited partnerships. The amounts of income are classified as below and the respective rates applied according to the following scale:

Amount of income.	Yen	Tax rate
Not exceeding	5,000	40/1,000
Exceeding	5,000	50/1,000
„	10,000	60/1,000
„	15,000	70/1,000
„	20,000	80/1,000
„	30,000	90/1,000
„	50,000	100/1,000
„	70,000	110/1,000
„	100,000	120/1,000
„	200,000	130/1,000

B. Joint-stock companies, joint-stock limited partnerships and other juridical persons 62.5/1,000

Class II.—Interest on public loan bonds or companies' debentures payable in places where the Income Tax Law is in force.... 20/1,000

Class III.—Incomes not included in the preceding two classes. The amounts of income are classified as below and the respective rates applied according to the following scale:

The following incomes are examined from income tax:

Amount of income.	Yen	Tax rate
Not exceeding...	1,000	25/1,000
Exceeding	1,000	35/1,000
„	2,000	45/1,000
„	3,000	55/1,000
„	5,000	70/1,000
„	7,000	85/1,000
„	10,000	100/1.000
„	15,000	120/1,000
„	20,000	140/1,000
„	30,000	160/1,000
„	50,000	180/1,000
„	70,000	200/1,000
„	100,000	220/1,000

Although there are detailed provisions for the calculation of assessable incomes, those most worthy of notice are the following two points:— (1). In the case of salaries and allowances among the incomes of the third class, the estimated annual income to be reduced by 10 per cent. for the assessable value; and (2) The calculated amount of the income of the third class is for the purpose of assessment to be reduced by yen 150 if it is not more than yen 500, by yen 100 if not more than yen 700, and by yen 50 if not more than yen 1,000.

(a) Salaries and allowances of officers and privates of the Army and Navy while engaged in war;

(b) Allowances to widows and orphans, and pensions to the sick and wounded;

(c) Money received for travelling or school expenses, and legal allowances received for support;

(d) Occasional incomes not derived from undertakings conducted for profit;

(e) Incomes derived from property or from a trade, business, or profession in a foreign country or in places where the Income Tax Law is not in force, except the income of a juridical person whose head office lies in a place where the said law is in force;

(f) Dividends and bonuses receivable from a juridical person upon whom income tax is imposed under the aforesaid law;

(g) Foraging and stabling allowances, and horse maintenance allowances granted by the Government to military officers, who are under obligation to keep horses;

(h) Incomes of Class III. not coming up to yen 400;

(i) Incomes of prefectures, districts, cities, towns, villages and other public bodies, shrines and temples, or juridical persons organized in pursuance of the provisions of Article 34 of the Civil Code. But those coming under Class II. are not exempted.

Exemption from income tax is granted by special laws in respect of the interest of the National Loan Bonds and the interest of the Savings Debentures issued in accordance with the Savings Debentures Law of 1904.

Business Tax.

This tax which was created in 1896, is levied upon every description of commerce and industry; and as the tax falls upon the business itself, the description and scale of every business are taken into consideration, and with the object of equalising the incidence of the tax, the assessment is based upon capitals, sales, rental values of buildings, employees, artisans, labourers, commissions, and contract values.

The following are the kinds of business, the basis of assessment, and the tax-rates which were revised upon the readjustment of taxes:

	Kind of business	Basis of assessment		Tax-rate.
(1)	Sale of Goods...	Amount of sales	wholesale	12/10,000
			retail	36/10,000
		Rental value of buildidgs...		90/1,000
		Employees		Yen 2 each
(2)	Banking and insurance	Amount of capital		5/1,000
		Rental value of buildings...		90/1,000
		Employees		Yen 2 each
(3)	Money-lending and Letting of Goods	Amount of working capital		6.5/1,000
		Rental value of buildings...		90/1,000
		Employees		Yen 2 each
(4)	Manufacturing, Printing, Publishing and Photography	Amount of capital		3.7/1,000
		Rental value of buildings...		90/1,000
		Employees		Yen 2 each
		Of the above, artisans and labourers		Yen 0.5 each
(5)	Transport, Exploitation of .Canals, Piers, and Wharves & Stevedoring.	Amount of capital		6/1,000
		Employees		Yen 2 each
(6)	Warehousing	Amount of capital		5/1,000
		Rental value of buildings...		45/1,000
		Employees		Yen 2 each
(7)	Railway Transport...	Amount of receipts		25/1,000
		Employees		Yen 2 each
(8)	Contracting	Total value of contracts		5/1,000
		Employees		Yen 2 each
(9)	Letting of Assembly-rooms, & Restaurants	Rental value of buildings...		135/1,000
		Employees		Yen 2 each
(10)	Inn-keeping	Rental value of buildings...		90/1,000
		Employees		Yen 2 each
(11)	Intermediation and Agency	Amount of commision		35/1,000
		Employees		Yen 2 each
(12)	Commission Business, Brokerage and Trust Business	Amount of commission		37.5/1,000
		Employees		Yen 2 each

In respect of employees who are less than fifteen years old, the employers not included, one-half of the above tax-rates is imposed.

Business in which the sales and capital are of small amount is reserved for local taxation.

Succession Tax.

The Succession Tax Law was promulgated in Jan. 1905 and put in operation on the 1st April of the same year. According to this law, when a succession occurs, irrespectively of the question where the place of its occurrence lies within or without the Empire, or whether the predecessor or the heir is or is not a Japanese subject, the tax is imposed upon the descendible property which lies in a place where the aforesaid law is in force. But the kind of descendible property subject to succession tax and the method of valuation of the property differ according as the predecessor has or has not a domicile in a place where the said law is in force.

The following are taken as descendible property subject to this tax:

A. When the predecessor is domiciled in a place where the said law is in force:

(1) Movable or immovable property in a place where the said law is in force:
(2) Rights existing in respect of immovable property in a place where the said law is in force;
(3) Property-rights other than those specified in the foregoing two items.

B. When the precedessor is not domiciled in a place where the said law is in force:

(1) Movable or immovable property in a place where the said law is in force;
(2) Rights existing in respect of immovable property in a place where the said law is in force.

In the following cases the property is exempted from succession tax:

(1) The value of a property which does not amount to yen 1,000 in the case of succession to the headship of a house is not subject to succession tax;
(2) The value of a property which does not amount to yen 500 in the case of succession to property is not subject to succession tax;
(3) When a succession occurs through death in battle, or through death caused by wounds or sickness incurred in war of officers and privates of the Army or Navy and others attached thereto, the property of the deceased is not subject to succession tax;

(4) When a succession occurs again within five years to the property upon which the tax has been imposed, the amount of succession tax corresponding to the amount of tax previously collected is remitted;

(5) When a succession occurs again within seven years to the property upon which the tax has been imposed, half the amount of succession tax corresponding to the amount of tax previously collected is remitted.

Succession tax is, after the value of the assessment has been classified, imposed by applying the proper rate of tax in the proper degree in case according to the kind of successor. The rates are as follows:

Succession to the Headship of a House

Taxable Value.	Tax Rate.		
	If the successor is a descendant of the predecessor and a member of his family.	If the successor is one designated by the predecessor, one chosen conformably to the provisions of Art. 982 of the Civil Code, an ascendant of the predecessor and a member of his family, or one who has married a woman who is the head of a house.	If the successor has been chosen conformably to the provisions of Art. 985 of the Civil Code.
Yen.	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*
Not exceeding ... 5,000	1.0	1.2	1.5
Exceeding 5,000	1.2	1.4	2.0
" 10,000	1.4	1.7	2.5
" 20,000	1.7	2.0	3.0
" 30,000	2.0	2.5	3.5
" 40,000	2.5	3.0	4.0
" 50,000	3.0	3.5	4.5
" 70,000	3.5	4.0	5.0
For every ... ... 50,000 in excess of Yen 100,000 (up to Yen 1,000,000) added	0.5	0.5	0.5

Yen=2s. 0d.

Succession to Property.

Taxable Value.	Tax Rate.		
	If the successor is a descendant	If the successor is the husband, wife, or an ascendant.	If the successor is a person not coming under the former two categories
Yen.	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*
Not Exceeding ... 1,000	1.5	1.7	2.5
Exceeding 1,000	1.7	2.0	3.0
" 5,000	2.0	2.5	3.5
" 10,000	2.5	3.0	4.0
" 20,000	3.0	3.5	4.5
" 30,000	3.5	4.0	5.0
" 40,000	4.0	4.5	5.5
" 50,000	4.5	5.0	6.0
" 70,000	5.0	5.5	6.5
For every ... ... 50,000 in excess of Yen 100,000 (up to yen 1,000,000) added.	0.5	0.5	0.5

With respect to successions occurring in accordance with the laws of a foreign country, the tax-rates of the succession to property shall correspondingly apply.

Tax on Liquors.

A. Tax on Saké,

According to the law now in force, the tax is imposed upon persons brewing **shurui,** which is divided into five classes, namely, **Seishu** (refined saké), **Dakushu** (unrefined or muddy saké), **Shirozaké** (white saké), **Mirin** (sweet saké), and **Shōchū** (distilled saké).

The tax is levied at the following rates for the year commencing on the 1st October and ending on the 30th of following September:

1st kind	*Seishu, Dakushu* or *Shirozaké* containing not more than 20° of alcohol and Mirin or *Shōchū* containing not more than 30° of alcohol	Yen 20 per *koku*
2nd kind	*Shōchū* containing not more than 35° of alcohol	Yen 25 per *koku*
3rd kind	,, ,, ,, 40° ...	Yen 30 per *koku*
4th kind	,, ,, ,, 45° ...	Yen 35 per *koku*
5th kind	*Seishu, Dakushu* or *Shirozaké* containing more than 20° of alcohol, *Mirin* containing more than 30° of alcohol and *Shōchū* containing more than 45° of alcohol	Yen 1 for each degree per *koku*

Koku=4.96005 *Bushels.*

By the quantity of alcohol in the above table is meant the percentage of alcohol with the specific gravity of 0.7947, contained in the original fluid at the temperature of 15° C.

The number of **koku of shurui** and the basis of assessment are inspected and assessed when the brewing is finished.

B. Beer Tax.

The beer tax, created in 1901, is levied upon brewers of beer at the rate of Yen 10 per **koku** on the quantity brewed.

C. Tax on Alcohol and Alcoholic Liquors.

Upon the revision of the **saké** tax in 1901, the tax on alcohol and alcoholic liquors was separated from the **saké** tax. It is imposed upon all alcoholic liquors, except those subject to **saké** or beer tax, and wine at the rate of Yen 1 for each per cent. of pure alcohol contained in 1 **koku** of the original fluid. In no case, however, may the rate of the tax fall below Yen 21 per **koku.**

No tax is levied upon wine or other alcoholic liquors made from fruits of all kinds.

Soy Tax.

The tax is levied at the following rates upon persons manufacturing soy (Japanese sauce):

Soy	Yen 1.75 per *koku* of *Moromi.*
Tamari	Yen 1.65 per *koku* manufactured.

In 1900 the tax on soy for household use was created, the rates of which range from sen 50 to Yen 4 according to the amount of manufacture. No person whatever is permitted to manufacture for household use more than five **koku** of soy per annum.

Sugar Excise.

The sugar excise, introduced in 1901, is imposed in respect of sugar, molasses, and syrups, which are taken delivery of from manufactories, Custom-house compounds, bonded warehouses, Customs temporary depôts and in other places where the storage of foreign goods is permitted by laws and ordinances, for the purpose of domestic consumption.

The rates are as follows:

SUGAR.

Class	I.		Sugar under No. 11 of the Dutch standard.	Per cent.
		A.	Black sugar in casks	*Yen* 2.00
		B.	*Shiroshita-tō* (masse-cuite) in casks, except such as has been cured, or made from sugar other than *Shiroshita-tō*, or manufactured with newly invented machinery	,, 2.50
		C.	Others	,, 3.00
Class	II.		Sugar under No. 15 of the Dutch standard	,, 5.00
Class	III.		Sugar under No. 18 of the Dutch standard	,, 7.00
Class	IV.		Sugar under No. 21 of the Dutch standard	,, 8.00
Class	V.		Sugar at or above No. 21 of the Dutch standard	,, 9.00
Class	VI.		Sugar candy, lump-sugar, loaf-sugar, and similar articles	,, 10.00

MOLASSES.

Class.	I.		Molasses produced in making sugar candy.	Per picul.
		A.	Containing not more than 70 per cent. by weight of sugar calculated as saccharose	,, 3.00
		B.	Others { At an amoun computed at the rate of Yen 9 per picul of sugar calculated as saccharose	
Class	II.		Other molasses,	
		A.	Containing not more than 60 per cent. by weight of sugar calculated as saccharose	,, 2.00
		B.	Others	,, 3.00
Syrup				,, 8.00

Consumption Tax on Kerosene Oil.

The tax is imposed at the rate of Yen 1 per **koku** upon persons taking delivery of kerosene oil from manufactories, Custom-house compounds, bonded warehouses, Customs temporary depôts and other places where the storage of foreign goods is permitted by laws and ordinances.

Tax on Patent Medicines.

The taxation of patent medicines was provided for by the Patent Medicines Tax Law of 1905. Two different taxes are imposed on these medicines, namely, the business tax and stamp duty. The business tax is imposed upon persons dealing in patent medicines on a graduated scale varying from Yen 3 to Yen 102 according to the total amount of the fixed prices of the quantity manufactured in one year of each medicine; while the stamp duty is collected by causing a stamp equal in value to one-tenth of the fixed price of the medicine to be affixed to the vessel or package containing such medicine.

After 1897, however, the receipts from the stamp duty on patent medicines have been included in the general stamp receipts as special stamps for such medicines were abolished in consequence of a complete change in the stamp system of the country; hence, the figures for the business tax alone are given in the table for the years subsequent to 1897.

Mining Tax.

The mining tax is imposed upon persons holding mining rights under the Mining Law of 1905.

The rates of the tax are as follows:

I. Tax on mining sets:
  a. Sen 30 for each 1,000 **tsubo** per annum in the case of prospecting.
  b. Sen 60 for each 1,000 **tsubo** per annum in the case of mining.

II. Tax on mining products:
  1 per cent. of the value of products (gold, silver and iron ores are exempted from this tax).

Tax on Bourses.

The tax on bourses, under the law actually in force, is levied, in respect of time bargains, upon exchanges. The rates of tax are as follows:

Upon transactions in goods and negotiable papers other than local bonds 12/10,000 of the amount transacted.

Upon transactions in local bonds 5/10,000 of the amount transacted.

National loan bonds are exempted from the tax.

Tax on the Issue of Bank Notes.

Since 1899, the issue of bank notes against the security reserve within the limit prescribed by law is subject to a tax of 12.5 per mille per annum on the average monthly amount of issue after deducting therefrom that portion which has, by special order of the Government, been advanced to the Government itself or to others without interest or at an interest not exceeding one per cent. per annum. For the tax on the issue beyond the legal limit, see Note on the Bank of Japan, Part IV.

Placer Tax.

The placer tax is imposed upon persons engaged in recovering gold-dust. The rates of the tax are as follows:

Alluvial: Sen 30 per annum per **cho** of placer area.
Non-alluvial: Sen 30 per annum per 1,000 **tsubo** of placer area.

Travelling Tax.

The travelling tax which was created in 1905, is imposed upon passengers by steam trains, electric cars and steamboats at the following rates:

200 statutory or nautical miles and upward...	First class	sen	50
	Second class	„	25
	Third class	„	4
Under 200 statutory or nautical miles	First class	„	40
	Second class	„	20
	Third class	„	3
Under 100 statutory of nautical miles	First class	„	20
	Second class	„	10
	Third class	„	2
Under 50 statutory or nautical miles	First class	„	5
	Second class	„	3
	Third class	„	1

Textiles Consumption Tax.

The textiles consumption tax was established in 1905 and is levied at the rate of 10 per cent. of the value upon persons taking delivery, at the time of such delivery, of textiles from manufactories, Custom-house compounds, bonded warehouses, Customs temporary depôts and other places where the storage of foreign goods is permitted by laws and ordinances.

Tonnage Dues.

Introduced in 1899. Vessels entering a Japanese port from a foreign country must pay tonnage dues of sen 5 per registered ton or per ten **koku** of actual capacity; but by the payment of sen 15 per registered ton or per ten **koku**, they are for one year exempted from all further tonnage dues at that port.

Customs Duties.

It was in 1859, at the time when most of the early commercial treaties with the Western Powers, had been concluded, that Custom-houses were for the first time established and Customs duties levied at a few open ports selected for the purpose in our country. The Customs tariff of that time was entirely determined by treaty; but the term of its operation was exceedingly short, for the whole tariff was revised by treaty in 1896. This revised tariff kept our Customs duties unchanged for thirty-three years, for it remained in force until 1899 when the treaties of commerce and navigation with the foreign Powers came into operation.

The coming into effect of the revised commercial treaties with the foreign Powers from 1899 made it possible to bring into operation the General tariff which, combined with the Conventional tariffs newly concluded, formed the Customs tariff of our conutry. At the same time the export duties were entirely abolished.

In 1904 the urgent needs of the extraordinary fund in connection with the war with Russia led to the imposition of a special surtax on the Customs duties as well as on the other taxes, and soon after the restoration of peace the entire Customs tariff was revised and came into operation on the 1st October, 1906. This tariff specifies 538 different articles which are divided into nineteen groups, and imposes specific duties on many of these articles.

The Import Tariff Revision Bill, which had been framed after careful consideration of the condition of our manufacturing industries since then, passed the Imperial Diet in 1910 and was promulgated by Law No. 54 in April of the same year. The new Tariff came into operation on the 17th of July, 1911. The number of articles enumerated in that tariff is 647, classified into seventeen groups; they are further subdivided and the duties thereon are converted as far as possible into specific duties. The raw materials are mostly duty free; upon half-manufactured materials light duties are levied; and upon manufactured goods the rates vary from 15 per cent. to 40 per cent.; but for many manufactured goods low rates are imposed, while the goods on which the duty of 40 per cent. is to be imposed are manufactures, the importation of which is small. Again, though a duty of 50 per cent. is levied upon articles of luxury, their importation is also very small.

As the Tariff Conventions concluded with Great Britain and Germany were to terminate on the 16th July, 1911, and that with France on the 3rd of the following month, negotiations for their revision were opened with these countries prior to the termination of the existing treaties. A new Tariff Convention was concluded first with Great Britain, by which upon the guarantee that ten principal articles of export from Japan to Great Britain should be exempted from Customs duty upon importation into that country, concessions were made in the Japanese Customs duties upon principal British merchandise, such as paints, linen yarns, cotton tissues, woolen tissues, mixed tissue of wool and cotton, and iron sheets; and next, a similar convention was concluded with Germany, by which, in consideration of concessions made by Germany in the Customs duties upon principal Japanese products, reductions were made by Japan in the Customs duties upon principal German products, such as leather, salicylic acid, quinine, artificial indigo, coal-tar dyes, woolen yarns, mixed tissues of wool and cotton, packing paper, zinc plates and sheets, and gas, petroleum, and hot-air engines (whether combined or not with motive machinery). Although the new Tariff Conventions with Great Britain and Germany came into force simultaneously with the expiration of the Old Convention, the new Convention with France could not be established before the expiration of the old; and accordingly a provisional Convention was concluded pending the establishment of the new Convention, which was put in operation on the 29th of February of the following year. By this Convention, in consideration of the application of the French minimum tariff rates to principal Japanese products, reductions were made in the Customs duties to be levied by Japan upon principal French products, such as sardines in oil, natural butter, wines, olive oil, perfumery, woolen yarns, woolen tissues, binoculars, automobiles and parts thereof, and knitting machines. Both countries are at liberty to raise or reduce their Customs tariffs; and in the event of their being raised, the party which did not alter its tariff may, after three months' notice, abrogate the Convention relating to Customs duties.

Stamp Receipts.

The taxes other than those enumerated in Table No. 3, fees and other receipts from stamps are given under one heading of "Stamp Receipts." The taxes and fees belonging to this category have greatly increased, their total number at present exceeding fourscore. Chief among them are: the registration tax, stamps for patent medicines and legal documents, shooting license tax, civil suit stamps, examination fees, and charges and dues levied according to the Customs law and other regulations connected therewith.

Receipts from Government Enterprises and State Property.

Tobacco Monopoly.

In 1876 the Tobacco Regulations were first issued and a tax levied on tobacco; but in 1898 the tax was abolished and the Leaf-tobacco Monopoly Law was put in operation. This monopoly yielded an annual revenue of about yen 13,000,000 (£1,331,558); but as the manufacture of tobacco was left free to private individuals, it gave rise unfortunately to many infractions of the law, and consequently, in 1904 from considerations of the financial requirements and necessity of stricter control, the Leaf-tobacco Monopoly Law was replaced by the Manufactured Tobacco Monopoly Law, which is the law still in force. According to the provisions of this law, the cultivation of leaf-tobacco is permitted to private individuals who have obtained the permission of the Government therefor and the leaf-tobacco gathered by them is taken over by the Government, suitable compensation being paid therefor according to its quality, and is manufactured at a Government manufactory; and the manufactured article is sold at fixed prices by dealers licensed by the Government. Foreign tobacco can not be imported except by the Government or persons appointed for the purpose by the Government, while the exportation of tobacco can be effected only by persons who have been specially permitted to do so by the Government. The results of the monopoly are very satisfactory and its net profit has yearly exceeded the estimated receipts, coming up to over yen 51,315,000 (£5,256,069) in the actual account for the Financial Year 1911-12.

Salt Monopoly.

The Government, from considerations of the financial requirements, issued the Salt Monopoly Law in January, 1905, which came into operation in June of the same year. According to the provisions of this law, salt is manufactured only by persons so licensed by the Government which takes over from them by paying them suitable compensation according to its quality; the price at which the Government sells it is the sum of the amount of compensation paid and a fixed amount of monopoly profit; and it is sold only by persons licensed by the Government. Foreign and Formost salt, however, cannot be imported except by the Government or persons appointed for the purpose by the Government, while for the purpose of exportation salt is sold by the Government at a specially reduced price and can be exported by any person whatever. And salt intended for use in industry, agriculture, mining, and fishery of some kind receives a special treatment and is sold at a specially reduced price. The net profit of the monopoly has come up to over yen 11,840,000 (£1,212,742) in the actual account for the Financial Year 1911-12.

Camphor Monopoly.

The Camphor Monopoly Law was first put in force in Formosa only; but the Government issued in June, 1903, and carried into effect in October of the same year, the Crude Camphor and Camphor Oil Monopoly Law to be operative both in Japan Proper and Formosa which provides that the manufacture of crude camphor and camphor oil shall be permitted only to those persons who have obtained the permission of the Government therefor and the article so manufactured shall be taken over by the Government by paying suitable compensation therefor according to its quality. A large portion of the Japanese camphor is demanded in Europe and America, but sold in the domestic market and there remains only a small part of it to be exported abroad.

Railways.

Under the Imperial Railways Special Account Law revised by Law No. 6 of 1909, the receipts and expenditures of the Imperial Railways are set apart as a purely special account and independent of the General Account. The Imperial Railway capital and funds for materials required for the Imperial Railways, and all moneys to be invested are made the capital of these railways and a special account is established by applying the annual revenue therefrom to the annual expenditure. The expenditures required for the construction and improvement of railways are defrayed out of the railway profit; and in case of a deficit in the railway profit, the Government is authorised, at the charge of this special account, to issue public loans or make temporary loans from other special accounts and other sources; and for the purpose of consolidating or redeeming public or temporary loans chargeable to this account, the Government is further authorised, at the charge of the same account, to issue public loans or make temporary loans from other special accounts and other sources. The public and temporary loans above referred to, the public loans already issued to defray expenditures required for carrying on the railway enterprise, the public loans already issued or to be hereafter issued for the consolidation or redemption of the loans last-mentioned, the public loans issued under the provisions of the Railway Natonalisation Law, and the debts chargeable under the same Law to the Government which have not yet been completely repaid, all these loans are chargeable to the special account under consideration; and the amount required in each financial year for their redemption or payment of interest thereon is to be transferred to the Special Account for the National Debt Consolidation Fund. The Railway Special Account is subdivided into the Capital Account, the Revenue Account, and the Reserve Account. The Capital Account has for its revenue the moneys transferred from the railway profit, proceeds of public and temporary loans, proceeds of sale of its property, receipts from materials and structures for railway use, and miscellaneous receipts belonging to it, and for its expenditure the cost of the construction and improvement of railways, redemption of its debts, cost of materials and structures for railway use, and other miscellaneous expenses chargeable to it. The Revenue Account has for its revenue the various receipts from the working of the railways, charges for the loan of articles forming part of its capital, interest on deposits and miscellaneous receipts belonging to it, and for its expenditure various expenses required for the working of the railways, expenses for the upkeep, repair, and replacing of articles forming part of the capital, interest on debts, and miscellaneous expenses chargeable to it. The Revenue Account has for its revenue the various receipts from the working of the railways, chargeable for the loan of articles forming part of its capital, interest on deposits and miscellaneous receipts belonging to it, and for its expenditure various expenses required for the working of the railways, expenses for the up-keep, repair, and replacing of articles forming part of the capital, interest on debts, and miscellaneous expenses chargeable to it. The excess of the total annual revenue over the total annual expenditure in the Revenue Account becomes the profit, and the balance remaining after deducting therefrom the amount to be transferred to the Reserve Account is to be transferred to the Capital Account. The Reserve Account has for its revenue the sum not exceeding ten per cent. of the railway profit to be annually transferred therefrom, and for its expenditure sums required to meet deficits in the revenues and expenditures of other accounts caused by natural calamities, accidents, and other unforeseen occurrences.

V.

NATIONAL DEBTS OUTSTANDING.

Internal Loans.

Five per cent. Loans.

This loan was issued mainly for the construction of the Imperial railways, improvement of the existing State railways, establishment of the steel-foundry, telephone extension, various undertakings in Formosa, and consolidation of the debts of the purchased railway companies, and also for various other purposes such as the adjustment of pensions, relief of those Japanese subjects who suffered loss on retiring from the seat of war upon the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and Russia, and making of grants to those who were deprived of their occupation by the adjustment of salt-fields and prohibition of sea-otter and fur-seal fishery. The total amount of the loan which was issued at intervals from 1893 up to March 1913 was yen 251,611,200 (£25,771,914), of which yen 200,183,800 (£20,504,333) has been redeemed, leaving still yen 51,427,400 (£5,267,582) unredeemed.

Five per cent. Loan. (Mark "Kō")

This loan was issued with the object of paying therewith the purchase-price of the railways owned by private companies. By the end of July, 1909, the total amount of the loan bonds which had been delivered to the railway companies was yen 476,318,800 (£48,788,159), which completed the purchase of the private railways.

Five per cent. Loan. (Special)

This loan was issued in the domestic market in 1906 to the amount of yen 199,671,600 (£20,451,869) with a view to meeting a part of the supplementary war expenditures in the war of 1904-05. Besides, there are other loan bonds specially issued for the purpose of granting them in lieu of cash as rewards for distinguished services during the war in question, which amounted to yen 110,735,400 (£11,342,354).

Five per cent. Loan. (Onshi)

This loan, not exceeding yen 30,000,000 (£3,072,826) in all, was created by Imperial Ordinance No. 327 of 1910, at the time of the annexation of Korea. The bonds were specially granted to the Korean Peers and to local public corporations of the Peninsula so as to provide funds for promoting industries, and education, and other famine relief.

Four per cent. Loans.

With the object of consolidating the national debts, the Government formed a plan for converting into low-interest loans the five per cent.

domestic loans whose unredeemable period had expired in February 1910, and issued in the domestic market two series of four per cent. loans amounting to yen 100,000,000 (£10,242,753) respectively, which produced each time better results than had been anticipated; and as all the five per cent. loan bonds previously issued were accepted in place of cash when the former loans were subscribed for, the bonds so paid in amounted in the first issue to yen 64,467,500 (£6,603,247) and in the second to yen 93,357,550 (£9,562,383). Further, there is a loan of the first issue, in addition to the yen 100,000,000 (£10,242,753) which was raised as above stated, amounting to yen 76,221,400 (£7,807,170) in the accrual account at the end of March 1913, which was issued and delivered in place of cash at the request of the bond-holders of the various five per cent. loans, when the war redeemed.

Foreign Loans.

Four per cent. Sterling Loan of 1899.

For the purpose of meeting the expenditures required for the construction of railways, improvement of the existing Government railways, construction of railways in Hokkaido, steel manufacture, and extension of the telephone saystem, and in accordance with the provisions of the Railway Construction Law (Law No. 4, 1892), the Public Undertakings Loan Regulations (Law No. 59, 1896), the Hokkaido Railway Construction Law (Law No. 93, 1896), and Law No. 101 1899, the Government issued in London in June 1899 a loan of £10,000,000, at an issue-price of £90 per £100 face value, the principal of which is, after being left unpaid for ten years from January 1899, to be redeemed at convenience by means of drawings in forty-five years.

Four per cent. Sterling Loan of 1905.

With the object of consolidating and redeeming the fourth and fifth issues of the Exchequer Bonds, the Government raised in November 1905 a Four per cent. Sterling Loan of £25,000,000 in London, Paris, New York, and Germany in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 1 of 1904 and Law No. 12 and Imperial Ordinance No. 241 of 1905. Its issue-price was £90 per £100 face-value and the principal is to be left unpaid until the 31st December, 1920, and thereafter to be redeemed at convenience by means of drawings by the 1st January, 1931.

Four and a half per cent. Sterling Loan of 1905.

At the time of the war with Russia, the Government issued six as well as four and a half per cent. Sterling Loans for the purpose of meeting the extraordinary expenses connected with that war. The former has already been consolidated and redeemed.

The first four and a half per cent. Sterling loan of £30,000,000 was raised in London, and New York in March 1905, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 12 and Imperial Ordinance No. 78 of the same year. Its issue-price was £90 per £100 face-value, and the principal is to be left unpaid until the 14th February, 1910, and thereafter to be redeemed at convenience by means of drawings by the 15th February, 1925; and the service of this loan is secured by the first charge upon the net profit of the Tobacco Monopoly.

The second four and a half per cent. Sterling Loan of £30,000,000 was raised in London, New York, and Germany in July 1905, in accordance with the provisions of Imperial Ordinances Nos. 194 and 195 of the same year. Its issue-price was £90 per £100 face-value and the principal is to be left unpaid until the 9th July, 1910, and thereafter to be redeemed at convenience by means of drawings by the 10th July, 1925; and the service of this loan is secured by the second charge (next in order of priority to the first loan) upon the net profit of the Tobacco Monopoly.

Five per cent. Sterling Loan of 1907.

For the purpose of consolidating and redeeming the six per cent. Sterling Loans of £22,000,000 issued in 1904, the Government raised in March 1907 a five per cent. Loan of £23,000,000 in London and Paris in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 1 of 1904, Law No. 12 of 1905, and Imperial Ordinance No. 23 of 1907. Its issue-price was £99. 10s. per £100 face-value, and the principal is to be left unpaid until the 11th March, 1922, and thereafter to be redeemed at convenience by means of drawings by the 12th March, 1947.

Table 9.—Annual Revenue and Expenditure

Financial Year.	Prefectures (Do, Fu & Ken)				Cities.		
	Revenue			Expenditure.	Revenue		
	Rates.	Receipts from other sources.	Total.		Rates.	Receipts from other sources.	Total.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1898—99	31,475,213	16,164,383	47,639,596	41,719,721	4,649,917	10,661,724	15,311,641
1899—00	37,079,758	19,191,521	56,271,279	48,478,005	6,291,000	13,995,939	20,286,939
1900—01	39,354,281	19,019,408	58,873,689	52,022,567	9,932,782	15,082,635	25,015,417
1901—02	43,780,521	16,372,414	60,152,935	53,812,386	11,273,221	17,791,537	29,064,758
1902—03	47,287,079	18,436,475	65,720,554	58,026,046	11,736,448	20,828,713	32,565,161
1903—04	45,069,411	20,618,409	65,687,820	60,182,972	12,126,668	21,055,136	33,181,804
1904—05	36,741,864	15,692,419	52,434,283	48,562,501	9,452,711	20,684,966	30,137,530
1905—06	37,540,991	14,169,272	51,710,263	47,946,584	10,133,863	20,213,667	30,347,530
1906—07	43,077,003	20,016,277	63,093,280	55,344,837	12,300,290	41,917,999	54,218,289
1907—08	54,594,238	25,578,084	80,172,322	68,262,355	15,248,141	42,129,163	57,377,304
1908—09	56,133,814	31,875,066	88,008,880	77,334,879	17,185,731	42,161,921	59,347,652
1909—10	58,469,684	26,511,861	84,981,545	75,688,969	18,723,778	101,797,238	120,521,016
1910—11	61,281,840	41,825,475	103,107,315	87,117,693	20,372,272	98,303,586	118,675,858
1911—12	68,702,166	47,022,302	115,724,468	104,414,452	20,504,651	63,983,406	84,488,057
1912—13	64,190,931	18,663,225	82,854,156	82,814,734	21,738,310	105,493,580	127,231,890
1913—14	62,122,885	18,490,673	80,613,558	80,592,534	—	—	—

Note:—(1) The figures for the financial years 1912-13 and 1913-14 in the case of cities, towns and villages repr sent the budget estimates respectively.
(2) The figures for 1898-99 do not include those for Hokkaido.

The proceeds of this loan were applied to the redemption of the six per cent. Sterling Loans of £22,000,000.

Four per cent. French Loan.

The four per cent. Franc Loan was issued in Paris with the same object as the four per cent. loan issued at home; a portion of its proceeds was appropriated for use as fund for the redemption of domestic loan bonds which were exported abroad, and another portion for use as fund for the redemption of the five per cent. loan bonds in circulation at home. The amount of issue was 450,000,000 francs, the rate of interest four per cent., payable on the 15th May and November every year; the issue-price was 95 francs 50 centimes, and the loan to remain unredeemed for ten years, after which it is to be redeemed within fifty years.

Four per cent. Sterling Loan of 1910.

The four per cent. Sterling Loan of 1910 was raised for the same purpose as the four per cent. loan raised at home and the four per cent. Franc loan of 1910 raised in France, and was employed as fund for the redemption of the indorsed War and Five per cent. Loans in circulation in London. The amount of issue was £11,000,000, the rate of interest four per cent., payable on the 1st June and December, the issue-price was £95, and the loan to remain unredeemed for ten years, after which it is to be redeemed within fifty years; and as the object of the loan was the redemption of the indorsed loans above referred to, the latter loan bonds were accepted in place of cash when the former loan was subscribed for.

of Municipal Corporation.—*Continued.*

	Towns and Villages.				Grand Total.	
Expenditure.	Revenue			Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rates.	Receipts from other sources.	Total.			
Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
11,279,650	29,141,420	17,540,587	46,691,007	43,442,879	109,642,244	96,442,250
15,436,949	33,220,474	20,784,726	54,005,200	50,139,276	130,563,418	114,054,230
19,591,252	38,478,090	24,935,590	63,413,680	59,050,058	147,302,786	130,663,877
22,763,684	45,044 274	26,685,604	71,729,878	66,594,477	160,947,571	143,170,547
26,674,961	48,166,297	27,265,729	75,432,026	69,941,267	173,717,741	154,642,274
26,525,565	48,375,621	27,984,722	76,360,343	71,034,451	175,229,967	157,743,058
24,278,495	38,165,092	20,914,716	59,079,808	55,237,181	141,651,768	128,078,177
24,423,194	41,545,170	20,810,732	62,355,902	58,415,193	144,413,695	130,784,971
41,055,709	46,951,738	27,889,337	74,841,075	69,212,485	192,152,644	166,113,031
47,536,750	55,936,013	34,331,092	90,267,105	83,174,871	227,816,731	198,973,976
49,212,992	69,124,890	40,104,247	109,229,137	100,748,107	256,585,669	227,295,978
73,437,917	78,011,477	43,334,921	121,346,398	111,279,462	326,848,959	260,409,348
72,033,727	79,228 226	45,294,162	124,522,388	114,328,965	346,305,561	273,480,385
71,708,681	79,058.474	28,503,120	107,561,594	107,488,465	307,774,119	283,611,598
111,970,266	83,823·011	28,749,788	112,572,799	112,416,779	322,658,845	307,201,779
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

prefectures and those for the financial years 1911–12 and 1912–13 in the case of

VI.

LOCAL FINANCE.

Under the existing laws prefectural expenditures are defrayed by means of prefectural taxes, subventions from the National Treasury, and miscellaneous receipts.

Prefectural taxes are imposed either as supplementary to the direct national taxes or upon items of taxation specially selected for the purpose. Of the former class are the land-rate, income-rate, and business rate, and of the latter are the local business-tax, house-tax, household-rate and miscellaneous taxes.

Administrative districts cannot directly tax their inhabitants. Their expenditures are met by means of revenue accruing from their properties and other receipts; and in case of a deficit, contributions may be exacted from the towns and villages within their jurisdiction. Thus, the district revenue may be classified as follows:

Table 10.—Amount of

At the End of	Loans, for the Raising of which the Approval of the Government is required.						
	Loans of Prefectures	Loans of Districts.	Loans of Cities.	Loans of Towns.	Loans of villages.	Loans of Local Associations.	Total.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1898	7,885,202	45,729	11,501,480	147,904	235,481	448,682	20,264,480
1899	8,672,639	62,646	18,276,755	176,776	315,173	724,308	28,228,299
1900	9,719,983	135,613	25,849,033	266,624	562,872	1,195,345	37,729,473
1901	10,379,664	339,348	29,796,663	400,514	1,116,940	1,687,674	43,720,806
1902	10,712,864	509,588	35,130,242	521,221	1,463,028	2,058,913	50,395,856
1903	12,076,497	890,045	38,463,137	791,515	1,808,237	2,516,820	56,546,251
1904	11,318,656	854,914	39,847,146	881,999	1,811,077	2,677,307	57,391,099
1905	10,483,635	819,365	40,045,664	1,148,743	1,952,013	2,819,521	57,268,942
1906	10,889,806	811,131	53,965,156	1,163,839	1,905,758	2,931,352	71,667,042
1907	12,608,103	881,721	62,954,581	1,614,441	2,195,754	3,198,035	83,452,638
1908	14,831,435	1,581,308	64,117,011	2,104,958	2,429,294	4,081,440	89,145,445
1909	15,164,457	1,470,958	125,430,814	2,597,005	2,375,416	4,018,750	151,057,400
1910	15,852,730	1,505,333	130,174,306	3,248,428	2,949,957	4,710,559	158,441,313
1911	29,752,658	1,378,353	131,687,295	4,103,657	3,605,219	4,885,032	175,412,215
1912	33,963,565	1,315,358	245,252,217	4,476,236	4,051,320	5,167,028	294,225,724

1. Revenue from imposts (contributions of towns and villages);
2. National and prefectural subventions;
3. Miscellaneous receipts.

Cities, towns, and villages appropriate for the defrayment of their expenditures the revenue accruing from their properties, rents, fees, and other miscellaneous receipts; and in case of a deficit, city, town, or village rates may be levied and labour and commodities requisitioned. Thus, the city, town, or village revenue may be classified as follows:

1. Revenue from imposts;
2. National, prefectural, and other subventions;
3. Miscellaneous receipts.

The taxes which may be levied as city, town, or village rates.

1. Rates supplementary to national or prefectural taxes (it is not allowed to impose rates upon the prefectural taxes additional to national taxes);
2. Special taxes.

Local Loans.

Loans, for the Raising of which the Approval of the Government is not Required.						Grand Total.
Loans of Prefectures.	Loans of Districts.	Loans of Cities.	Loans of Towns.	Loans of Villages.	Total.	
Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
—	—	—	—	—	3,219,517	23,483,997
—	—	—	—	—	3,629,904	31,858,203
—	—	—	—	—	5,010,447	42,739,920
30,000	2,529	2,049,524	1,227,116	4,210,997	7,520,166	51,240,972
73,830	20,425	3,593,871	1,786,588	5,239,785	10,714,499	61,110,355
38,830	2,000	3,117,143	1,966,728	5,440,795	10,565,496	67,111,747
—	—	—	—	—	7,601,409	64,992,508
55,000	1,750	1,399,132	1,201,051	2,643,308	5,300,241	62,569,183
62,379	1,770	2,658,666	921,830	2,273,673	5,918,318	77,585,360
22,500	2,915	2,168,302	1,056,654	2,563,106	5,813,477	89,266,115
68,816	995	5,054,742	1,481,148	4,072,479	10,678,180	99,823,624
47,000	1,546	4,569,381	1,734,917	5.518,491	11,876,335	162,933,734
347,000	5,597	2,251,058	1,633,068	5,324,525	9,561,249	168,002,562
97,000	5,998	2,804,198	1,561,226	4,776,149	9,244,570	184,656,785
—	13,553	2,128,771	1,024,601	2,999,009	6,165,935	300,391,658

Table 11.—Local Loans Classified According to the

At the	Loans, for the raising of which the Approval of the Government is required.						
End of	Education.	Sanitation.	Industry.	Public Works.	Redemption of old Loans.	Others,	Total.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1898	204,787	85,720	85,046	19,738,000	150,927	——	20,264,480
1899	232,296	85,480	170,444	27,599,226	140,853	——	28,228,299
1900	336,246	86,740	285,942	36,811,443	208,892	——	37,729,473
1901	1,624,656	18,144	477,797	41,365,164	235,045	——	43,720,806
1902	1,757,688	56,585	303,464	47,946,672	331,447	——	50,395,856
1903	2,396,231	9,787,416	2,577,126	31,847,757	1,973,307	7,964,411	56,546,251
1904	2,078,801	10,662,220	3,596,046	38,430,083	2,516,735	107,214	57,391,099
1905	1,967,286	11,035,211	3,751,965	37,140,223	3,270,254	104,003	57,268,942
1906	1,324,834	11,059,595	3,720,231	52,312,817	3,225,494	24,070	71,667,042
1907	1,954,516	11,702,251	12,812,057	51,135,632	5,680,468	167,714	83,452,633
1908	3,020,388	12,700,590	16,435,528	50,952,886	5,267,793	768,259	89,145,445
1909	4,344,223	21,770,715	8,355,139	50,794,158	65,166,006	627,159	151,057,400
1910	5,581,953	23,179,075	9,161,383	54,059,745	64,885,259	1,573,898	158,441,313
1911	8,030,985	17,424,934	7,638,428	62,225,239	78,496,132	1,596,498	175,412,215
1912	9,218,781	37,702,698	143,424,005	70,753,199	30,455,131	2,671,908	294,225,724

Table 12.—Loans of Cities Issued

Cities.	Names of Loans.	Amount Authorized.	Amount issued.		Amount redeemed.	Amount outstanding.
		Yen.		*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
Tokyo	Loan for Consolidation of old Debts. Improvement of City, &c.	14,580,000	Issued abroad	14,580,000	——	14,580,000
”	Loan for Electric Enterprises.	89,564,085	”	89,564,085	——	89,564,085
Kyoto	Loan for Stream utilization, Electric Enterprises, &c. (1st Issue.)	17,550,000	”	17,550 000	——	17,550,000
”	—Ditto—(2nd Issue)	1,950,000	”	1,950,000	——	1,950,000
Osaka	Harbour-Works Loan.	17,038,000	Issued at home	13,953,000	127,900	13,825,100
		——	Issued abroad	3,085,000	44,000	3,041,000
”	Loan for Electric Railways and Water-Works.	30,220,000	Issued abroad	30,220,000	——	30,220,000
Yokohama ...	Water-Works Loan (1st Issue).	2,055,600	Issued at home	1,155,000	256,950	898,650
		——	Issued abroad	900,000	210,700	689,300
”	Harbour Improvement & Reclaiming Expenses Loan.	3,108,800	Issued abroad	3.108,800	——	3,108,800
”	Gas Loan (1st Issue).	648,000	”	648,000	114,000	533,400
”	Gas Loan (2nd Issue).	1,200,000	”	1,200,000	——	1,200,000
”	Water-Works Loan (2nd Issue).	7,000,000	”	7,000,000	——	7,000,000
Nagoya	Water-Works Loan.—	7,816,000	”	7,816,000	——	7,816,000
Total		192,730,485	Issued at home	15,108,600	384,850	14,723,750
		——	Issued abroad	177,621,885	339,300	177,252,585

Objects for Which They were Raised.—*Continued.*

Loans, for the Raising of which the Approval of the Government is not req'd.							Grand
Education.	Sanitation.	Industry.	Public Works.	Redemption of old Loans.	Others.	Total.	Total.
Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	3,219,517	23,483,997
—	—	—	—	—	—	3,629,904	31,858,203
—	—	—	—	—	—	5,010,447	42,739,920
—	—	—	—	—	—	7,520,166	51,240,972
4,589,273	1,060,897	198,927	1,515,863	682,136	2,667,403	10,714,499	61,110,355
5,060,119	853,532	139,230	1,156,364	901,565	2,454,686	10,565,496	67,111,747
3,871,149	722,035	131,681	1,047,622	856,726	972,192	7,601,409	64,992,508
2,305,194	650,677	70,437	946,600	639,987	687,346	5,300,241	62,569,183
2,069,958	909,007	137,331	1,619,658	549,155	633,209	5,918,318	77,585,360
2,949,138	459,807	134,085	515,227	347,556	1,407,664	5,813,477	89,266,115
5,630,882	672,878	123,018	673,675	432,097	3,145,630	10,678,180	99,823,624
7,502,921	239,539	87,603	663,098	411,292	2,971,882	11,876,335	162,933,734
6,938,099	244,490	96,674	668,747	183,237	1,429,998	9,561,249	168,002,562
6,220,134	212,143	73,301	1,283,415	183,520	1,272,058	9,244,570	184,656,785
4,048,249	104,738	23,903	1,063,908	153,304	791,833	6,165,935	300,391,658

Abroad. (At the end of 1912.)—*Continued.*

Rate of Interest.	Average Price offered (Per 100 yen of Face Value).	Price at which the Bonds were taken up by Underwriters. (Per 100 yen of Face Value)	Price at the which the Bonds were sold in Foreign Markets. (Per 100 yen of Face Value).
%	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
5.0	—	96.50	100.00
5.0	—	London 93.00 New York 93.50 Paris 92.00	98.00 97.75 96.75
5.0	—	— 93.00	99.00
5.0	—	— 93.50	98.50
6.0	92.31	—	—
6.0	—	96.50	99.00
5.0	—	92.00	97.00
6.0	93.07	—	—
6.0	—	90.00	98.00
5.0	—	96.50	99.00
6.0	—	95.00	97.50
5 0	—	92.50	—
5 0	—	94.00	98.00
5.0	—	90.00	95.00
Average 6.0	Average 92.69	Average —	Average —
„ 5.3	„ —	„ 93.43	„ 97.96

VII.

LOCAL DEBTS.

How Loans are Raised.

Local corporations may raise public loans only when they are necessary for the purpose of repaying their debts, of making disbursements which will be of permanent benefit to such corporations, or of meeting sudden requirements in consequence of natural calamities and disasters.

The local assembly must, when it decides to raise a loan, determine at the same time the manner of its flotation, the rate of interest, and the manner of its redemption.

Permission of the Competent Authorities Required.

The raising of loans and the fixing or alteration of other matters given in the preceding paragraph require the previous permission of the Minister for Home Affairs and the Minister of Finance (the permission of the Minister of Education is also necessary where educational matters are involved). But the raising of loans within a certain limitation does not require the permission of the competent Ministers, according to the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 49 of 1912 with respect to the prefectural and district loans, Imperial Ordinance No. 18 of the same year with respect to the city, town and village loans, and Imperial Ordinance No. 50 of the same year with respect to the stream utilisation association loans. The limitation is as follows:

(1) Prefectural loans, so long as their total amount for the prefecture in question does not exceed yen 100,000 (£10,243).

(2) District loans, so long as their total amount for the district in question does not exceed yen 2,000 (£205).

(3) City, Town and Village Loans. (a) Public loans made for educational purposes out of the permanent fund or educational fund of the prefecture or district; (b) public loans redeemable within three years made for the building, extension, or rebuilding of elementary schools, for the prevention of infectious diseases, or for the urgent necessity of repairing damage done by natural calamities; and (c) public loans redeemable in the following financial year, with the exception of those to be redeemed with temporary loans.

(4) Stream Utilisation Association Loans. Public loans redeemable in the following financial year with the exception of those to be redeemed with temporary loans.

With regard, however, to the raising of the district, city, town and village loans and the stream utilisation association loans, it is required to obtain the permission of the Governor of the prefecture.

Supply of Funds at Low Interest.

With the object of promoting the development of local enterprise and of devising the means of fostering the resources of the people, the Government commenced to take over the debentures of the Hypothec Bank of Japan and the Hokkaido Colonial Bank annually from the Financial Year 1909-10 with a portion of the postal savings retained in the Deposit Section of the Finance Department and caused these two banks to open the way for introducing the money at low interest for local use. The amounts supplied in this manner to local public corporations came up to yen 25,162,000 (£2,577,691) in the Financial Years from 1909-10 to 1912-13.

SECTION XV.

Army.

I.

HISTORY.

Upon the abdication of the Tokugawa Shogunate, the supreme command over Army and Navy was restored to the Throne, and in 1868 the Bureau of the Army and Navy was organized, but was soon changed to the National Defence Bureau. This was also replaced by the Armaments' Office, which superintended and managed the affairs pertaining to national defence. The Army at that time consisted of the troops of the feudal chiefs, who organized them according to their own system. Consequently, in point of size of the Army, of weapons and of other war materials, no unified system prevailed. In 1869, the Military Department was organized, and the size and organization of the standing armies of different clans were placed on a unified basis by adopting the French system. The infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineering corps and Imperial Body Guard were then formed. Garrisons were established in Tokyo for the north-eastern provinces, Osaka for the western provinces, while branch garrisons were placed at strategic points. At this time considerable improvement was made in the military system. In 1871 a drastic change in the governmental system was effected. The authority of the chief of the clan government was absorbed by the Central Government. The local administration was replaced by the prefectural system, and as a natural consequence the troops of the chiefs of the clans were abolished and disbanded. The system of general conscription was then adopted and the troops of all the garrisons were composed of those who were compelled to render military service in accordance with the law of conscription. For the first time the military system of the country was then really placed on a unified basis.

In 1872 the two Departments of War and the Navy were organized. The military profession, which used to be a monopoly of the Samurai class, was opened to everybody. According to the compulsory system of conscription, soldiers were enlisted from among the people of the country, irrespective of class. The system was subjected to revisions from time to time, but the fundamental principle of enlisting from the male population of the country has never been altered. This principle was not the creation of the new government, neither was it introduced from any other country. It is the time-honored usage co-existent with the birth of the nation.

In 1873 the whole country, excepting the Hokkaido, was divided into six military stations, and at each important point of those sections, like Tokyo, Sendai, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima and Kumamoto garrisons were stationed. Each military section was divided into two sub-sections, and in each of the sub-sections were stationed branches and sub-branches. In 1888, the military section underwent a change of name, but it remained practically the same in organization. The law of conscription was enforced in 1873, and after that time the soldiers who were at first enlisted from among the old-clan troops were gradually replaced by those trained and educated under the new system of military service by conscription.

In 1877 the Satsuma Rebellion broke out, and in this war the enemy was composed of the soldiers enlisted by the compulsory system of conscription, as well as by the volunteers who used to be the troops of the clan governments. The latter were disbanded at once upon the cessation of hostilities.

In 1878 the military affairs of the country were divided into three main functions of the War Office, the General Staff and the Supervising Inspectors' Staff. The War Office attended to the military administration; the General Staff to the national defence and strategy, and the Superintending Inspectors' Staff to the work of military inspection and ordnance. The latter staff was afterward abolished, and the General Staff also underwent a change in organization.

In 1882 the situation in the Far East necessitated the maintenance of a balance of power, and the national defense of the country was placed on a new standard, after which time the military strength was augmented year by year. The system of military command, establishment of military schools, army organization, military education, military accountants, sanitation, and all other necessary functions were remodeled on a new principle.

In 1894-5 the Sino-Japanese war was fought, and the new experiences obtained in the war were afterwards embodied in the army organization, together with military expansion. In 1900 the Boxer trouble broke out in China, and in 1904-5 the Russo-Japanese war was fought. The existing system and conditions are as follows:

II.

PRINCIPAL MILITARY ORGANS.

I. The Field Marshal's Office:—This is the highest advisory board to the generalissimo.

II. The Military Council:—This is an advisory board belonging to the staff of the Generalissimo, to which important military affairs are submitted for consideration.

III. Aides de Camp to the Emperor:—They personally attend on the Emperor to report on and reply to and transmit Imperial commands pertaining to military affairs. They accompany the Emperor when His Majesty goes to manoeuvers, or leaves the palace on a visit to any place.

IV. Aides to the Crown Prince and to the Imperial Princes:—They attend to the personal military equipage of the Crown Prince and the Imperial Princes who hold military office. On the occasion of military marches, manoeuvers, and other military affairs, as well as on the occasions of religious ceremonies or public celebration, they accompany Their Highnesses.

V. The War Office and the Offices Under Its Direct Jurisdiction:—The War Minister is a member of the Imperial Cabinet and exercies jurisdiction over military administration.

He has control over those serving in the Army in any capacity and also over the different offices which are in the War Office. They are as follows:

The Bureau of Personal Service Affairs.
„ „ „ War.
„ „ „ Arms and Ammunitions.
„ „ „ Accountants.
„ „ „ Medical Affairs.
„ „ „ Jurisdiction.

The Government institutions placed under direct jurisdiction of the War Office are as follows:

(a) The Military Experts' Commission: To study and to investigate arms and war materials and their use for the artillery and engineers.

(b) The Committee on Fortifications: To attend to the construction of forts and fortifications and inspection thereof, and to exercise control over the land used for defense works.

(c) The Horse Supply Commission: To attend to the supply, purchase and training of horses for military use.

(d) The Military Stores Commission: To purchase, store, repair, supply, exchange arms and to inspect and dispose of those out of use, as well as to undertake the work of placing guns in position in the forts.

(e) The Tokyo and Osaka Arsenals: For manufacturing and repairing arms and ammunition. A Gun-powder Investigation Office is attached and the chief of the office is placed under the authority of the Director-General of the Arsenal.

(f) The Commission for Military Transportation: To attend to the conveyance of men, horses and stores for military purposes by ships and railroads.

(g) The Military Accountants Superintending Commission: To superintend the finance and accounts of the Army in general and to exercise control over financial affairs of the different sections of the country which do not come within the authority of the Military Accountants Commission.

(h) The Sanitary Stores: Factory for the Army: To attend to the manufacture of materials for sanitary and veterinary use, purchase, storing and supplying of the same, as well as inspection of their qualities.

(i) Military Apparel Depot: To attend to the supply, manufacture, storing and replenishing of clothing and accoutrement, and to the training of foremen.

(j) Military Forage Depot: To attend to the supply, manufacture, storing, and replenishing of all forage.

(k) The Senju Woolen Factory: To attend to the weaving of woolen fabrics.

(l) Temporary Air-Craft Investigation Commission: To make necessary investigation pertaining to aerial navigation.

(m) Military Horse Bureau: To attend to the improvement, breeding, and all other business pertaining to horses.

VI. The General Staff and Officials Directly Belonging Thereto:—The General Staff attends to national defense and to military operations. The President of the General Staff is directly attached to the Emperor, and under the direct Imperial authority, exercises control over the affairs concerning national defense and military operations. He also supervises the staff officers of the Army and attends to their education.

The Military Service Commission attends to the work of land survey and the making of the maps for military use.

VII. Central Supervision Commission for Military Education:—This Commission attends to the drafting of the system for unification and progress of military schools placed under its authority.

The Chief of this Commission is placed under direct Imperial authority and superintends the work of the different educational institutions belonging to the Army.

Under this Commission are the Superintendent's branches of the cavalry, field artillery, engineeing corps, and commissariat corps. The chiefs of each of these branches are placed under the authority of the Chief of this Commission, who is the Superintendent-General of military education.

VIII. The Tokyo Garrison Commandant's Office and the Officers Belonging Thereto:—The Commandant's office of the Tokyo Garrison. The Commandant is under direct authority of the Emperor and is held responsible for the defense of the city.

The Office of the Commandant of the Forts: To attend to the defense and planning of forts, and to be responsible for the custody of the arms, war material and defense works erected.

The Commandant's Office for Regimental Sections and the Commandant's Office for policing and defense of Okinawa, or the Lu Chu Islands. (To be explained later.)

The Military Hospital and the Military Prison. (To be explained later.)

The Invalidated Soldiers' Home: To receive and support, at national expense for life, those who have been wounded or disabled or contracted illness during the war or while engaged in public duty, and are without means of support.

The Military Office of the Formosan Government, the Kwantung Government and the Headquarters of the Chosen Garrison: Attend to military affairs on the spot.

The Storage Depot of the Chosen Garrison and of the Kwantung Military Office: Attend to the storage, replenishing, manufacture and supply of forage, wearing apparel, camping materials, sanitary veterinary materials, and horseshoes.

III.

THE STANDING MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

The Standing Army Consists of Nineteen Army Divisions, of which One Division is the Imperial Body Guard.

One Army Division is composed of the following organizations:

The Division Commander's Office	1
Infantry with the Commander's Office and two Infantry Regiments	2
The Cavalry (in the Body Guard and in three other divisions, a cavalry brigade is attached to them)	1
The Field Artillery	1

(In the Body Guards, there is one brigade of field artillery, and in the First Army Division there are two brigades of the same.)

The Mountain Artillery	1
(This exists in the Second Division, and two others only.)	
The Engineer Corps	1
The Commissariat Corps	1
The Military Band	1
(This exists only in the Body Guards and the Third and Fourth Divisions.)	

Besides the above, there are in the Empire proper, two Commanders' offices for heavy artillery brigade, six regiments of heavy artillery, and six battalions of the same. They are placed under authority of the Commander of the Division of the place where they are located.

In the Imperial Body Guard Division, there is, besides the above, one Brigade of Communication Corps. The same brigade is composed of the Commander's staff, railway regiment, telegraph battalion and aerocraft corps. The Twelfth Army Division has a garrison for the defense of Tsushima attached thereto.

In Formosa there are two headquarters for the defense of the Island; two infantry regiments, two companies of mountain artillery and two battalions of heavy artillery.

In Chosen (Korea) and Manchuria there is one battalion to each of the heavy artillery. In Chosen there are one Army division and two infantry regiments; while in Manchuria there are one Army division and six independent battalions for the defense of the place.

In North and Middle China, there is stationed in each place one infantry regiment.

IV.

SCHOOLS.

The Military University:—Lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, selected by competition, compose the students of this institution of military education for receiving instructions concerning the higher branches of tactics and strategy. The director of the University is under authority of the President of the General Staff.

Military School of Artillery and Engineers:—Here sub-lieutenants of the artillery and of the engineering corps are given instructions necessary for the discharge of their duties. The director of the school is under authority of the Superintendent-General of Military Education.

The Infantry School:—Here captains and lieutenants of the infantry are instructed and trained in rifle practice, tactics, communications and other subjects. The director of the school is under authority of the Superintendent-General of Military Education.

The Toyama Military School:—Here the lieutenants and sub-lieutenants of all arms are instructed and trained in gymnastics and fencing. Chief trumpeters (who are non-commissioned officers) are taught the notes of the music and receive necessary training. The military band receives its education and training here; and investigations concerning military bands and examinations are also conducted. The director of the school is under authority of the Superintendent-General of Military Education.

Cavalry Training School:—Here horsemanship is taught to officers and non-commissioned officers who belong to the mounted branches of the Army. They are also instructed in the art of communications. Cavalry officers receive training in tactics.

The Guiding Battalion is attached to this school. The director of the school is under the authority of the Superintendent-General of Cavalry.

School for Field Artillery Practices:—Here officers of the field and mounted artillery are instructed and trained in gunnery, tactics and communications. A Guiding Battalion is attached to the school. The director of the school is under the authority of the Superintendent-General of Field Artillery.

School for Heavy Artillery Practices:—Officers of the heavy artillery are here given instructions and training in gunnery and tactics. Instructions in electricity are also given to those who attend to the electric lighting of the forts and fortifications. The Guiding Battalion is attached to the school. The director of the school is under the authority of the Superintendent-General of the Heavy Artillery.

Military Cadets' School:—Cadets for all arms are here instructed in the first steps of military education qualifying them for officers. The director of the school is under the authority of the Superintendent-General of Military Education.

Central Junior Cadet School of the Army:—The course of studies is divided into preliminary and principal. In the latter the ordinary branches of education necessary for military cadets are taught, together with the preparatory studies necessary for the military profession. In the former the same line of studies is given as that followed in the Junior Cadets' School for the purpose of preparing the students for the principal course. The director of the school is under the authority of the Superintendent-General of Military Education.

The Local Junior Cadets' School:—Here ordinary courses of study are given together with special consideration for military education. The scholars are prepared to enter the courses of the Central School for Junior Cadets. The director of the school is under the authority of the Superintendent-General of Military Education.

Military Accountants' School:—Here higher courses of education are given to the officers of the Accountants' Section of the Army, and the candidates for military accountants receive the necessary instructions to qualify them to become junior officers in the Accountants' Section. The director of the school is under the authority of the Minister of War.

Military Surgeons' School:—Here the officers of the Sanitary Section of the Army receive the professional training necessary for their respective duties. The director of the school is under the authority of the Director of the Medical Bureau of the War Office.

Military Veterinary School:—In this school the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Veterinary Section of the Army receive instruction and practical training in veterinary subjects and the farrier's art. The candidates for chief farrier are also entered in this school. The director of the school is under the authority of the War Minister.

Military Arsenal School:—Here the non-commissioned officers of the smithy and the foremen in the different branches of work of the Arsenal receive instruction and training necessary for their respective duties. The candidates for non-commissioned officers and for foremanship for the different branches of the artillery are also trained in this school. The director of the school is under the authority of the Director-General of the Tokyo Military Arsenal.

V.

MILITARY SERVICE.—MILITARY COMMISSION.

Military Service.

All Japanese male subjects between seventeen and forty years of age are liable to military service. Those, however, who have committed criminal acts and condemned to major punishment are not permitted to serve in the Army.

The Military Service is classed as follows: The Standing Military Service (the active and the reserve); the Second Reserve; the Supernumerary, and the Militia (the first and second militia).

The Active Service:—Those who have attained to the full age of twenty are enlisted in the active service. The period of the service is three years (at present the infantry soldiers are allowed to leave the service in two years, but this is not to be considered as a system of two-years' service being adopted by this country). Those under twenty years of age may be enlisted, by application, as volunteers.

The Reserve Service:—Those who have completed the active service go to the reserve. Its period is four years and four months.

The Second Reserve:—Those who have completed the active service go to this service. Its period is for ten years.

The Supernumerary Service:—Those in this service are taken from among those who have not been enlisted on account of excess of number of men actually required for the year. The period is for twelve years and four months.

The First Militia:—Those who have completed the second reserve and those of the supernumerary who have been enlisted and completed the service go to the militia.

The Second Militia:—All those who do not belong to any of the above services go to this service.

Besides the above, there is a volunteer service of one year, the members of which pay their own expenses during the service and are enlisted from among those desiring to become reserve officers.

There is also six weeks' active service for those coming up to the specified qualifications and who are engaged in teaching in any of the Government public schools.

The exemptions from military service is in case of invalidation or deformity. It is limited to those who come up to the provisions of the law and are disabled for service in the army. But there are cases provided for in the law by which postponement or delay is allowed for enlistment for those who are qualified in accordance with the specified stipulations.

The whole country is divided into eighteen military divisional districts, each of which is subdivided into regimental districts, with headquarters in each of those districts. There are seventy-two headquarters for regimental districts in the whole country, and one headquarters each for the Tsushima Garrison and for the Okinawa Garrison districts. Each of the above districts corresponds to a conscription district, and, in large cities those districts are sub-divided into examination limits.

The conscription officers consist of the presiding officer, with the officers of the different grades under him. They are composed of the officials in the service of the War Office and of those in the local government. The officials of the city, town, and village also serve in this office.

During the conscription period each year an office for the purpose is specially set up for conducting the business pertaining thereto.

The time of joining the colours varies according to the nature of the arms, but in case of active service in general and of one-year volunteers, the first of December is the date of joining the colours.

II. Military Commission.

(A) Officers and those in Corresponding Rank:—The commission of the officers and those corresponding to them in rank is for life, but the age limit for active service is as follows:

Full General	65	(There is no age limit to the Full Generals who have been made Field Marshals.)
Lieutenant-General	62	
Major-General	58	
Colonel	55	

Lieutenant-Colonel	53
Major	50
Captain	48
Lieutenant, First and Second	45
Accountant-General and Surgeon-General	62

Accountant and Surgeon (of Colonel's rank)	60
First-class Accountant Major and First-class Surgeon-Major; First-class Pharmacy Major and First-class Veterinary Major	56
Second-class Accountant-Major, Second-class Surgeon-Major, Second-class Pharmacy Major, and Second-class Veterinary Major	54
Third-class Accountant Major, Third-class Surgeon-Major, Third-class Pharmacy Major and Third-class Veterinary Major	52
First-class Accountant, First-class Surgeon, First-class Pharmacist, First-class Veterinary Officer, First and Second-class Chief of Military Band	50
Second and Third-class Accountant, Second and Third-class Surgeon, Second and Third-class Pharmacist, and Second and Third-class Veterinary Officer	47

Those who have retired from active service before reaching the age limit go to the Reserve, where they remain till they reach the age limit.

In the case of one-year volunteers, they remain in the reserve service for six years and four months after completion of active service. Those who have reached the age limit go to the Second Reserve, as well as those who have been transferred thereto from the First Reserve. The period of the service is five years. In case of one-year volunteers the period of service is ten years.

(B) Petty Officers:—In the case of petty officers the age limit is as follows:

Special Sergeant-Major of Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers and Commissariat	40
Other petty officers	48

The period of service in the First and Second Reserves varies with the difference of the arms.

(C) Non-Commissioned Officers:—The period of their active service varies with the difference of the arms. The period of service, inclusive of active, the first and second reserve is seventeen years and four months.

VI.

REPLENISHMENT.—PROMOTION.

Replenishment.

(A) The Officers of all Arms (Gendarme Officers Excepted).—The officers in active service are replenished by the cadets who are graduates of the Military Cadets' School and are equipped to receive the commission of sub-lieutenant.

The officers in reserve consist of the officers appointed from among the one-year volunteers, and those who have been placed on the reserve list from among those who were in actual service before the age limit had been reached. Those promoted to the rank of officer are appointed from among the petty and non-commissioned officers in reserve.

The officers in the second reserve consist of those who had been transferred from the first reserve, those who have reached the age limit while in active service and those promoted to rank of officer from among the petty and non-commissioned officers in the second reserve.

(B) Officers of the Gendarmes:—They are transferred to office from other branches of arms.

(C) Officers of the Accountant Section:—Those in active service consist of the accountant cadets who are graduates of the Military Accountants' School and are qualified to become third-class Army accountants.

In the First and Second Reserves, the same rules obtain that apply to officers of all the branches of arms.

(D) The Officers of Surgical and Veterinary Sections:—Those in active service consist of surgeon cadets, pharmacist cadets and veterinary cadets who are qualified to receive an officer's commission in these lines of profession.

In the First and Second Reserves the rules apply which obtain in the case of officers of all branches of arms.

(E) Non-Commissioned Officers:—Gendarmes: those in active service are appointed from among the first-class privates of the gendarmerie and the non-commissioned officers of all branches of arms qualified for appointment to an office. In the case of all branches of arms, they are chosen from among the privates who volunteer and apply to become non-commissioned officers. The arsenal foremen are appointed from among the graduates of the Military Arsenal School. Chief Farriers are appointed from among the privates who have completed the course of instruction in farriery in the Military Veterinary School. In the Accountants' Section they are appointed from among those privates in all the branches of arms who volunteer and apply for the appointment and have since completed the necessary course of studies. Chief sewers and chief shoemakers are appointed from among the first-class sewers and shoemaker privates who volunteer and apply to be appointed to the office and have completed the necessary course of instruction. In the case of the Sanitary Section they are appointed from among the privates of the Army Nurses' Corps, who volunteer and apply to be appointed to the office and are qualified therefor. In the case of the Military Band, they are appointed from among the ordinary members of the band who, after going through the service for a definite period, are found to be qualified to be appointed to an office.

The regulations concerning the first and second reserve service of non-commissioned officers are omitted.

There are special regulations coming into operation in war-time concerning the replenishment of officers and others, but they are omitted here.

II. Promotion.

The promotions of officers, petty officers and non-commissioned officers are governed by the principle obtaining in the calendar in calculating the length of service rendered in their respective ranks, and unless the minimum period has been passed, no promotion will take place.

The minimum period limit is as follows:

From corporal to sergeant	Half a year.
,, sergeant to sergeant-major	One year
,, special sergeant to sub-lieutenant	Two years.
,, assistant chief of Military Band to second-class chief of the same; from second-class chief to first-class chief of the same, in each case	Three years.
,, sub-lieutenant to lieutenant, and from lieutenant to captain, in each case	Two years.
,, captain to major	Four years.
,, major to lieutenant-colonel	Three years.
,, lieutenant-colonel to colonel, and colonel to major-general, in each case	Two years.
,, major-general to lieutenant-general	Three years.

From lieutenant-general to general there is no limit as to the period of service. The promotion is effected personally by the Emperor in recognition of services in war-time or of other merits.

In war-time the above time-limits are reduced to one-half.

The promotion from corporal to sergeant, sergeant to sergeant-major and sergeant-major to special sergeant-major is by the principle of selection.

The promotion from special sergeant-major to sub-lieutenant is exceptional.

The promotions of those holding corresponding rank to officers and of non-commissioned officers in the accountants and sanitary sections and military band, and of the foremen of different works are governed by the above-mentioned stipulations.

The promotions of those who are in the first or second reserve may be made even in ordinary times.

VII.

MILITARY FINANCE.

The Military Finance or Accountant's duty (concerning money, raiment, food and residence) is placed under the jurisdiction of the War Office and the Accountants' Bureau of the War Office in the official organ therefor.

The Military Accountants' section is attached to each of the Army divisions, the Governments-General of Formosa and Kwantung and the Army Headquarters of the Chosen Garrison. The chief of the section is under the authority of the chief official of the office to which he is attached, and is responsible for the management of military finance.

Military accountants are attached to the Army to attend to the financial affairs and also to keep accounts of its receipts and expenditures.

For the purpose of attaining efficiency in the supply of apparel, food and other materials, commissioners are appointed from among the officers attached to the Army and they perform their duties under the authority of the Commander of Regiment or Battalion as the case may be.

In other offices or schools, military accountants and non-commissioned officers of the Military Accountants' section are attached to the financial management of those offices or schools.

There is also a Military Audit Section, the chief of which is placed under the authority of the War Minister. It is the business of this section to superintend and investigate the financial affairs of the whole of the Army.

Besides the above there are military apparel and military forage depots. Their respective chiefs are placed under the authority of the War Minister, and attend to purchase, manufacture, storage and supply of apparel, and, in the forage depôt, purchase, manufacture, storage and supply of forage are attended to.

VIII.

SANITATION.

The affairs concerning sanitation are under control of the War Office, where the Medical Bureau is established. In each of the army divisions and military offices already mentioned, and in army headquarters a medical staff is attached to attend to sanitation and medical affairs.

In the Army, medical officers, non-commissioned officers and first-class army nurses of the Sanitary Corps are attached thereto. In Infantry and Artillery the privates receive training—in ordinary times—in the use of stretchers for the purpose of carrying the wounded in time of war.

Medical officers or military surgeons attached to the army are required to attend to general sanitary affairs, besides their daily duties of diagnosing the cases of the patients.

In localities where the army is stationed, there are established military hospitals where the patients from the army, military office or school receive medical treatment with or without beds.

The storage and supply of sanitary and medical materials as well as training of non-commissioned officers and others of the sanitary corps are attended to in these hospitals.

The Chief of the hospital is placed under the authority of the highest commander of the army stationed in the place where the hospital is located; and with reference to the performance of his duties, he is under the supervision of the Chief of the Surgeons' section to which he belongs. The number of such hospitals is as follows:

In Japan Proper	75
In Formosa	4
In Chosen	4
In Kwantung	3
Total	86

The sanitation of horses is under the control of the War Office. In each of the army divisions, military offices above-mentioned, and army headquarters a veterinary corps is attached to attend to the health of the horses for military use.

Mounted troops have veterinary surgeons and chief farriers attached thereto.

The number of patients, kinds of illness, and the rate of mortality in 1913 is as follows:

Patients.

Districts.	No. of patients per day.	Old cases.	New cases.	Total.	Death rates.	Percentage.	
						New cases.	Death.
Japan Proper	185,892	2,088	156,618	158,786	281	842	1.51
Chosen	2,037	122	8,777	8,890	28	795	2.54
Formosa	4,698	44	6,009	6,053	17	1,279	3.62
Kwantung	11,197	119	6,588	6,707	22	588	1.96
Total	212,824	2,373	177,992	180,365	348	836	1.64

The above table does not include the cases of suicide or accidental sudden death.

The following table shows the cases of disease and death of horses in 1913:

Old cases.	New cases.	Total.	Inval.dated.	Death.	Killed.	Total.	Percentage.
646	31,733	32,379	187	563	34	784	2.89

IX.

EDUCATION.

The Superintendent Office for military education is established for the purpose of securing a systematic progress of military education (and training).

In each of the different branches, the chief of the officers' corps is directly engaged in the work of education and training. In the Accountants, Sanitary, and Veterinary sections, the respective chiefs of the sections are directly engaged in the work of education. The education in schools require no exception.

The education of the non-commissioned officers is attended to by company commanders under the supervision of the Regimental commanders. For the purpose of facilitating the non-commissioned officers for earning livelihood after the expiration of the term of their service in the army, for those who remain with the army over six years, special line of education is given in accordance with their wishes under the teachers who are appointed from among the officers or those of the corresponding rank who are with the army. In case of necessity, teachers may be appointed from among those who are not in military service. Foremen and others who require special knowledge are given instructions according to their special needs.

The privates are educated by the officers assisted by non-commissioned officers. For those requiring special arts, necessary lines of education are given them.

The means and mode of education differ with different classes and kinds, but the spiritual education forms the foundation thereof. It is also understood that the aim is to attain the greatest efficiency in actual warfare.

Concerning rifle practice, the custom obtains of having a champion flag in each of the regiments which goes into the possession of the company which has come out most successfully in annual competitions. The flag is retained for another year if the same company comes out successful in the next annual competition. There are badges obtainable for those proficient in rifle practice.

At the end of each term of education an examination or inspection is conducted. In the case of infantry, the examination is conducted by the commander of the Battalion, of the commander of the Regiment, and of the commander of the Brigade, and when it ends with the examination by the commander of the Army Division. There is also a special examination or inspection which is conducted by a Field Marshal or general officer in pursuance of Imperial order appointing them as Special Commissioners of Inspection.

The officers in the First and Second Reserve and those of corresponding ranks are required to join the colors for a fixed period for the purpose of education. Moreover, the officers in the First and Second Reserve and those of corresponding ranks receive education when not with the colors, from the commander-in-chief of the Regimental district. The non-commissioned officers and privates in the First and Second Reserve are collected from time to time, for the purpose of inspection and roll calls.

X.

REWARDS.

I. **Court Rank**:—Court ranks are given to Peers, the Government officials of the Chokunin and Sonin grade and also to those who have rendered meritorious service to the country or have done deeds worthy of recognition.

II. **Orders of Decoration**:—There are three orders of Decoration, which those in military service can receive. They are the Order of the Golden Kite, of the Rising Sun, and of the Second Mirror.

(a) **The Order of the Golden Kite.** This is awarded for specially meritorious military service. It consists of seven classes. A life annuity goes with this order.

(b) **The Order of the Rising Sun.** This is awarded in recognition of distinguished service to the State. It consists of eight classes. Besides the above there is the First Class Order of the Rising Sun Paulownia. This last is awarded to the most distinguished service.

(c) **The Order of the Sacred Mirror.** This order of decoration is awarded for merits or long service. It consists of eight classes.

III. **Kanjo (Certificate of Appreciation)**:—The certificate of appreciation is awarded to individual soldiers or sailors, a body of troops, or to a warship in time of war in recognition of a deed of merit, and is issued by the Commander of the Army, the Commander of an Independent Army Division, or the Commander of an Independent body of troops.

IV. **Allowances for Military Service**:—The allowances to be paid to military service consists of the following kinds:

Retired Pension
Immunity Pension
Additional Pension

and temporary grants in money, respectively called the **Shinjitsukin, Kinjokin,** and **Fujoryo.**

(a) **Retired Pension**:—The petty officers and those above them, who have retired after a service of eleven years and upwards, and those who have lost the use of one or more limbs on account of wounds received or of disease contracted in war or during discharge of official duties are entitled to receive this pension.

(b) **Immunity Pension**:—Non-commissioned officers and those below them who have served eleven years and upwards, and are relieved of service or had received immunity from active service on account of one of the reasons above stated are entitled to receive this pension.

(c) **Additional Pension**:—Those who had to leave active service on account of the loss of one or more limbs during discharge of duties or by wounds or disease in war-time or during the discharge of official duties are entitled to receive this pension. Its rate is graded in proportion to the nature of the injury received and the same rate is added to the amount of retired or immunity pension as the case may be.

(d) **Shinjitsukin**:—(Consolation Allowance). Non-commissioned officers and those below them who have received wounds, contracted disease in war or during the discharge of official duties; but whose degree of injury is not sufficiently grave to entitle them to receive additional pension are entitled to receive this temporary grant in money, the amount of which is graded according to the injury suffered.

(e) **Kinjokin**:—Those above non-commissioned officers who were killed in battle or during war-time, and those who left active service after over four years but before completing eleven years' service, and are not entitled to receive either retired or immunity pension, receive this temporary grant in money.

(f) **Fujoryo** (or Annuity to Deceased Pensioner's Relatives): When one in the military service is killed in battle, or dies on account of wound or disease contracted, during discharge of official duty, or when he dies after he has been receiving either retired or immunity pension, or in possession of right to receive the same, this pension is paid to his relative surviving him.

V. Other Allowances and Temporary Stipend:—In Formosa there are special Regulations concerning the payment of pension and annuity to deceased pensioners' relatives.

In military arsenals, there are regulations governing the granting of pecuniary aid to workmen who have retired after serving a fixed period, and those who have died, or retired on account of injury suffered or of disease are entitled to receive either annuity or temporary stipend. In time of war there are provisions made by Imperial ordinance for paying stipends among the employees of the Army or the Navy. There are provisions made by Imperial ordinance for extending pecuniary aid to the workmen and labourers employed in Government undertakings. There is a law providing for pecuniary aid to the retired warders of military prisons and army constables and annuity to be paid to their relatives after their death. Special grants are paid in money to relatives of those who died while serving in the war of 1904-5, and also temporary stipends are paid to the relatives of those who died in the work of suppressing the risings in Manchuria, Chosen and Formosa. There is an Imperial ordinance providing for temporary pecuniary allowance to be made for those who are engaged in the work of Aerial Corps of the Army. There are also regulations providing for extending pecuniary aid to the employees of the army who have contracted disease while engaged in the work of suppression or prevention of the spread of an epidemic, or have died thereby. There are also the same regulations for the military students who died of injury received or disease contracted during manoeuvers.

VI. **Efficient Service Medals**:—For those non-commissioned officers, who, during their long service have shown themselves to be of unimpeachable character and proficient in scholarship and have continued to live in the barracks and deserve to be held up as model soldiers there is a provision for manifesting public recognition for them by awarding them the Efficient Service Medal.

VII. **Certificate of Good Conduct**:—To those non-commissioned officers and privates in active service, who have shown themselves to be unimpeachable in character, diligent in service, and well up in the courses of study and in military arts, Certificate of Good Conduct is awarded at the time of their retirement.

VIII. **Diligent Service Medal**:—Those privates living in the barracks, who show themselves to be unimpeachable in character and are diligent in their service are honored with Diligent Service Medal.

IX. **Competency Certificate**:—To sergeant-majors of all arms and those of the corresponding rank who prove themselves to be unimpeachable in character, diligent in service and excellent in attainments, Competency Certificates to qualify them to become officers are awarded. To those privates of all arms who are qualified to become non-commissioned officers, Competency Certificates are also awarded.

X. **Proficiency Certificate**:—To those petty officers and non-commissioned officers in active service, who have shown themselves to be unimpeachable in character and diligent and proficient in the discharge of the duties expected of them, and express desire to go into civil service, are awarded Proficiency Certificate at the time of their retirement from active service.

XI. Miscellaneous Grants:—There are regulations governing the granting of reward to military police service, pecuniary aid to the relatives of the non-commissioned officers and privates, and temporary pecuniary allowance for those who receive decoration but no annuity, or those who receive no decoration.

XI.

PUNISHMENT AND DISCIPLINARY MEASURES.

I. Punishment:—Of those acts which are criminal according to Penal Code, Military Penal Code, and other laws and ordinances, the following come within the judicial competency of the military criminal court:

(1) Those in active service in the army, those, however, being excepted who have not yet joined the colours or have returned home.

(2) The reservists who have been called to join the colours.

(3) The reservists who are with the army not by order to join the colours but are actually in the service of the army.

(4) The volunteers of the militia who are actually in military service.

(5) Military students other than those who have been specially excepted.

(6) Non-combatants in military service.

The Military Criminal Judiciary is composed of a High Court-martial, and a Divisional Court-martial. The latter is stationed in each of the Military Divisional Districts. It is presided over by the Commander of Army Division, and gives judgment in criminal cases brought up within the district. The High Court-martial is stationed in Tokyo and is presided over by the War Minister. Criminal cases of general officers are judged by this court. It also hears the appeals against the judgment of the Divisional Court-martial.

There are four officers of Criminal procedure, the President, Procurator, Director and Recorder, and Chief Judge and judges. The prosecution is conducted by the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Gendarmeries, the adjutants of Army Division or Brigade, commander of the garrison, or the chief officers or commanders appointed by law to exercise the power of prosecution against the criminal. It is their duty to search for crimes, collect evidence therefor, and bring them to the notice of the Presiding Officer of the court-martial which has the jurisdiction over their respective districts. The Presiding Officer then gives orders to hear the case and to give judgment thereanent. The Directors of the court-martial are non-combatants who are professional jurists in service of the Army. Their duties almost correspond to those of the judges of the Preliminary Court. They attend to the examination of the defendant. Recorders are non-combatants in the service of the Army who are the clerks in ordinary courts and sit with the judges to keep record of the hearing of the case. The presiding judge and judges are officers in the army. Judgment is delivered by five judges. The Directors participate in the conference but have no vote.

The hearing of the court-martial is not open to the public. Procedure of the ordinary law-suit is not followed. Defense by attorney is not permitted. Appeal is not allowed. Judgment is final. But there are certain conditions under which the rehearing of the case may be conducted. The judgment requires confirmation according to the rank of the defendant and the degree of crime by the Emperor, or by the Presiding Officer of the district within which the court-martial is stationed. When the judgment submitted for confirmation is considered by the War Minister or the Presiding Officer to be at variance from the provision of the law, re-hearing of the case is ordered. A court-martial is also organized under the jurisdiction of the Governors-General of Formosa and Kwantung, and of the commander of the Chosen Garrison. In time of war, the same courts are organized and attached to the Field Army, Forts, and other important bodies of troops. These courts are of the same grade as the courts-martial of the Divisional Districts, and the composition differs very little from that of the Divisional Courts-martial. The only difference lies in the fact that the courts-martial in time of war are competent to examine criminal cases of civilians.

II. **Disciplinary Measures**:—The offense against the requirements of military service, infringement of ordinary rules of the service, disgraceful conduct for military profession, and other offenses which do not come within the purview of military Criminal Code are punished by disciplinary measures which are administrative in character and are meted out by the Presiding Officer or commander of troops. These measures are of the following kinds and grades:—In case of officers, heavy restriction (during a period ranging between one to thirty days), light restriction (same as above), and reprimand; in case of non-commissioned officers, dismissal from service, major confinement (for a period ranging between one to thirty days), minor confinement (same as above) and reprimand; in case of privates, degradation in rank, major confinement (for a period ranging between one to thirty days) and minor confinement (same as above).

Of reservists, while engaged in active service required by the Regulations or wearing uniforms and guilty of offense, to be punished by disciplinary measures the punishments are of the following kind and grades: in case of officers, suspension of treatment due to the rank (for a period ranging between one month to one year), in case of non-commissioned officers, dismissal from office and reprimand; and in case of privates, degradation and reprimand.

The military clerks in the service of the army are amenable to disciplinary measures in the same manner as the combatants, but with reference to the dismissal from the service, the disciplinary measures of the civil service are followed.

III. Military Prisons:—These are located in the same place as the court-martial. They are under the authority of the Presiding Officer holding jurisdiction over the court-martial. The prison officials are non-combatants in the service of the Army.

Those who are incarcerated in military prisons are as follows:

(1) Those in regular military service, students belonging to the Army, and non-combatants in the service of the Army who have been sentenced to punishment with hard labour, confinement, or detention.

(2) Defendants in criminal case.

The number of prisoners in military prisons at the end of 1913 is as follows:

Location of Prisons.	Sub Judice.		Total.	Sentenced to Punishment.			Total.	Totals of two cases.
	Detention.	Confined.		Hard labour.	Confinement.	Detained in workshops.		
Tokyo		11	11	157	4	1	162	173
Sendai								
Nagoya								
Osaka				139	2		141	141
Hiroshima	2		2					2
Kumamoto	1	1	2					2
Asashigawa								
Hirosaki								
Kanazawa								
Himeji		2	2					2
Zentsuji		2	2					2
Kokura		2	2	102	1		103	105
Takata								
Utsunomiya								
Toyohashi								
Kyoto								
Okayama								
Kurume		3	3					3
Taihoku								
Chosen								
Kwantung								
Liaoyang		2	2					2
Grand Total ...	3	23	26	398	7	1	406	432

Note:—The enforcement of punishment and detention in workshops are performed in three prisons of Tokyo, Osaka and Kokura, but in case of a very short term they may be done in other prisons.

IV. Reform in Troops:—For those privates who have been frequently sentenced to punishment of confinement, but show no sign of improvement, a special body of troops known as Reform Troops is organized for corrective purpose.

The same body of troops is stationed at Himeji and is placed under the authority of the Commander of the Tenth Army Division.

Those sailors who have frequently been punished with confinement or with heavier punishment and show no sign of improvement are also received into the Reform Troops.

Those in the Reform Troops have never exceeded one hundred.

XII.

ARMS.

I. Guns:—Those used at the time of Shogunate and also by Clan Governments and continued to be in use after the Restoration are as follows:

(1) Four-pound Pieces, (2) 9, 12, 13, 15, 29 mortars; (3) Twelve-pounders and Twenty-four Pounders.

Those in use in and about 1882, (1) 75 centimetre Krupp; (2) 8 centimetre Krupps.

Those which began to be used since 1884, (1) 75 centimetre Bronze Field and Mountain Pieces (these guns were in use for a long time).

Those which began to be used in 1898, (1) Quick-fire Field and Mountain Pieces of 31st year type.

Those now in use, (1) Field Pieces of 38th year type; (2) Mountain Pieces of 41st year type.

II. Rifles and Pistols:—A. Infantry Rifles. (a) Match-locks (in use prior to the Restoration); (b) Goeber muskets (in use about the time of Restoration); (c) Miniver muskets (in use about the time of Restoration); (d) Empire muskets (in use in all garrisons). At the time of Restoration in 1868 some of the Clan Governments used these muskets. They were in use at the time of the Saga Rebellion in 1874, and in the Formosan Expedition. They were also partially used at the time of the Satsuma Rebellion in 1877. (e) Snider muskets in use in all the garrisons. They were principally in use in the Satsuma Rebellion of 1877. (b) Alminie muskets (partially used for the time being); (g) Chasbeam muskets (afterward improved and came to be called Murata rifles, used in Tokyo Garrison and Military Cadets' School); (h) Zunnahl muskets (in use at the Osaka Garrison about 1874, also used by temporary volunteers of the Satsuma Rebellion of 1877); (i) Peabody-Martini muskets (used at the time of the Satsuma Rebellion of 1877), (j) Murata Infantry Rifles of the 18th year type (in use by all the Army Divisions); (l) Improved Murata Rifles (in partial use), (m) Murata Repeaters (partially used in the China war and also in the Boxer trouble of 1900); (n) Infantry Rifles of the 30th year type (in use at the time of the Russo-Japanese war); (o) Infantry Rifles of 38th year type in use at present).

III. Cavalry Rifles:—Spencer type (in use by cavalry, artillery and commissariat during the military system prior to the introduction of that of Army Divisions. They were used at the time of the Satsuma Rebellion of 1877); (b) Stahl Rifles (in use at the first organization of the cavalry and in partial use by the artillery), (c) Murata Rifles of the 13th year type, (d) Murata Rifles of the 18th year type (same as the Infantry Rifles of the same year. At the time of China war, they were used by the gendarmery and commissariat soldiers); (e) Murata Cavalry Repeaters (in use by the cavalry of the Body Guard at the time of China war and in 1900 at the time of the Boxer trouble by the cavalry despatched to China); (f) Cavalry Rifles of the 30th year type (used at the time of the Russo-Japanese war), (g) Cavalry Rifles of the 38th year type (in use at present by commissariat soldiers); (h) Cavalry Rifles of the 44th year type (in use at present).

IV. Pistols:—(a) Crab-eye Pistols (in use about the time of Restoration and at all the Garrisons); (b) No. 2 Medium Pistols (in use by the cavalry of all the Garrisons); (c) Smith-Wesson Pistols (in use by the cavalry and commissariat troops of all the Army Divisions). At the time of the China war they were used by the cavalry and commissariat troops and in 1900 at the time of Boxer trouble, by gendarmery, cavalry, artillery and commissariat soldiers); (d) Pistols of 26th year type (in general use at present).

The above gives a general idea with reference to the changes in the use of guns and rifles in the Army of the country; but the use of fire-arms was known as far back as the time of Emperor Gonara in 1543, when the Portuguese came to Tanegashima in Kyushu and taught the use of matchlocks. Even before that time there are evidences of fire-arms having been in use at the time of Emperor Go-Kashiwabara in 1501 A.D., 1510, 1525-6, and at the time of the Emperor Gonara in 1528, 1537, when there are references made of the use of fire-arms. Guns were introduced after the muskets, but their style is not known. At the time of the Emperor Ogimachi in 1558-69, large wooden guns were made and in 1576 there are traces of guns having been introduced from abroad.

SECTION XVI

The Navy.

I.

FROM ANCIENT TIME TO THE MEIJI RESTORATION.

The Empire of Japan being composed of islands, the art of navigation was very naturally early developed, and communications with the Korean Peninsula and the continent of China were opened from ancient times.

When the First Emperor Jimmu rose in Kiushu, and subdued the middle states on the south-western portion of the main island, and thus commenced the work of the Empire, history shows that the art of navigation played an important part in the work. In his time (660 B. C.) there was considerable development in sending troops over the waters.

In the reign of the Emperor Gosujin (97-30 B.C.) the art of shipbuilding was encouraged and the art of navigation showed a considerable degree of progress. At that time, the two states in the Korean Peninsula, known by the names of Shiragi and Mimana were at war, and asked military help from this country. Troops were despatched and thus was followed with the establishment of Japanese authority on the Peninsula, which was exercised from an office established there by the Government of this country.

Prior to this, many Japanese subjects emigrated to the Korean Peninsula and the people of Shiragi and Mimano were mostly their descendants. With the growth of the population, they established small kingdoms, and it is said that among them there was a state called Kara which finally seceded and Mimana became independent. The province or state of Kara was located in the eastern portion of the Peninsula known as Kangoto. In it there were the distinct races of Shinkan, Bakan, and

Benkan, hence the name of Sankan or Three Kans. Shiragi was also called Shinkan and seems to have held the power of hegemony among the small states.

In the reign of the Emperor Keiko (13-71 A.D.) the Kumaso rebellion broke out but was soon suppressed. There were also rebels in the east of the Main Island who rose up against the Imperial authority, and in subduing them, the Emperor made use of the means of communication over the waters.

In the reign of the Emperor Chuai (191-200 A.D.) there was another rebellion of the Kumaso race in Tsukushi and the Emperor in command of his naval force landed at Chikuzen. But as he died during the war, the Empress Jingu (who held the Regency from 201-269 A.D.) followed up the war, and on discovering the assistance the people of Shiragi were giving to the Kumaso rebels, she sent an army by ships to the Korean Peninsula for the purpose of punishing the Three Kans. The Empress personally commanded the punitive expedition to Korea and on conquering the Three Kans, established Japanese rule there, stationing an official to administer the government. On her return after the victory, the Kumaso rebellion was also suppressed.

In the reign of the Emperor Ojin (270-310 A.D.) the art of navigation and shipbuilding showed conspicuous development and the number of vessels and of sea-faring men greatly increased. Maritime officials were appointed and stationed in different localities. Since this time, the succeeding Emperors have given encouragement to maritime affairs, and Japanese sails were always seen not only in the home ports but as far as the coast of the Three Kans or Korea.

In the reign of Emperor Saimei (655-661 A.D.) Abe Hirafu at the head of the maritime troops conquered Oshima, and pursuing his victory, also conquered Shikuchin. This was the largest maritime expedition of those days.

The state of Shiragi on the Korean Peninsula threw off Japanese rule and went over to China. The state of Kudara also was brought under Chinese authority. This was at a time when Japan, accustomed to a long period of peace, neglected her military preparations. The states which were her dependencies for four hundred years were now lost to her, but no attempt was made to recover them. In the reign of the Emperor Suzaku (936-941) Fujiwara Sumitomo at the head of the band of pirates with 1,500 vessels raided the western portion of the Empire. But they were subdued by Imperial troops under command of Ono Koko and others. In the time of the Minamoto and Taira rivalries, both of the families were in possession of hundreds of vessels, and sea-fighting of Dannoura took place between them in 1185 A.D. In the same year, the victorious family of the Minamoto established the military government at Kamakura, and Maritime Governors were stationed in the western portion of the Empire in command of naval forces. After this powerful families on the coasts began to set up maritime establishments following the example of the Kamakura Government, and the naval power of the nation was gradually developed.

During the Hojo Regency, Kublai Khan invaded the western portion of this country with his maritime forces (which are said to have consisted of 700,000 men with 3,500 vessels), but the invading forces were annihilated with the help of a storm that raged at the time.

After the new route around the Cape of Good Hope was discovered toward the close of the XVth century, the number of the ships from Europe visiting the Far East gradually increased, and after 1542, communication was opened between this country and Europe. Vessels with three masts were constructed in Japan, and in them the foreign countries were visited by the people of this country. With the rise of the Toyotomi Government, strict regulations were enforced on merchant marines, and those going to foreign countries were placed under license, known as the Red Stamp Certificate. All vessels engaged in foreign trade had to receive this certificate. Between 1592 and 1598 an expedition was sent to Korea, but owing to the death of Hideyoshi it was suspended.

During the Tokugawa Government which succeeded to Toyotomi, encouragement was extended to foreign trade, and with the coming of European ships, the people of this country began to build ships of European style which visited foreign countries and the ships of Japan went as far as Mexico. The number of the Red Stamp Certificates issued to foreign-going vessels in thirteen years from 1604 to 1616 was about two hundred.

But in 1636, an embargo was placed on trade with foreign countries, and the building of large vessels was interdicted. The country was thus closed to foreign intercourse. When this policy was adopted the maritime affairs of the country declined. About the era of Bunka (1840), however, foreign ships began to visit the coasts of this country, and the question of coast defense came to receive wide attention. This was followed by the coming of the American squadron in 1846, demanding the opening of the country to international intercourse. The squadron was under the command of Commodore Biddle and consisted of two ships, the Columbus and Vincennes. They came into the bay of Yedo. This visit was followed by that of Commodore Perry in 1853 in command of another squadron, which anchored at Uraga. In 1854, treaties of commerce and navigation were concluded with the United States, Great

Britain, Russia and other countries. With the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, the necessity of possessing a naval force was keenly felt by the people. Just at this time, the Dutch Government suggested the establishment of a navy on the European model, and the Tokugawa Government following the suggestion, established a naval school in Nagasaki in 1855, employing Dutch instructors. The students were selected from among the sons of the pensioned retainers of the Government who were considered capable of receiving instruction. A shipyard and an iron works were also established in Nagasaki. The graduates of the school were brought to Yedo where an institution was also established for naval training. The Kanko Maru which was presented by the Dutch Government to the Government of Yedo, was used as a training ship. This was the first ship for naval training. Warships were purchased from abroad in 1857 and 1858. The Queen of England presented a warship to the Shogun about this time and the navy of the country on European model was commenced. This was followed by efforts of the Tokugawa Government for the development of the navy. The Yedo Government sent students to Europe and America and some of the great Daimyos followed the example of the Yedo Government. Instructors were engaged from England, France and other countries. Iron works were established in Yokohama and the Naval Dockyard of Yokosuka was opened for the purpose of advancing and promoting the development of the country's navy. All the great Daimyos or the Clan Governments followed the example of the Central Government.

With reference to the coming of Commodore Biddle in 1846, it may be mentioned that in 1845, the American Government sent Mr. A. H. Everett to China for the purpose of exchanging the ratification of the Treaty of Amity with that country. Mr. Everett was clothed with full power to represent his Government. He was also in possession of full power to conclude the same treaty with Japan and was under instruction to visit this country after his work in China. The coming of Commodore Biddle with the Columbus (of 80 guns) and the Vincennes (sloop of war with 20 guns) was for the purpose of concluding treaty relations with this country. In the instructions given to Commodore Biddle by Secretary of the Navy Bancroft, there was a clause authorizing Mr. Everett and his family to go on board the Columbus on their way to China, so as to enable them to land at Canton or its vicinity. The Commodore was also under instructions to convey Plenipotentiary Everett to other parts of China and also to Japan in case he should wish to do so. The Commodore was further instructed to find whether it was possible to enter any of the Japanese ports, and to abstain from anything likely to provoke feeling of hostility on the part of the Japanese or anything prejudicial to the credit of the American Government. When the squadron started on its mission, Mr. Everett unfortunately was taken ill and was obliged to land at Rio de Janeiro with his family. Commodore Biddle was then appointed plenipotentiary and proceeded on his voyage.

It was on July 20, 1846, that the Columbus and Vincennes entered the bay of Yedo (now Tokyo). They weighed anchor on the 29th of the same month. It was seven years before the coming of Commodore Perry in 1853.

Commodore Biddle left Japan without concluding any treaty, but his coming is believed to have made an opening for the visit of Commodore Perry to this country. Consequently Commodore Biddle is believed to be entitled to share the honour of bringing the two countries into friendly relations.

In 1860 Japan's warship Kanrin Maru was sent to America. Prior to this, a Treaty of Amity and of Commerce and Navigation had been concluded between Japan and the United States, and in the same year, Japan's official mission was sent to America on board the American warship Powhattan. The sending of the Kanrin Maru was in connection with the despatch of the official mission.

II.

DEVELOPMENT SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEIJI GOVERNMENT.

With the accession to the Throne of the Meiji Emperor in 1867 and the abdication of the Shogun an entirely new state of affairs prevailed in all departments of the Government, commencing a new epoch for this country's history.

Officials to attend to the affairs of the Navy and of the Army were appointed and after some changes became the department of national armaments. An establishment for naval training was set up in Tsukiji, Tokyo, which was made into the Naval School in 1870. This was the beginning of the present Naval Cadets' School and of the Naval Engineers' School.

The Franco-Prussian war having broken out in the same year, Japan declared strict neutrality and, organizing three squadrons, stationed them on the important coasts of the country. These squadrons were disbanded in the following year, and forming two squadrons, became the Standing Fleet. A training ship and the survey ship were also placed in commission.

In 1872 the National Armament Department was abolished and the Department of the Navy and that of the War were established. The Department of the Navy was divided into three Bureaux of the Secrecy, Warfare, and Finance. It was presided over by the Minister assisted by the Vice-Minister. There were also in the same departments the offices for naval construction, hydrography, tactics, and medical affairs. There were also established the three offices of Engineering, Ordnance and Arsenal. Those three offices exercised jurisdiction over the sailors, Headquarters, the Naval Court and the Admiralty Station. There were seventeen warships of various descriptions representing 13,000 tons in round figures. These had been transferred from the Shogunate and the Clan Governments.

In 1875, the coast-line of the country was divided into two sections of East and of West, and a Commander was appointed to each of the sections with ships stationed in each of them. In 1876 the Admiralty system was established with the Eastern Admiralty Station in Yokohama.

Before this, battles were fought in Hakodate in 1868. The Saga Rebellion broke out in 1874, and in 1875 there was the incident of a Korean fort firing on a Japanese warship. In 1876 there was the Hagi Rebellion. In 1876 the Satsuma Rebellion broke out. All these incidents were productive of lessons for the Navy and proved an occasion for promoting naval development.

The Ishikawajima Shipyard was first established by the Tokugawa Shogunate as early as 1866. It was here that the first warship was constructed in this country. The ship was called the Chiyoda-gata and was of 138 tons. Small as the ship was it is worth noting that it was the first warship ever built in this country. After the Restoration, the same shipyard was transferred to the management of the new Government. The Yokosuka Dockyard and the Yokohama Iron Works, both of which were first established by the Tokugawa Shogunate, were also brought under the management of the new Government. Development was gradually effected in their work, and in 1873 the building of the Emperor's ship Jungei (1,450 tons) and of the warship Seiki (897 tons) was commenced at the Yokosuka Dockyard. The former was launched in 1876 and the latter in 1875. (H.I.J.M.S. Seiki visited various ports in Europe in 1878. It was the first home-built warship that ever visited European ports.) By 1876 the construction of ships and repairs to them was successfully undertaken without foreign aid. Along with the development and expansion of naval undertakings at home, it was decided to construct ships abroad, and in 1875 three ships were ordered from British builders. They were completed in 1878 and brought home. The three ships are the Fuso (3,717 tons), Kongo and Hiyei (2,248 tons each).

Naval gunnery, torpedo practice and investigation, hydrography and survey and other branches of naval art also received attention and considerable progress was effected.

In 1884, the Eastern Admiralty Station was removed to Yokosuka and was called the Yokosuka Admiralty Station. In 1889, two more Admiralty Stations were established in Kure and Saseho. Shipyards, factories and other necessary establishments were set up, and between 1883 and 1889, the number of warships commenced or completed in those yards was twenty-three. In 1892 a new naval programme was started, when the Imperial Rescript was issued, and the Emperor was pleased to give from his private purse 300,000 yen annually for six years toward the expense. Government officers and officials were ordered to contribute toward the expense ten per centum of their salaries. Private individuals also freely made contributions in money toward the new naval programme for the purpose of improving the national defense.

In 1882 and 1884 there were Korean incidents and in 1894-5 the war was fought against China. In the Korean case only a few warships were despatched, but in the China war the whole of the country's navy was engaged. The fleet of the country at that time (sailing ships excepted) consisted of twenty-eight ships of 57,600 tons, with twenty-four torpedo-boats.

At the time of the China war Japan bought one warship and on conclusion of peace took seventeen ships from China. The naval programme of 1892 already mentioned was carried out from 1893 and another programme of 1896 to 1903 is also inaugurated.

During the above-mentioned periods the Naval ports and stations were developed. In 1896 the Takeshiki naval station was established, and in 1901 the Maidzuru Admiralty Station and the Makung Naval Station. Naval Arsenals, Ordnance Factories, the Shimose Powder Factory, and Repairs Works, were built and equipped and conspicuous progress was made in the building of battleships and smaller craft, the manufatcure of steel and iron, the making of the large ordnance and of smaller pieces, the manufacture of shells of all descriptions, gun-powder, torpedoes and other arms and supplies. The Imperial Headquarters' Regulations relating to war were revised and the Naval Command was placed on the same footing with the Army. Other revisions were also made in the organization of the Navy, and a very remarkable degree of success attended the Naval educational system.

The war of 1904-5 was the greatest ever fought by the nation and the losses suffered by this country's Navy during the war were by no means small, but the country having come out victorious without a single defeat, many trophies of war in the form of ships were incorporated into the Navy of this country. The number of warships at the end of 1903 (including destroyers) was 76 with tonnage of 258,000 tons and the number of torpedo-boats was 76. At the beginning of 1906 the number of warships (including destroyers) 106 with tonnage of 410,000 tons and the number of torpedo-boats was 78.

The Navy of this country is now engaged in post-bellum measures for adjusting and developing the efficiency of the service in all its ramifications with a view to perfecting the national defense. For this purpose the expansion in naval construction by the Powers is also being closely observed and followed for application by the Navy of the country.

III.

THE EXISTING SYSTEM AND ORGANIZATION.

The Imperial Japanese Navy is under the supreme command of the Emperor. The Minister of the Navy, who is a member of the Cabinet, gives advice to the Emperor and is responsible therefor. In the Department of the Navy, the Minister supervises the naval administration of the country, exercises control over those serving in the Navy, superintends the work of various organizations belonging to the Navy and is held responsible for the duties of his office.

The President of the Naval Command is under the direct authority of the Emperor, and gives advice on naval strategy. He plans the requirements for national defense and the operation of the Naval service. and, upon receiving the Imperial approval, transmits the same to the Minister of the Navy, whose duty it is to carry them into practice. (In time of war, Imperial Headquarters are organized under the Emperor's personal control to attend to the carrying out of military operations.)

An Admiralty Station is established at each of the naval ports, and port-masters' offices are organized in naval stations to attend to the work respectively required of them. Each of the ports and stations has a fleet attached to it. The Commanders-in-Chief of the Admiralty Stations, the Commanders of Naval Stations and the Commanders-in-Chief of the Fleet (the Senior Commanders of the Fleet where there is no Commander-in-Chief) are under the direct authority of the Emperor. They also administer under orders of the Minister of the Navy.

The following shows the general system of organization:

The Department of State for the Navy is composed of the Minister's Secretariate, the Bureau of War, Personal Services Bureau, Medical Bureau with Naval Surgeons' School, Accountants' Bureau with School for Naval Accountants and Judicial Bureau.

The Council of Admirals: The Central Commission for Naval Education.—The Naval Academy, the Naval Cadets' School, the Naval Engineers' School, the Naval School for Gunnery, the Naval Torpedoes School, the Naval Mechanics' School.

The Central Commission for Naval Construction.—The Naval Arsenal, the Ship's Model Test Office, the Shimose Powder Factory, the Naval Colliery, the Briquets Factory, the Superintendent of Naval Construction and of Ordnances.

The Hydrographic Commission.

The Temporary Naval Architecture Commission.

The Tokyo Naval Court-martial.

The Naval Command.

The Naval Attachés to Embassies and Legations.

The Admiralty Stations.—In Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo and Maizuru.

The Personal Services Section, Harbour Office, Naval Arsenal, Naval Hospital, Naval Accountants' Office, the Admiralty Station Court-martial, the Naval Prison, the Sailors' Home, the Defense Fleet (torpedo-boats and submarines), warships and others.

The Naval Stations.—In Makung, Ominato and Port Arthur. The repair ships, the defense fleet, the destroyer flotilla, submarine flotilla, warships and others.

The Fleets or Squadrons.—A squadron is composed of two or more ships with flotilla of destroyers, torpedo-boats, submarines and mine-layers are attached in case of necessity. At present, there are first, second, third, and the training squadrons.

IV.

EXPENDITURES.

The following table shows the Naval expenditures of the past several years:

Year.	Ordinary Expenditures.	Extraordinary Expenditures.	Total.
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*
1906	27,991,349	33,885,320	61,876,669
1907	31,292,935	40,979,383	72,272,318
1908	34,347,699	37,230,748	71,578,447
1909	35,143,415	35,902,959	71,046,374
1910	38,359,312	45,481,219	83,840,531
1911	40,208,251	60,255,366	100,463,617
1912	41,533,600	53,951,538	95,485,138
1913	42,236,215	54,360,475	96,596,690

Note:—The years quoted above are fiscal, and opens with April and closes with March next. The figures for 1913 are estimates, and all others are actual expenditures shown in Settled Accounts. Decimals below yen are omitted.

V.

MEN IN SERVICE.

The following table shows the number of men in naval service in each year since 1871:

Year.	Service Men.		Total.	Naval Clerks.	Total.
	Active Service.	Reserves.			
1871...	1,593		1,593	205	1,798
1872...	1,768		1,768	873	2,641
1873	2,290		2,290	722	3,012
1874...	4,025		4,025	810	4,835
1875...	3,757		3,757	667	4,424
1876...	4,489		4,489	741	5,230
1877...	3,989		3,989	1,011	5,000
1878...	5,023		5,023	1,040	6,063
1879...	5,492		5,492	3,663	9,155
1880...	5,502		5,502	3,336	8,838
1881...	5,334		5,334	3,423	8,757
1882...	5,533		5,533	3,739	9,272
1883...	5,528		5,528	4,438	9,966
1884...	6,541	2	6,543	3,058	9,601
1885...	8,012	25	8,037	3,387	11,424
1886...	9,197	54	9,251	3,176	12,427
1887...	10,304	106	10,410	3,457	13,867
1888...	10,092	256	10,348	3,628	13,976
1889...	10,004	668	10,672	1,345	12,017
1890...	11,359	999	12,358	2,196	14,554
1891...	11,434	1,420	12,854	2,112	14,966
1892...	10,893	1,853	12,746	2,085	14,831
1893...	11,216	2,448	13,664	2,018	15,683
1894...	12,692	2,400	15,092	2,399	17,491
1895...	14,284	2,677	16,961	2,312	19,273
1896...	15,811	3,901	19,712	2,422	22,134
1897...	19,367	3,646	20,013	2,809	25,822
1898...	20,356	4,000	24,356	3,374	27,430
1899...	24,012	4,135	18,147	3,035	31,482
1900...	27,557	4,673	32,230	3,557	35,787
1901...	30,545	6,262	36,812	3,697	40,509
1902...	32,800	6,864	39,664	3,874	43,538
1903...	33,674	8,955	42,629	3,760	46,389
1904...	36,211	9,037	45,248	4,566	49,814
1905...	35,841	11,935	51,776	5,118	56,894
1906...	41,686	14,446	56,132	4,990	61,122
1907...	46,463	16,530	62,993	5,088	68,181
1908...	47,204	18,223	65,427	5,620	71,047
1909...	47,006	20,377	67,383	5,681	73,164
1910...	49,068	22,198	71,266	5,663	86,929
1911...	51,054	23,915	74,969	5,833	80,812
1912...	54,075	25,438	79,513	5,702	85,215
1913...	50,603	29,302	79,905	5,339	85,244

Of the preceding table, the number of officers and men in actual service, and of clerks is as follows:

Full Admirals	10
Vice-Admirals	19
Rear-Admirals	38
Captains	110

Commanders	161
Second Commanders	359
Lieutenants	800
Second Lieutenants	522
Sub-Lieutenants	289
Cadets	119
Total	2,427

Engineer Vice-Admiral	1
Engineer Rear-Admirals	10
Engineer Captains	27
Engineer Commanders	53
Engineer Second Commanders	102
Engineer Lieutenants	301
Engineer Second Lieutenants	141
Engineer Sub-Lieutenants	117
Engineer Cadets	61
Total	813

Surgeon Admirals (first-class)	2
Surgeon Admirals (second-class)	4
Surgeon Captains	15
Pharmacist Captains	2
Surgeon Commanders	40
Pharmacist Commanders	3
Surgeon Second Commanders	73
Pharmacist Second Commanders	7
Surgeon Lieutenants	117
Pharmacist Lieutenants	3
Surgeon Second Lieutenants	68
Pharmacist Second Lieutenants	4
Surgeon Sub-Lieutenants	29
Pharmacist Sub-Lieutenants	0
Surgeon Cadets	0
Pharmacist Cadets	0
Total	367

Accountant or Paymaster Admiral (first-class)	0
Accountant or Paymaster Admirals (second-class)	5

Paymaster Captains	18
,, Commanders	54
,, Second Commanders	62
,, Lieutenants	116
,, Second Lieutenants	73
,, Sub-Lieutenants	34
,, Cadets	28
Total	390
Constructor Admiral (first-class)	1
,, Admirals (second-class)	2
,, Captains	6
,, Commanders	14
,, Second Commanders	24
,, Lieutenants	26
,, Second Lieutenants	3
,, Sub-Lieutenants	0
Total	76
Ordnance Admiral (first-class)	0
,, Admirals (second-class)	3
,, Captains	3
,, Commanders	11
,, Lieutenants	23
,, Second Commanders	5
,, Second Lieutenants	6
,, Sub-Lieutenants	0
Total	51
Hydrographic Captains	2
,, Lieutenants	6
,, Commanders	0
,, Second Lieutenants	0
,, Second Commanders	2
,, Sub-Lieutenant	0
,, Cadet	0
Total	10
Chief Warrant Officers	132
Chiefs of Naval Nurses	6
Chief Recorders	33
Total	171

First-class Warrant Officers	54
Band Masters	9
Master Carpenters	71
First-class Engineer Warrant Officers	451
Principal Nurses	38
First-class Recorders	88
Total	1,198

Non-commissioned Officers		9,962
Ordinary Sailors		34,945
Those above Petty Officers	5,696	Total.. 50,603
Non-commissioned Officers and Sailors	44,907	

Naval Clerks: Those of the rank of Higher Official Grade	161
Those of the Hannin Grade	871
Those to whom are granted the Hannin standing	69
Employees	4,238
Total	5,339
Grand total of those in active service and of naval clerks	55,942

VI.

SHIPS.

The following table shows the number of ships and their tonnage at the end of every five years since 1872:

Year.	Warships and Destroyers.		Number of Torpedo-boats.
	Number.	Tonnage in Tons.	
1872	18	14,002	—
1877	27	28,217	—
1882	26	28,799	1
1887	32	44,363	4
1892	35	65,526	17
1897	47	117,568	28
1902	78	256,816	65
1907	126	506,093	77
1912	127	579,877	54

The following table shows the number of ships at the end of 1913:

	Tonnage.	Horse-power.
Battleships.		
Kawachi	20,800	25,000
Settsu	20,800	25,000
Aki	19,800	24,000
Satsuma	19,350	17,300
Kashima	16,400	15,600
Katori	15,950	16,000
Mikasa	15,362	15,207
Asahi	14,765	15,207
Shikishima	14,580	14,700
Hizen	12,700	16,000
Battle-cruisers		
Kongo	27,500	64,000
Hiyei	27,500	64,000
Kirishima	27,500	64,000
Haruna	27,500	64,000
Kurama	14,600	22,500
Ibuki	14,600	24,000
Tsukuba	13,750	20,500
Ikoma	13,750	20,500
First-class Cruisers		
Asama	9,885	18,248
Tokiwa	9,885	18,248
Iwate	9,826	14,700
Izumo	9,826	14,700
Yakumo	9,735	15,500
Azuma	9,426	16,600
Aso	7,800	17,000
Kasuga	7,700	14,696
Nisshin	7,700	14,696
Second-class Cruisers		
Tsugaru	6,630	11,600
Soya	6,500	20,000
Kasagi	5,500	17,235
Chitose	4,992	15,714
Chikuma	4,950	22,500
Hirado	4,950	22,500
Yabuki	4,950	22,500
Tone	4,100	15,000
Niitaka	3,420	9,400
Tsushima	3,420	9,400
Otowa	3,000	10,000
Akashi	2,800	8,000
Suma	2,700	8,500
First-class Coast Defense Ships		
Iwami	13,516	16,500
Sagami	12,674	14,500
Suwo	12,674	14,500
Fuji	12,649	13,678
Tango	10,960	11,000
Iki	9,594	8,000
Second-class Coast Defense Ships		
Kansaki	10,500	2,300
Mishima	4,960	6,000
Hashidate	4,278	5,400
Itsukushima	4,278	5,400
Okinoshima	4,126	6,000
Toyohashi	4,120	1,870
Manshu	3,916	5,000
Takachiho	(Lost)* 3,706	7,604

	Tonnage.	Horse-power.
Akitsushima	3,172	8,516
Matsuye	2,500	1,500
Chiyoda	2,439	5,678
Musashi	1,502	1,622
Yamato	1,502	1,622
First-class Gunboats		
Mogami	1,350	8,000
Chihaya	1,263	6,000
Yodo	1,250	6,500
Tatsuta	864	5,069
Second-class Gunboats		
Saga...	785	1,600
Uji	620	1,000
Toba	250	1,450
Fushimi	180	800
Sumida	126	680
Total number of Warships 68	606,712	1,031,990

*Takachiho was torpedoed by German Destroyer S. 90 on October 17, 1914, off Tsingtao.

		Tonnage.	Horse-power.
No. of Destroyers	51	20,823	339,375
No. of Torpedo-boats	33	3,811	76,780
Grand total of Warships, Destroyers and others	152	631,346	1,448,145

SECTION XVII.

Communications.

I.

POSTS.

The postal system of Japan is of remote origin. When the Empress Jingo at the beginning of the 2nd century of the Christian era, sent an expedition to Shiragi in Korea, she had a postal system established. This is the first of the system on record. During the Taira era (7th century A.D.) when the Chinese system of national administration was adopted, the postal system also showed considerable progress but during the eras of Yōro, Teikan and Engi further progress was made but with the weakening of Imperial authority over local administration many of the chiefs of the different districts failed to maintain the postal system. When Yoritomo established his military government in the 12th century of Christian era, the postal system was changed. The use of horses was abolished, and carriers on foot were employed. After the time of the Ashikaga Shogunate (XIVth century A.D.) the continued state of war prevented any remarkable progress being made in the country's administration but in the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate (XVIth century A.D.) the system of posts by carriers was established. This system was inaugurated in the 18th year of the Tensho era (1696 A.D.) for conveying official communications of the Central Government to the District officials and the official papers were placed in a box and conveyed consecutively from one postal station to others. Each of the stations was paid by the Central Government in rice. This system continued till the time of the Restoration. Each of the local chiefs who were Daimyos had his own postal station established in his own territory for keeping up communications with the capital. The cost of those stations he paid in rice in the same manner as the Central Government. The local government of the Province of Kii had a special system of its own. Along the Tokaido, small offices for the exclusive use of that government were placed at on the road at a distance of about seventeen **ri.** All matters was transmitted by carriers through those offices, and it came to be known as the Seven Ri System. Other local governments employed lower class of **samurai** for carriers. The above systems were exclusively for official use. For conveyance of private mail there was established a postal service which carried both official and private mail matter. This system was first established during the Genna era (in the beginning of the XVIIth century) and had its origin in Osaka where the garrison soldiers of the castle in that city inaugurated a private system for sending letters home by that means. This means of communication received official recognition in the second year of Kambun (1662 A.D.) and came to be known as the municipal postal service. This system gradually developed and assumed great importance as a means of conveying private correspondences. The system existed for over two hundred years during which period it was the sole means of private correspondence.

At the time of the Restoration and the establishment of the Meiji Government, the abuses attending the mail service having been brought to notice, the new postal system was adopted by making the mail service the work of the Government. This was in 1869. But it was not until May 1873 that the old system was completely abolished by forbidding the conveyance of mail by any other means than that of the Government. When the new system was first adopted, mail matter was limited to letters, and postal communications existed only between Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka. Then Nagoya, Niigata, Kobe and Hakodate were connected. (Note.—Yokohama was included in the postal road from the outset.) Other places also received postal connection, and the daily papers, magazines, books and commercial samples were conveyed by the postal service. It was in 1872 that the whole country had a complete system of postal connection. The rates were graded according to distance, and no small degree of inconvenience was felt. In 1873 a uniform rate by weight was adopted in principle but the city service and that beyond the limit of the city were placed on different rates. In view of the difficulty of completely stopping the old usage punitive regulations were made against the violations of postal rules and regulations. Conveyance of letters by private means was placed under strict limitations. Regulations were also issued for punishing irregularities in the Government postal service. In the same year a Postal Convention was concluded with the United States. Official documents to be exchanged between the Government offices and private individuals were also given mail matters with lower rates than ordinary mail. It was in this year also that the postal card was issued. Further developments in the service were introduced and in 1875 Japan's mail steamers began to arrive in Shanghai by touching at the ports on the way. In 1896 Japanese post offices were established in China and Korea. In 1877 Japan entered the International Postal Union and in 1878 nearly all points throughout the country were in postal connection. In 1882 the number of post offices showed great increase. But the rules and regulations governing the postal system having remained the same with only few exceptions since they were first adopted in 1873, they proved inadequate for the new conditions. Later special efforts were made for improving the service and a new method of supervision was introduced. Special attention was paid to the distribution of post offices which resulted in decreasing their number every year and this tendency continued until 1889. In 1886 the post and telegraph offices were combined. In 1889 the rate for third class mail matter was lowered and at the same time botanical seeds were received as first class mail matter. In 1896 the Regulations pertaining to Post, Telegraph, Postal Savings Bank and the Law of Parcel Post were placed in operation in Formosa. Posts for cash on delivery came also to be introduced. In 1899 the weight of mail matter was doubled and the rate was raised fifty per centum. The quality of paper for postal cards was improved and its rate was raised fifty per centum. In 1904 the regulations concerning war time mail service were issued. In 1906 special regulations for mail matter for the New Year's Greetings were enforced very much to the convenience of the public in general. Constant efforts were made for introducing improvements in the postal service, and the number of post offices was gradually increased, so that their number at the end of March 1908 reached 6,685 with 1,300,005,000 pieces of mail matter handled. The per capita rate of mail matters realized was .28 per annum.

Postal Head Office.

When the new system of postal service was adopted in 1871, the Postal Administration Office was created and attached to the Civil Department to attend to the management of mail service. When the Civil Department was abolished in July of the same year the postal administration was transferred to the Department of Finance. In August 1873 a new section for postal money orders was established for making investigations concerning thereto, and came into operation in 1875. In January 1874 the postal administration was transferred to the Department of Home Affairs. In the same year a new section for transacting the business of postal savings bank was created which was at first for the benefit of receiving the savings of the officials of the postal service. Since May 1875 the bank was opened to the general public. In January 1877 the official name of Bureau of Posts was adopted and in April 1881 with the establishment of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the postal administration was incorporated into that Department. In December 1885 the Department of Communications was newly organized and the postal administration was transferred to the same Department. In March 1887 the two Bureaux of Post and Telegraph were abolished and made into four Bureaux of Home, Foreign, Construction and Money Order and Savings. Postal business was divided into two branches of home and foreign. The postal savings and internal postal money order business was opened by the Bureau of Postal Money Order and Savings while a foreign postal money order business was commenced by the Bureau for Foreign Mail. In June 1890 the three Bureaux of Home, Foreign and Construction were abolished, and were replaced by the two Bureaux of Domestic and Foreign, under the management of Bureau for Postal Affairs, while the management of the foreign postal money order together with internal postal money order was transferred to the Bureau for Postal Money Order and Savings. At the same time that Bureau became separated from the Department of Communications and was known as the Bureau for Postal Money Order and Postal Savings Bank. In July 1891 the same Bureau was abolished and was replaced by the Supervisory Bureau for Postal Money Orders and Postal Savings Bank, and the business under its supervision was transacted by the post offices. In June 1892 a commission was organized for making investigations concerning the parcel post system and in November of the same year the same system came into practical operation. In November 1893 the two Bureaux of Post and Telegraph were amalgamated as the Bureau of Communications, and at the same time the new Bureau began to exercise supervision on the overland transit. In August 1897 the same Bureau was again divided into that of Post and Telegraph. The management of postal business in all its various branches, and the supervision on the overland transit were transacted by the Bureau for Posts. In October 1898 the two Bureaux of Post and Telegraph were abolished and replaced by the Bureau of Communications. In March 1903 the Regulations governing the service of the Communications officials were promulgated, and brought into operation from the beginning of the 37th fiscal year (April 1904). According to the new Regulations, the Government offices for transacting the business of communications consisted of the Communications Supervising Bureau, Post Office, Telegraph Office, Telephone Office and Railway Post Office with branches to be established in different districts as required. The business transacted at the Post Office consists of mail matter, postal money order and postal savings, also telegraphs and telephones. Each of the Post or Telegraph offices has competency to establish its branches. In December 1903 the official organization for the service of communications was revised, and the Supervisory Bureau for Postal Money Order and Postal Savings were included in that organisation. The Bureau for supervising communications and the Bureau for Railway Posts were abolished. The business which used to be managed by the Bureau for supervising communications was transacted by the first-class post office which was newly organized. The business of the railway post also was brought under the post office of the respective localities.

The Post Offices.—The post office at the time of its inauguration was of two grades, and in April 1873 was classified as the first, second, third and fourth. In January 1874 post offices without classification were established. In January 1875 the fifth-class post office came into existence, and in a city having several post offices one of them was made into a central office and the others were called branch offices. In July 1881 a sub-office system came into operation and in May 1883 the name of the branch office was discontinued. (Note.—The sub-office at first did not undertake the delivery of mail matter. In about 1881 it was called the non-delivery office. The name of the branch office in use at that time corresponds to the sub-office which now exists.) In March 1886 the post offices were graded as the first, second and third classes, and in November of the same year combined offices for post and telegraph were established in conformity with local requirements. In November 1893 first-class post office was introduced. According to the existing system there are for transacting internal mails, first, second, and third post and telegraph offices, second and third classes post office, and sub-offices for post and telegraph and sub-offices for post. (Vide official organizations issued July 1889, August 1891, October 1893, and August 1897.) The post offices stationed abroad were graded as the first-class prior to 1886, but in April of the same year this grade was abolished, and after going through several changes (to second-class in July 1890, to first-class in January 1892, to second-class in November 1893), the grade was removed in October 1896. (Vide Regulations concerning post office established abroad issued in October 1896 and revised in August 1897.)

The number of post offices at the end of March 1913 was 7,249. The following table shows the comparative number of post offices during the past ten years:

1904	4,203
1905	4,228
1906	6,305
1907	6,443
1908	6,700
1909	6,863
1910	6,932
1911	7,068
1912	7,147
1913	7,249

Amount of Postal Matters.—At first the number carried was only some hundred thousand. This was on account of the united mail service together with the high rate of postage. In 1872 the limit was greatly extended, and the postage was revised which opened a way for adopting a uniform rate (five grades of postage were then introduced which were governed by distance), and the number of mails carried reached 2,500,000. In 1873 the rate of postage was revised, a uniform rate was adopted by weight, exception being made, however, in case of the mails within the city limit. The number of post offices was greatly increased in 1872. The public began to utilize the mail system and the amount of mail matters carried doubled in 1873. With the extension of the postal connections and the new rate of postage introduced, a very rapid development took place at first, but with the completion of the system the rate of increase became gradual. Between 1875 and 1886 the rate of annual increase of mail matters carried was about 20 per centum. Between 1883 and 1886 a state of commercial depression prevailed and the growth of the mail service was considerably affected. But from 1887 a gradual improvement in business condition resulted in showing over 10 per cent. increase in the volume of mail carried. The aftermath of the China war which brought about a change in commercial circles also affected the service, and on account of the raising of the postage rate the number of letters and cards carried considerably decreased. During the Boxer trouble some increase was realized, but with the return home of the troops the volume again decreased. During the Russian war the mail service was kept busy. With the restoration of peace the volume of mail carried again began to show some decrease. But with the growth and development of commerce and industry, the volume of mails carried is showing a gradual increase.

The following table shows the volume and classes of the mails carried during the fiscal year of April 1912-March 1913:

Letters.	Postcards.	Dailies and dicals.	Books.	Business Documents.	Samples and Agricultural Seeds.	Postage Free.	Parcels Post.	Total.	Mail Matters per Head of Population.
372,846,445	915,184,355	205,290,066	51,010,567	20,607,680	8,549,717	61,662,316	24,393,232	1,659,544,378	32.06

The following table shosw the increase of volume of mail matters carried during the last ten years:

Year	Mail matters handled.
1903	929,308,718
1904	1,102,763,865
1905	1,267,763,027
1906	1,246,294,432
1907	1,395,579,795

1908	1,485,998,169
1909	1,510,034,868
1910	1,567,100,718
1911	1,689,416,662
1912	1,659,544,378

Postal Money Orders.—The system of postal money orders was first introduced in 1875 and was at first only a variety of ordinary exchange. In September 1885 the system of telegraphic money order and of small money works was put into operation (Vide Notification No. 20 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce concerning the Regulations governing small postal money orders issued in 1885 and Post Office Notification A97 concerning the small postal money orders).

The Postal Money Order is a system for facilitating the transfer of money in small amounts, and the telegraphic money order is for effecting quick transfer of credit, while small money orders are for the purpose of facilitating the transfer of cash by simpler method.

The following table shows the statistics concerning the money order transactions during the last ten years:

	Interior Postal Money Orders.				Foreign Posta Money Orders.			
	Remitted.		Paid.		Remitted.		Paid.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Yen		*Yen*		*Yen*		*Yen*
1903	10,247,879	102,199,258	10,223,462	102,225,735	9,847	279,312	63,044	4,356,077
1904	11,968,487	127,440,618	12,387,202	139,313,708	10,255	335,106	71,296	4,647,821
1905	13,977,655	155,579,340	14,864,731	173,504,789	11,891	382,076	72,461	6,248,159
1906	13,704,148	156,934,135	14,328,075	168,586,764	12,911	426,338	128,449	9,401,181
1907	14,275,072	172,461,583	14,937,823	183,900,663	15,517	568,623	148,742	11,615,851
1908	14,611,438	176,600,335	15,292,644	188,164,777	16,517	586,623	143,423	9,766,000
1909	14,612,686	186,494,273	15,245,309	196,111,424	20,429	648,072	168,259	12,259,159
1910	15,551,866	204,980,447	16,254,843	214,260,642	23,076	709,660	181,362	13,284,458
1911	16,674,100	222,798,635	17,394,390	222,251,657	24,231	747,146	163,895	11,524,236
1912	17,708,858	236,803,721	18,299,641	242,811,132	27,595	905,662	169,599	11,564,643

Postal Savings Bank.—This system was inaugurated in April 1875 by regulation of the Home Department pertaining to deposits in money. It was put into operation in the following month in Tokyo Prefecture. By a notification issued in December of the same year it was enforced all over the country. The system was at first called money deposit and in January 1880 the name was changed to Post Office deposit. In March 1887 the name was again changed into postal deposit, and the regulations concerning thereto were included in the Postal Regulations in December 1879. When the new Regulations for the postal service were promulgated in December 1882 those concerning Postal Savings Banks were included. In August 1890 the postal savings regulations were separated and made into an independent law entitled the Regulations Governing Postal Savings. In 1905 the same regulations were abrogated and replaced by the law pertaining to postal savings.

The following table shows the number of depositors and the amount deposited during the last five years:

Year.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposit.
		Yen.
1908	8,243,988	103,870,515
1909	9,714,750	124,815,974
1910	11,259,410	169,523,910
1911	11,970,287	192,323,320
1912	12,527,214	201,078,842

II.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

The telegraph system was introduced in 1869, but before 1871 no striking development took place. About 1873 the lines were gradually extended, and the service began to show some development. Regulations concerning the telegraph service were issued together with punitive legislation against the violation of the Regulations. They were drawn up in a manner to initiate the public in the use to be made by them of the telegraph communications. With the promulgation of the Regulations the initial stage of telegraphic service was opened. But by reason of lack of skill and experience foreign telegrams had to be transacted by the agent of the Great Northern Telegram Company, and when the telegraph offices were put up, they had first to be given out as being on trial. It was in 1878 that the telegraph service of this country was formally inaugurated for public communication, and foreign telegrams also were handled by the Government Telegraph Office from that time. In 1879 this country joined the International Telegraph Convention. This was at the time when the post-bellum effect of the Satsuma Rebellion proved encouraging to commercial interests and the price of commodities considerably appreciated. Commercial activities led the people to feel the need of a telegraph service and petitions were sent in for establishing telegraph offices in local districts at the expense of the petitioners. They were granted in 1881, and proved to be a considerable help in extending the telegraph service of the country. About the years 1883 and 1884 inconvertible notes were withdrawn and the system of convertible notes came to be introduced. This change in the system of national finance caused a great fall in the price of commodities and the depression prevailing in commerce and industry severely affected the progress and improvements in the country's telegraph service. By this time, however, important points had already been connected by wire all over the country, and the main line of telegraph was practically completed. The Government had to adjust its policy to the state of affairs prevailing in the country's commerce and industry and began to be conservative. The Telegraph Regulations were revised in 1885. a uniform system of instruments was adopted. (Note.—The cables connecting the Province of Hizen and the islands of Iki and Tsushima which was laid by the Great Northern were bought by the Government from that company in April 1891, and since that time the same rate as with other points has come to be applied to those islands.) The uniform rates simplified the business and the telegraph stamps that came into use proved a great help to the accountants.

Since 1886 the policy of combining the post and the telegraph offices was adopted and the opening of railway telegraphs to the public and other improvements tended to develop in telegraphic communications. About this time the economic situation was restored to a normal condition, and this together with literary progress and the dawn of the constitutional era the telegraph service came to receive support and a necessity came for extending the service. Consequently, the Government, since 1890, began extending the lines and increasing the number of telegraph offices. In 1896 an International Telegraph Conference was held in Hungary and Japan sent Commissioners to the Conference.

The telephone service was passed by the Diet as an undertaking to be completed in seven years from 1896, and was introduced in Tokyo, Osaka and other cities. It also connected Osaka with Tokyo and other cities by the long-distance system, very much to the benefit of the public.

Telegraph Head Office.—When the telegraph service was first inaugurated in 1869 the business was undertaken by the Light-house staff of the Foreign Office. In the same year, both the telegraph and lighthouse management were brought under the jurisdiction of the Civil and Finance Department (these two offices were amalgamated in August of the same year). In 1870 the same Department was split into two district offices, and the telegraph administration was brought within the jurisdiction of the Civil Department. It was at this time that a commission for telegraphic service was appointed. In August 1871 a separate office for telegraphs was established. In 1871 the office was abolished and replaced by the Telegraph Bureau. When the Department of Public Works was abolished, and the Department of Communications was established in 1885 the Telegraph Bureau was brought within the Department of Communications. In 1887 the two Bureaux of Post and Telegraph ly undertaken by the three Bureaux of Home Communications, Foreign Communications, Construction, and Postal Money Order and Savings were established, and the management of the telegraph service was jointly undertaken by the three Bureaux of Home Communications, Forign Communications and Construction. In 1890 the three Bureaux were abolished and replaced by the two Bureaux of Post and Telegraph. The telegraph service was exclusively undertaken by the Bureau of Telegraph. In 1891 the telephone exchange and business concerning that service were added to that Bureau. (The Telephone Regulations were issued by Department Ordinance of Communications No. 7 of 1890 and came into operation on December 16th of the same year. But its formal corporation into the official organization of the Department of Communications did not take place until Imperial Ordinance No. 95 was promulgated in 1891.)

In 1893 the two Bureaux of the Post and the Telegraph were amalgamated into the Bureau of Communications, but it was again separated into two district offices in 1897, and the Bureau of Telegraph attached to the work of Telegraph service, telephone business, and supervision over the electrical work. In 1898 the business of post and telegraph was incorporated into the new Bureau of Communications and a Factory for light-house and telegraph supplies was established in 1909.

Telegraph Offices.—In 1872 the regular name of the telegraph office came into use. In 1873 the offices were graded into three classes of first, second and third. In 1877 the Telegraph Bureau in the Department of Public Works was abolished and when it was replaced by the same Bureau with a new name, the telegraph offices stationed in different districts came to be called sub-offices in order to distinguish them from the Central Bureau. In 1886 the telegraph offices stationed in the different departments of State received new names. Up to this time all the places where telegraphic communications were effected used to be called telegraph offices, and in spite of the fact that there were exclusive telegraph offices for the police, or the railway, they could not be distinguished by name from the ordinary offices for transacting private messages. But the introduction of distinctive names which was made at this time made it possible to distinguish one from the other. In the same year (1886) the local offices of post and telegraph were amalgamated and in 1887 the local telegraph offices which used to be "branch office" was to be called "telegraph office." This change was brought about on account of the revision of the organization of Department of Communications, which made it unnecessary to have the names of branch office retained. In the same year the two telegraph offices existing in a certain locality were to be distinguished as the principal and the subsidiary offices. In the same year the telegraph service for the railways was opened to the public.

The following table shows the number of telegraph offices existing at the end of each year for the last ten years: (Note.—Formosa, Karafuto and Chosen are not included.)

Year.	Telegraph Offices.	Telephone Offices.		
		Exchange Offices.	Telephone Offices.	Automatic Telephones.
1904	621	5	180	143
1905	654	5	46	147
1906	616	5	6	151
1907	668	5	4	159
1908	739	5	3	219
1909	785	5	2	274
1910	837	7	2	382
1911	884	10	2	463
1912	932	14	2	559
1913	966	16	2	654

The following table shows the number of messages, both internal and foreign, handled during the last ten years:

Year.	No. of Interior Telegrams Sent and Received.	Foreign Telegrams.	
		Sent.	Received.
1903	18,934,614	476,060	498.407
1904	20,358,362	678,593	696,336
1905	22,582,489	2,114,823	1,167,110
1906	23,498,234	644,434	762,677
1907	26,664,191	710,274	879,923
1908	26,769,396	684,103	829,433
1909	27,100,273	733,232	883,460
1910	29,306,779	574,834	683,845
1911	32,699,637	286,170	335,249
1912	33,059,972	313,182	351,000

III.

RAILWAYS.

General Remarks.

In 1869 projects of the main line railway connecting Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka with Hyogo and also for branch lines connecting Tokyo and Yokohama were prepared. In 1870 the work of construction of the Tokyo-Yokohama line was commenced and was completed in October 1872. A line of railroad eighteen miles long was now opened to traffic for the first time. In 1873, the Kyoto-Osaka line of 27 miles was commenced The following year found Osaka and Kobe connected by railway and in 1877 the whole line connecting Kyoto with Osaka was completed.

In 1878 the Government commenced the construction of the railway connecting Kyoto with Otsu and also the line connecting the coast of Lake Biwa with Tsuruga. When the Tsuruga line was nearly completed there was a drop in the railway appropriations of the Government. Funds for other works had to be given up to the railway construction, and the shortness of funds made it difficult for the Government to push the railway construction. In 1881, the late Prince Iwakura, the then Minister of the Right proposed that a private company with a capital of twenty million yen should be organized to be called the Japan Railway Company. The company undertook the building the line connecting Tokyo with Takasaki and branching off from Omiya reaching Aomori. The whole length of the line was 510 miles. The Government subsidized the company by guaranteeing interest on capital at the rate of eight per centum per annum for ten years for the section between, Tokyo and Sendai and for fifteen years for the Sendai-Aomori section. The whole line was completed in 1891.

In 1888 the Sanyo Railway Company was established with capital of yen 13,000,000 to construct a line to connect Kobe with Shimonoseki, a mileage of 330, and the Kiushu Railway Company was also started with capital of yen 11,000,000 to connect Moji, Saseho, and Nagasaki with a mileage of 270. Both of these private companies received Government subsidies of yen 2,000 per mile. About this time a number of private rail way companies was started. In the vicinity of Tokyo the railway companies Ryomo, the Mito, the Kobu, and the Sobu were started, while near Osaka, the companies known as the Hankai, the Osaka, the Kwansai, and the Sangu were established. In Hokkaido the Hokkaido Colliery Railway Company was started, while in the Island of Shikoku, the Iyo Railway, and the Sanuki Railway were established. In Kiushu the Chikuho Railway, and the Hoshiu Railway, were began to be constructed.

Of the Government lines already mentioned, only fourteen miles of railway connecting Nagahama with Sekigahara were completed up to 1883 and eight miles of the road connecting Sekigahara with Ogaki only were constructed. Here a change was made in the programme. Instead of commencing work on the Nakasendo line, the Government decided to construct the Tokaido line connecting Tokyo with Nagoya. The Ogaki-Sekigahara section was completed in 1884, while the Ogaki-Nagoya section with the Taketoyo branch was finished in 1886. Other sections also were gradually constructed and with the completion of the Otsu-Maibara with Nagahama and Sekigahara connections effected, the whole of the Tokyo-Kobe line was completely constructed in 1889. In the meantime the Yokosuka branch was opened to traffic, and the work of construction was commenced on the Nakasendo line of which the Shin-yetsu section was completed in 1893.

In 1892 the Government promulgated the Law of Railway Construction and investigations were commenced for the necessary lines of railway. The funds required for the purpose was to be raised by public loans, and the work of construction was gradually carried on. As a result thereof, 123 miles of the Hokuriku line, 302 miles of the O-U line, 224 miles of the Chu-o line, 42 miles of the Shinonoi-Shiwojiri line, 94 miles of the Yatsushiro-Kagoshima line, 137 miles of the Wakayama-Sakai line, 12 miles of the Kaida-Kure line, and 24 miles of the Fukuchiyama-Maizuru line were completed. The mileage of private railway line in the Hokkaido which received charter for construction was 670 of which 550 miles were completed by 1905.

After the Russo-Japanese war, the Government deeming it to be of urgent necessity to place communications on a unified basis, promulgated the Law of Nationalization of the Railways in 1906. The lines of the seventeen private railway companies were to be purchased within ten years, but finding it to be of advantage to buy them quickly, all of those lines were purchased by the Government between 1906 and 1907. Thus the trunk lines of railroad came to the ownership of the State. Since that time private railways engaged in local traffic.

Railway Administration.

Management and Supervision Organs.—The offices of railway management were instituted in 1870. In the year following they were made into one of the Bureau of the Department of Public Works. After going through several stages the Railway management was transferred to the Department of Communications in 1892. In 1908, however, the Railway Board under the direct jurisdiction of the Imperial Cabinet was organized, and the railways and all matters concerning railroads as well as the business concerning the South Manchuria Railawy Company were brought under its jurisdiction.

Traffic.—The law of railway traffic promulgated in October 1900, and subsidiary laws of railway construction, railway signals, railway conveyance, duties of railway officials. Railway Regulations concerning conveyance of patients with contagious disease and others govern the traffic of the Imperial Railways.

Railway Accounts.—It was in 1885 that the system of keeping separate accounts for capital invested and profit received was first adopted. Since that time several changes were made in the method of keeping the accounts, and in 1907 when the railways were nationalized, the Law of Railway Accounts was promulgated, and the railway accounts were placed on an independent basis.

Supervision Over Private Railways.—When charters were first given to private railway companies, instructions were given them at the same time, stating the conditions necessary to the issue of the charter. The supervision was based on the contents of the instruction. In 1887 the Regulations Governing Private Railways were issued, by which the granting of the charters and the method of supervision over the equipment and working of the railways were controlled. The same regulations also provided for the procedure in case of necessity to purchase the railway. The Regulations were revised in 1900 and are in force at present.

Carrying Capacity and Business Condition.

The showing of the railways in operation in 1912 is as follows:

Total mileage in operation		5,985	miles
State railway		5,217	”
Private lines		768	”
The mileage traversed by trains covered		58,490,726	”
Number of passengers carried		193,008,635	
Tonnage of freight carried		36,152,521	tons
Passengers mileage		3,859,809,859	miles
Tonnage carrying mileage		2,738,017,833	”
Passenger receipts	Yen	58,172,056	
Freight receipts	”	51,073,670	
Total of two receipts	”	109,245,726	

The following table shows the mileage traversed by the locomotives of the State and private railways, the same of the trains, of the cars, the passengers and freight during the period of 1905-1911:

Year.		Mileage traversed by Locomotives.	Mileage Traversed by Trains.	Mileage Traversed by Cars.	Number of Passengers.	Number of Freights.
1905-6	State Railways...	12,383,637	10,710,264	176,595,632	31,026,964	4,431,918
	Private Railways.	29,243,879	26,201,879	406,947,756	82,648,439	17,159,952
	Total	41,627,516	36,912,143	583,543,388	113,675,403	21,591,870
1906-7	State Railways...	21,769,931	19,333,545	312,088,303	47,566,920	7,655,648
	Private Railways.	27,628,963	24,381,323	377,278,434	78,228,468	17,157,306
	Total	49,396,894	43,714,868	689,366,737	125,795,388	24,812,954
1907-8	State Railways...	43,708,874	38,298,582	635,463,201	101,115,739	18,367,239
	Private Railways.	7,887,874	7,213,194	80,600,357	39,890,322	5,216,066
	Total	51,596,705	45,511,778	716,068,558	141,006,061	23,583,305
1908-9	State Railways...	50,569,162	43,422,967	771,844,901	123,227,543	23,588,578
	Private Railways.	3,266,137	4,079,749	27,894,899	23,746,327	1,939,380
	Total	53,835,299	47,502,716	799,739,800	146,973,870	25,527,958
1909-10	State Railways...	50,234,318	42,435,828	770,231,746	128,306,960	23,723,954
	Private Railways.	3,341,812	3,260,824	28,810,124	24,781,106	2,164,098
	Total	53,576,130	45,696,652	799,041,870	143,088,066	25,888,052
1910-11	State Railways...	52,949,151	44,770,718	831,956,045	138,629,706	25,556,735
	Private Railways.	3,419,933	3,334,197	30,147,922	25,909,254	2,323,043
	Total	56,369,084	48,104,915	862,103,967	164,538,960	27,879,778
1911-12	State Railways...	57,972,194	48,730,784	899,629,853	151,077,779	29,422,271
	Private Railways.	1,886,105	1,656,269	20,734,654	17,573,902	1,632,226
	Light Railways.	1,771,166	1,665,960	13,116,286	11,254,094	1,361,188
	Total	61,629,465	52,053,013	933,480,793	179,905,775	32,415,685

The following table shows the amount of capital and business receipts during the same period:

Year.		Capital.	Business Receipts.	Business Expenditure.	Business Profit.	Expenditure per 100 yen Receipts.
		Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	
1905-6	State Railways .	177,147,563	24,056,140	11,129,154	12,926,986	46.26
	Private Railways	270,166,800	44,977,025	21,026,020	23,951,005	46.75
	Total	447,314,363	69,033,165	32,155,174	36,877,991	46.58
1906-7	State Railways...	189,966,470	35,478,317	18,247,601	17,230,716	51.43
	Private Railways	143,991,800	43,192,598	22,025,996	21,166,602	50.99
	Total	333,958,270	78,670,915	40,273,592	38,397,318	51.19
1907-8	State Railways...	380,347,457	69,775,161	35,751,943	34,023,218	51.24
	Private Railways	29,120,000	11,819,182	6,186,169	5,633,013	52.34
	Total	409,467,457	81,594,343	41,938,112	39,656,231	51.40
1908-9	State Railways...	753,886,988	79,821,583	42,859,636	36,961,947	53.69
	Private Railways	33,445,000	3,866,992	2,007,516	1,859,476	50.91
	Total	787,331,988	83,688,575	44,867,152	38,821,423	53.61
1909-10	State Railways...	784,963,769	82,236,436	42,060,989	40,175,447	51.15
	Private Railways	37,611,000	4,180.227	2,142,241	2,037,986	51.25
	Total	822,574,769	86,416,663	44,203,230	42,213,433	51.15
1910-11	State Railways...	823,196.507	89,336,592	43,249,372	46,087,220	48.41
	Private Railways	39,311,000	4,473,317	2,143,316	2,330,001	47.91
	Total	862,507,507	93,809,909	45,392,688	48,417,221	48.39
1911-12	State Railways...	872,229,998	100,179,818	46,018,255	54,161,563	45.94
	Private Railways	30,650,000	3,228,209	1,396,667	1,831,542	43.26
	Light Railways	44,828,820	1,693,764	1,005,316	688,448	59.35
	Total	947,708,818	105,101,791	48,420,238	56,681,553	46.07

IV.

SHIPPING.

Central Office Exercising Jurisdiction Over Shipping. The Marine Office.—In ancient times there was no Government office exclusively engaged in the administration of marine affairs. During the Nara Period (707-781 A.D.) the marine office was established within the War Office. In the Toyotomi Period (beginning of XVIIth century A.D.) marine commissions were located in different districts to exercise jurisdiction over shipping. In 1869 the Commission of Commerce and Navigation was attached to the Foreign Office which exercised jurisdiction over the mercantile marine. The same commission was transferred and attached to the Accountants' Commission and afterward to the Finance Department during the same year (1869). It was also transferred to the Civil Department in August of the same year and in the following year (1870) again to the Finance Department. In 1871 the commission was abolished, and the administration concerning mercantile marine was done by the Taxation Bureau of the Finance Department. Afterward the same administration was divided into two sections and attached to the Bureau of Geographical and Industrial Affairs. In 1872 the Post Bureau of the Finance Department had a section exercising jurisdiction over shipping. It was called the Shipping Section. All the vessels transferred to the Central Government from local governments were received and maintained. In 1874 the Post Bureau was transferred to the Home Department, and in the same year the issuing of certificates for vessels of foreign form of construction under the jurisdiction of the Industrial Bureau was transferred to the Shipping Section, and the harbour regulations and ship inspection under the jurisdiction of the Geographical Bureau was brought within the Shipping Section. In 1875 the administration concerning steamers originally belonging to the local governments under the authority of the Steamers' Commission of the Finance Department was placed under the jurisdiction of the Shipping Section. In this manner the Shipping administration was placed on a unified basis. In the same year (1875) the Shipping Section was called Marine Office. In 1877 the Postal Bureau was made the Post Office and the Marine Office was attached thereto. In 1881 when the Department of Agriculture and Commerce was established the Marine Office was attached to the Bureau of Commerce in that Department. In the same year (1881) the new business of issuing awards for the relief and salvage of wrecked vessels was attached to the Shipping Section. In 1882 the same office was made into the Marine Bureau, and when the Department of Communications was established in 1885 the Marine Bureau was attached to the new Department.

A seamen's examination office was temporarily established in Tokyo in 1876 for testing the ability of both foreign and Japanese seamen. The like office was established in Osaka in 1882 exclusively for Japanese, where-they were made to undergo examination in stated period. In 1885, Ship Inspection Offices were established in Tokyo, Osaka, Hakodate and Kobe. In 1886 the same office came to be called the Marine Examination Office. (The Osaka Seamen's Office was amalgamated at the same time with the Ship Inspection Office there.) In Tokyo the inspection of vessels, and the examination of seamen and pilots were conducted, and in Osaka and Hakodate the ship inspection and the examination of seamen were attended to. In Kobe the ship inspection and the examination of pilots were conducted. In 1887 a like office was established in Nagasaki where ship inspection and the examination of seamen were carried out. In the same year the Kobe Office was amalgamated with the Osaka Office. In 1891 the name of the office was changed into the Ship Examination and Inspecting Office. In 1896 the examination of seamen and of pilots, marine enquiry, inspection of vessels, and supervision over the building of vessels were attended to in the same office. In the same year a branch was established in Niigata, while in Kobe a branch of the Osaka office was set up. In 1897 a branch of the Tokyo Office was established in Yokohama and Toba, and that of the Osaka office, in Sakai (of Hooki Province) and Akamagaseki (or Shimonoseki). In 1899 a Marine Office was placed in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagasaki and Hakodate, in Yokohama and in fourteen other ports, smaller offices of the same character were established. This number was afterward increased and those actually existing is eighteen in number.

Development of Marine Affairs.—Vessels of foreign style of construction were first introduced into this country toward the close of the Tokugawa Shogunate. These vessels at the beginning of the Meiji Government in 1868 only totalled 17,000 tons. They were either bought abroad or built at home, by the central and local governments with encouragement from the central government for the building of large-sized vessels which were needed on account of pressure from abroad. They were wooden vessels. In forty years the shipping of this country realized great development on account of the expansion of foreign trade and also of the wars. The foreign trade of this country in 1868 was only twenty million yen, but now its volume has reached thousand million yen, while Japan's mercantile marine realized a corresponding development. In 1868 the shipping of the whole country was only about 20,000 tons inclusive of sail and steam, in 1875 there were steamers totaling 40,000 tons which rose to 50,000 tons in 1877. In 1896 the tonnage showed 370,000, while in 1905 the same reached 930,000 tons. At present the tonnage is about to reach 1,500,000 tons.

At the time of Formosan expedition in 1874 the Government prevailed upon the business men to start a shipping company known as Japan Steamship Company to which the Government loaned more than ten vessels owned by the State. Even protected to this extent the capacity proved inadequate. Consequently the Government ordered the Tsukumo Company owned by Mr. Yataro Iwasaki to undertake military transportation to Formosa. Thirteen steamers were purchased abroad and placed on that service. The Tsukumo Company is the predecessor of the Mitsu Bishi Company. In 1877, at the outbreak of the Satsuma Rebellion, the Government bought ten more steamers abroad, and placed them with the Mitsu Bishi Company for military transportation. The Government steamers were bought by the Mitsu Bishi Company, upon the suppression of the rebellion. Then the company became the central force in the country's shipping. Besides opening foreign lines with those ships, the Mitsu Bishi Company started competition with foreign ships in the coasting trade of this country and finally succeeded in defeating them.

In 1882 shipping companies other than Mitsu Bishi were amalgamated into one concern known under the name of the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha (Union Transportation Company) and the new company opened competition with the Mitsu Bishi Company. The fight was carried on with great vigour on both sides. The rivals were amalgamated into one company in 1885, and the present Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company) is the outcome.

About the same time the individual ship-owners in the western districts who were engaged in the coasting trade west of Osaka, combined and started the Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile Shipping Company). The lines of the company which was at first local were extended to the coasts of China and Korea. In 1893 the Nippon Yusen Kaisha started the Bombay line which was the first foreign trade ever attempted by any of the shipping companies. In 1894, upon the outbreak of the war with China, both the Nippon Yusen and the Osaka Shosen undertook the transportation of troops and the war proved to be a great stimulus for the development of this country's shipping interests.

After the war, in 1896, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha opened two new lines, one to Europe and the other to America, while the Osaka Shosen effected a new opening for its ships in the direction of the Chung-kiang. In the same year the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company) was started with its line to America. The Government extended every encouragement for the development of the shipping interests, and the Law for the Encouragement of Navigation and the Law for Encouragement of Shipbuilding were enacted for the purpose of extending aid to the shipping interests. The result was soon discernible in the progress attained under the Government aid. In 1904-5 the Russo-Japanese war proved to promote the development of shipping interests.

The condition of Japan maritime affairs at the close of 1912 shows the number of steamers to be 1,981 with a gross tonnage of 770,000 tons. Foreign lines actually in operation with Yokohama as the starting point are:

(1) The European line with Antwerp for terminus;
(2) The Australian line with Melbourne for terminus;
(3) The Yokohama-Hongkong-Seattle line;
(4) The Yokohama-Hongkong-Tacoma line;
(5) The Yokohama-Hongkong-San Francisco line; and
(6) The South American line with Coronel for terminus.

All these lines are subsidized by the Government. The first, second and third lines are operated by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the fourth by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the fifth and sixth by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. There is also another steamship company known as the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha.

The following table shows the development of this country's shipping during the last ten years:

Number and Tonnage of Ships and Steamships.

Year.	Registered.		Not Registered.		Total.		Percentage of the tonnage for 1899.	Tonnage per Steamship.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.		
1903 ……	1,088	656,745	482	5,717	1,570	662,462	130	423
1904 ……	224	790,470	591	6,896	1,815	797,366	156	439
1905 ……	1,390	932,061	598	6,722	1,988	938,783	184	472
1906 ……	1,492	1,033,742	611	6,812	2,103	1,040,554	204	494
1907 ……	1,574	1,108,692	649	7,501	2,223	1,116,193	219	502
1908 ……	1,618	1,152,575	686	7,865	2,304	1,160,440	228	504
1909 ……	1,653	1,189,957	713	8,237	2,366	1,198,194	235	506
1910 ……	1,703	1,224,091	842	9,818	2,545	1,233,909	242	485
1911 ……	1,854	1,375,083	990	11,451	2,844	1,386,534	272	488
1912 ……	1,981	1,430,329	1,083	12,555	3,064	1,442,884	283	471

Sailing Vessels.

Year.	Registered.		Not Registered.		Total.		Percentage of the Tonnage for 1899.	Tonnage per Sailing Vessel.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.		
1903	4,628	368,162	18,778	195,430	23,406	563,592	101	24
1904	4,651	366,651	19,175	198,964	23,826	565,615	101	23
1905	4,834	372,341	20,146	213,115	24,980	585,456	105	23
1906	5,206	389,151	21,973	232,676	27,179	621,827	111	23
1907	5,378	399,578	20,068	221,544	25,446	621,122	111	24
1908	5,905	421,370	21,181	244,834	27,086	666,204	119	25
1909	6,764	453,105	21,907	252,333	28,671	705,438	126	25
1910	7,056	462,786	21,979	265,071	29,035	727,857	130	25
1911	7,506	477,243	22,503	273,699	30,009	750,942	135	25
1912	8,114	496,522	23,501	283,070	31,615	779,592	140	25

Note:—The table following the above contains data after the enforcement of the shipping Law in 1899. The Registered vessels mean those above twenty tons, and are capable of receiving ship certificate. The unregistered vessels are those above five and less than twenty tons with license cards given them. Among sailing vessels, those measured by number of *Koku* are included. Ten *Koku* are calculated at one ton.

The following table shows the tonnage of the whole Shipping, the classification, and the number of steamships and sailing vessels (measured by tonnage and their tonnage during the period of 1899-1912:

Number and Tonnage of Steamships and Sailing Vessels Classified by Tonnage 1899–1912.

STEAMSHIPS.

Year.	Number of Ships.						Total.	Tonnage of Ships.						Total.
	Not Registered.	Registered.						Not Registered.	Registered.					
	5–20 tons.	20–100 tons.	100–500 tons.	500–1000 tons.	Above 1000 tons.	Total.		5–20 tons.	20–100 tons.	100–500 tons.	500–1000 tons.	Above 1000 tons.	Total.	
1903	482	502	312	77	197	1,088	1,570	5,717	23,547	70,973	50,557	511,668	656,745	662,462
1904	591	566	329	88	241	1,224	1,815	6,896	26,205	73,732	58,620	631,913	790,470	797,766
1905	598	643	337	118	292	1,390	1,988	6,722	29,214	76,154	83,114	743,579	932,061	938,783
1906	611	684	353	134	321	1,492	2,103	6,812	31,228	79,892	96,077	826,545	1,033,742	1,040,554
1907	649	715	380	140	339	1,574	2,223	7,501	32,500	84,605	101,669	889,918	1,108,692	1,116,193
1908	686	752	389	140	337	1,618	2,304	7,865	33,910	85,977	102,376	930,312	1,152,575	1,160,440
1909	713	773	401	140	339	1,653	2,366	8,237	35,008	88,341	102,533	964,075	1,189,957	1,198,194
1910	842	815	410	140	338	1,703	2,545	9,818	36,908	89,772	102,018	995,393	1,224,091	1,233,909
1911	990	875	458	141	380	1,854	2,844	11,451	39,408	100,911	103,745	1,131,019	1,375,083	1,386,534
1912	1,083	940	517	136	388	1,981	3,064	12,555	42,684	114,559	99,791	1,173,295	1,430,329	1,442,884

SAILING VESSELS (Ships Measured by Tonnage)

1903	420	2,291	1,221	2	—	3,514	3,934	6,587	152,994	166,219	1,350	—	320,563	327,150
1904	417	2,314	1,206	2	1	3,523	3,940	6,295	153,310	164,096	1,350	2,287	321,034	327,329
1905	433	2,480	1,216	3	—	3,699	4,132	6,558	159,788	164,701	3,637	—	328,126	334,684
1906	503	2,789	1,253	2	—	4,044	4,547	7,845	172,120	169,167	3,112	—	344,399	352,244
1907	601	2,914	1,294	1	1	4,210	4,811	9,675	177,226	175,000	825	2,287	355,338	365,013
1908	864	3,205	1,308	1	1	4,515	5,379	14,256	191,077	176,036	825	2,287	370,225	384,481
1909	1,108	3,510	1,317	1	1	4,829	5,937	18,310	305,481	177,186	825	2,287	385,779	404,039
1910	1,434	3,633	1,323	1	1	4,958	6,392	22,924	209,866	177,666	825	2,439	390,796	413,720
1911	2,606	4,282	1,302	1	1	5,586	8,192	38,979	234,707	174,570	825	2,439	412,541	451,520
1912	4,158	5,126	1,316	—	1	6,443	10,601	59,003	262,533	176,067	—	2,439	441,039	500,024

SECTION XVIII

Education.

I.

DEVELOPMENT OF JAPANESE EDUCATION.

Japanese civilization finds its source in remote antiquity. In 270 A.D., the Tripartite Kingdom (Corea, now Chosen) presented to our Imperial Court the Chinese classics, which opened the gates for the inflow of the Chinese and Hindoo civilizations. This gave rise to a unique development of culture. In the reign of Mommu Tenno, 701 A.D., an "Ordinance relating to Education" was issued, and an impetus was given to education, by the establishment of universities and national schools. It must be remembered that the foundation of these institutions antedated the "Educational Ordinance" of Charlemagne, by a hundred years or more, Oxford University one hundred and seventy-one years, and St. Peter's College, the first at Cambridge, by five hundred and fifty-six years. This fact, among others, may explain how we gradually attained our present measure of culture and refinement, and at least shows that we did not advance at a single bound from barbarism to civilization.

Unfortunately, the life of our early schools was of a limited duration, and they did not have a continuous existence like Oxford and Cambridge up to the present time, because the dark clouds of feudal strife which commenced to overshadow the whole empire towards the end of the twelfth century finally blotted out these beneficent institutions. After an interval of several centuries, Tokugawa Iyeyasu established his Shogunate at Yedo (Tokyo) upon the old feudal system, and succeeded in restoring peace, which continued undisturbed for two hundred and fifty years, and learning once more revived. But the existing system of education, with its universities and public schools, has been developed for the most part during the reign of the late Emperor. In 1868 the Tokugawa

Shogunate, which had been founded in the early part of seventeenth century, was ended, and with the Restoration, the new era of Meiji—"Enlightened Reign"—began. The question of education soon engaged the attention of the late Emperor. In 1869 an ordinance relating to universities, middle, and elementary schools was issued, and in 1871 the Department of Education was established, for the control and supervision of all educational matters throughout the empire.

In the year following, 1872, the "Code of Education" was drawn up. It consisted of one hundred and nine chapters, and treated of all subjects relating to education, such as educational districts, schools, the sending abroad of students for the purpose of study, etc. By this code the empire was divided into eight university districts, each of which was to have one university. A university district was subdivided into thirty-two middle school districts, each with its middle school. A middle school district was, in turn, divided into two hundred and ten elementary school districts, each having one elementary school. Thus every part of the country was brought under the same system of education, and one elementary school was established for every six hundred inhabitants. Each middle school district was to be under the control of its own superintendent of schools, whose duty it was to look after the inhabitants of his own district, and to persuade them to send to school all children of the age of six years or over. It was also his duty to see to the establishment and maintenance of schools, and to devote his attention to various other matters connnected with education.

With the promulgation of the above-mentioned code, the Council of State issued an Imperial instruction, explaining that education was essential for all persons, and that whereas in the past, learning had often been looked upon as a means of securing official position, henceforward the whole population of the country, regardless of classes, must be educated, so that no village should contain a house devoid of learning, nor any house contain an illiterate inmate.

The Code of Education issued in 1872 was, in many points, like the French "Law of Education" promulgated by Napoleon Bonaparte. But while the order and arrangement of the code were excellent there were some difficulties in putting it into effect. The need of revision was strongly felt, and in the following year (1873) the eight university divisions were reduced to seven, while in 1879 these divisions were virtually abolished, and it was decided that such methods of education should be adopted as would be appropriate to local conditions. This may be regarded as a change from the principle of the French system to that of the United States' system.

For more than ten years in the early part of Meiji scholars employed themselves in translating into Japanese useful foreign books of every kind, not a few of these works having reference to education. That

American authors were preferred to those of any other nation was naturally the case, owing to the geographical propinquity. These years may be called the epoch of translations.

An American professor, named Scott, was employed in 1872, as the principal teacher for normal schools, while Prof. David Murray, of the same nationality, was employed in the Government service as superintendent of schools. The latter gentleman compiled laws relating to education of all kinds. In the meanwhile not a few students were sent to England and the United States of America for the purposes of study.

About the year 1880, the doctrine that freedom was a matter that concerned the rights and liberties of the common people was widely discussed in the political world, and gave new political ideas to the nation; but there was a danger that the radicalism of this principle of freedom might create disorder and confusion. These perils were well known in the educational world, and in 1880 the regulations relating to education were revised, while discipline and the control of students were made more rigid and exact. In the meantime, Spencer's work entitled "Education" was being widely circulated throughout the country, and the movement to which these new ideas of freedom had given birth made considerable progress in the political world. A conservative reaction, however, arose, which was neither to be despised nor trifled with.

The revision of the "Code of Education" in 1886, by Mori Yurei, Minister of Education, was a reform which ranks next in magnitude to the promulgation of the Code itself. Mori had been Minister Resident in other countries for many years. He not only thoroughly mastered the principles, and understood the condition of education in foreign countries, but he also had excellent ideas of his own in regard to national education. In 1885 a new Cabinet was formed, when the post of Minister of Education was given to him. All his energies were devoted to the task of thoroughly revising the whole system of education. Setting aside old ordinances, laws, and regulations, during his tenure of office there were issued the "Imperial Ordinance relating to Universities"; the "Imperial Ordinance relating to Normal Schools," and the "Imperial Ordinance relating to Middle Schools."

At the same time appropriate general regulations for all schools were published. Inspectors were appointed in the Department, to examine into and control educational matters throughout the country. Steps were taken to secure the proper training of teachers; normal schools were divided into two kinds, viz.: higher and ordinary; and Prof. Hausknecht, a German, was called to the Imperial University to train teachers of higher grade. This step marked the introduction of German influence into our educational world, and it was owing to this gentleman that military drill was introduced into all schools in the empire, thus adding physical, intellectual, and moral education.

The Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools were revised in 1890; the "Regulation relating to Supplementary Technical Schools" was enacted in 1893; "Regulations relating to High Schools for Girls" were framed in 1895; the "Ordinance relating to Middle Schools" was revised, and the ordinances relating to High Schools for Girls and Technical Schools were issued in 1899; the "Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools" was revised in 1900, the "Ordinance relating to Special Schools" was issued in 1903. Only three years after this (1906) the term of compulsory education was extended to a period of six years. It will thus be seen that our present system of education has been developed within the last forty years.

According to the figures for the 44th statistical year of Meiji (April 1911-March 1912) the number of elementary schools in the empire was 25,750 and the number of children enrolled was 7,021,661; which shows that the percentage of those attending schools among children of school age was 98.81 for boys, and 96.54 for girls, the average percentage being 98.20. If this condition of things be compared with that of 1872, when the average percentage was less than thirty, it will be seen that a great advance has been made.

The number of blind and dumb schools was 55, viz.: two Government schools, two public, and fifty-one private schools, with 2,571 pupils. All the normal schools (83 in number) are public institutions, with an attendance of 27,076 pupils. There were two Government higher normal schools for girls, with 590 pupils. The number of middle schools—including Government, public, and private institutions—was 314, with 125,304 pupils. High schools for girls, consisting of Government, public and private schools, were 250 in number, with 64,809 pupils. The high schools (Kotogakko) for boys were eight in number, all Government institutions, and their pupils numbered 6,665. The four Imperial universities, established by the Government, had 7,438 students. In addition, there were 65 special schools established either by the Government, or by individuals. Of technical schools, there were 7,267 consisting of Government, public and private institutions. The number of training institutes for technical school teachers was three, and there were two special institutes for secondary teachers; while the number of miscellaneous schools was 2,276.

II.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF JAPANESE EDUCATION.

Our school system, like that of other civilized countries, is of three kinds, viz.: general education, special education, and technical education. In the wide sense of the term, special education includes technical education, but as the education which prepares farmers, mechanics or merchants has many points which are peculiar to itself for the sake of distinction, it has been placed in a separate category. Each kind of education is divided, according to grade, into primary, secondary, and higher education.

General education aims at giving the knowledge and training essential to everybody. It does not pretend to prepare pupils for any particular occupation. Training institutes for teachers of this kind of education come under this head of general education. The schools of primary grade which impart this general education are called elementary schools. It is intended that to these schools all the children of the nation, irrespective of position or difference of circumstances, should resort, in order to obtain the knowledge and training essential for everyday life. In this particular, our system of education resembles that of the United States of America, rather than those of European countries.

Kindergartens, schools for blind and dumb, normal schools, etc., have a close connection with primary general education. Secondary education is nothing more than general education of a higher grade. It is represented by middle schools (for boys), and by high schools for girls. The pupils in these schools, like those of ''high schools'' in the United States, have all passed through elementary schools. But our high schools, which furnish educational courses preparatory to the Imperial universities, may be looked upon as schools for the highest kinds of general education. They are like the second siècle of a lycée in France, in furnishing some preparatory courses in special education, and like the last three years of a German gymnasium, real-gymnasium, oberrealgymnasium in giving general education. But as their name indicates their chief object is the provision of educational courses preparatory to the universities, and they may therefore come under the category of special education.

Special education has to do with such instruction in science and art as shall facilitate social progress. In other words, it furnishes a training for specialists. Schools in which law, politics, medicine, pharmacy, science, literature, music, the fine arts, languages, etc., are taught, all come under the head of special education. There are also grades in this kind of education. The Imperial universities furnish the education highest in grade, while special school of medicine, the Tokyo Academy of Music, the Tokyo Fine Art School, etc., give the same kind of education but of somewhat lower grades.

Technical education comprises the knowledge and training essential, for farmers, artisans, merchants, etc. It is given in agricultural schools, technical schools, commercial schools, apprentices' schools, supplementary technical schools, etc. Supplementary technical schools, apprentices' schools and technical schools of B grade may be called technical schools of primary grade. Technical schools of A grade may be called technical schools of secondary grade; while higher commercial schools, higher technical schools, and higher schools for agriculture and forestry, may be called special technical schools of high grade.

Our school system is thus complex in its nature. but still more complex and unique in character are the means adopted for training instructors. It is true that normal schools are established in all civilized countries, for the training of the teachers for primary schools; but in our country there are other institutions in addition. For example, there is a special system of test examinations for teachers; and there are special courses, of one or two years' duration, provided in normal schools, for those graduates of middle schools (for boys) and high schools for girls, who wish to become elementary school teachers. Furthermore, special lecture classes (Koshukai) are provided for the training of teachers. All these may be called ripples and waves in the rising tide of Japanese education.

In like manner arrangements are made for the training of teachers who are engaged in secondary education. While graduates from universities become teachers of secondary education in Japan as in all other civilized countries, we have, besides universities, two higher normal schools and two higher normal schools for girls, specially provided for the training of secondary school teachers.

In France there are higher normal schools, but our higher normal schools are not of so high a grade as that of Paris, nor are they confined, like those of Saint-Cloud and Fontenay-aux-Roses, to the training of normal school teachers. On the whole, ours resemble rather those at Sevres in their characteristics. A combination of Sevres and Fontenay-aux-Roses would be equivalent to our higher normal school for girls, and if only male pupils were admitted, there would be a fair presentation of our higher normal schools. In addition we have a "Committee for Testing the Qualifications of Teachers for Licences." The Committee provides two kinds of test; a test followed by examination, and a test without examination. The teachers of secondary schools, accordingly, are of a somewhat miscellaneous order.

Besides those schools which are under the direct or indirect control of the Department of Education, there are also schools which belong to the Imperial Household, the War Department, the Navy Department, the Department of Home Affairs, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Department of Communications.

The Gakushuin, or Peers' School, belongs to the Imperial Household, and its aim is to educate the sons and daughters of noblemen. It includes an elementary school, a middle school, and a high school, the last as a preparatory course for the Imperial universities, while its female department has the grade of a high school for girls. The Military Preparatory Schools, Military Academy, Military College, Military School for Artillery and Engineering, Military Medical College, etc., are under the control of the War Department. The Military Preparatory School has the grade of a middle school. The Naval Academy, Naval College, etc., are controlled by the Navy Department. The Jailors' School, and the Kogakukwan, or the School of Japanese Learning, belong to the Department of Home Affairs. The Fisheries Institute, and Agriculture Experimental

Station belong to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The Training School for Officials in the Post and Telegraphic Service, and the Nautical School belong to the Department of Communications.

III.

THE AGENCIES OF OUR EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

The agencies of our educational administration consist of two kinds, viz.: one central and various local agencies. The former will first be described, after which will come a description of the latter.

The Department of Education, as the central agency, controls the education of the whole empire, except that of Formosa and Chosen. With the exception that of Formosa, Chosen and Hokkaido, the influence of the Department is supreme. It consists of four bureaux: the Bureau of Special Education, the Bureau of Technical Education, the Bureau of General Education, and the Bureau of Religions and Sects, each transacting the business belonging to the particular kind of education which it controls. In addition there is the Ministers' Cabinet, which deals with letters and drafts, and questions of finance, books and pictures, architecture, personnel, etc.

The Minister of Education controls all educational affairs which come within the province of the Department, and he is responsible for them. Under the Minister, there is a Vice-Minister, who assists him in the discharge of all duties, and who controls the affair of the various bureaux. At the head of each bureau is an official who is responsible for the business transacted by it. Besides these, there are other high officials, such as councillors, secretaries, private secretaries, examiners of school books and charts, compilers of the same, architects, etc., who are responsible for the discharge of the special duties assigned to them. There are also inspectors, and the whole country being divided into seven administration districts, an inspector is appointed for each division, to examine into and to give encouragement to educational progress. The practice of appointing inspectors by the central agency exists also in France, but in that country the inspectors simply pay attention to particular subjects of study, whereas our inspectors take full charge of their respective districts. There are also some inspectors who make it their duty to supervise particular branches of study. In addition, Committees are appointed to discharge similar duties.

The Higher Council of Education was first appointed in 1896. Its duty is to express an opinion upon the questions submitted to it by the Minister, as well as to present to him its own opinion upon various matters. The questions submitted to it by the Minister relate to the control and establishment of Imperial universities, of other kinds of schools, and libraries, subjects of study, the school year, school equipment, etc., national compulsory education, tuition fees, the qualifications of teachers, etc. The Council is composed of representatives from all parts of the educational world, and is consequently many-sided in its nature. A councillor's term of service is for three years, but one's holding an office may continue to be one as long as his appointment lasts.

A committee is appointed to test teachers for secondary schools. It consists of a chairman and a certain number of members. There is also a committee for examining medical practitioners and one for examining pharmaceutists; these committees examine those who wish to become physicians or pharmaceutists and certify as to their qualifications to become such. To these must be added the following: the Text Book Investigation Committee; Japanese Language Investigation Committee, Earthquake Investigation Committee; Geodetic Committee; Committee for the Compilation of Catalogues of Scientific Literature; the Central Meteorological Observatory and the Special Observatory for the Measurement of Latitude, all of which come under the control of the Department of Education.

As regards local agencies of educational administration, the whole country with the exception of Formosa, is divided into three **Fu** and 43 **Ken**. The Governor-General of Hokkaido and the Governors of **Fu** and **Ken** have charge of educational affairs in their civil districts. Under three Governors there are secretaries who assist them in the transaction of educational affairs. There are also inspectors of **Do, Fu,** or **Ken,** who inspect the schools under their control. There are **Shicho** and **Ku** in a **Do,** as there are **Gun** and cities in a **Fu** or **Ken,** and towns or villages in a **Gun**. The expense of elementary schools is borne by cities, towns, or villages, and the schools are controlled by the heads of these civil divisions. There are also educational committees appointed, which help in securing the legally required attendance of children at school. Also there are committees that attend to matters connected with the issue of licenses to elementary school teachers in **Do, Fu,** or **Ken.** In every **Fu** and **Ken** there are also educational societies; and though there are private institutions, they help in the advancement of education, both directly and indirectly, in the localities to which they belong.

IV.

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF JAPANESE EDUCATION.

The system of education which followed the Restoration was modelled on those of the civilized countries of Europe and America, what were considered to be the best parts of the Occidental systems of education being taken and combined to form what is the educational system of Japan to-day. In the successive stages of education our system is like that of the United States; our method of inspecting schools approximates to that in use in France, and as regards the subjects of courses we have adopted what is common to all countries of Europe and America, with the exception of the study of the classics. But that part of our system which is unique is found in the matter of moral education.

In this country education and religion have always been taught separately. Even at the time when feudalism placed education in the hands of the priesthood, and when the name "tera" (temple) or "terakoya" (temple-house) was given to all low grade schools, during the Tokugawa period, religion was never taught in any school as one of its courses; and the Restoration consciously left this point unaltered.

The "Code of Education" issued in 1872 was European in both spirit and organization, but a course of morality, which was then unknown in all American and European schools was provided in both elementary and middle schools as an essential part of the curriculum. (It was not until 1882 that such a course was first provided in public primary schools in France.) Ever since, this provision has been left unaltered. Thus the study of morality in our schools has been historically continuous; for while it is a fact that no such distinct course existed before the Restoration, the whole body of education was nevertheless hardly anything less than one grand course of morality. Morality, it must be remembered, was never expected to take the place of religion, nor did it ever conflict with religion. It teaches what every Japanese should observe, regardless of his religious belief or occupation. Such is the sole object of our moral teaching.

What was our moral education in the past? What is our moral education at present? Japan is an old country, dating back more than two thousand five hundred years. Its history is bright in all respects. On the one hand, it has never been conquered by any foreign nation, while on the other, it has always been ruled by a sovereign of the same dynasty. During such a long period, it is no wonder that the nation should have prospered at times, and declined at times, should have enjoyed peace at some times and have suffered from anarchy and disturbances at other times; still the sovereign always loved his subjects, as a tender mother the babes at her breast, while the people at large regarded their sovereign, as a child regards its mother. Our ancestors were filial to their parents, and faithful to their feudal superiors or their sovereign. These good relations, which have been transmitted from generation to generation, resulted in happy homes and prosperous communities. Thus our morality finds its source in the very essence of the nation's historical life. The doctrine of Confucius conforms to our original moral tests in many points, so it was adopted in the educational system, thus making the basis of our moral education firmer and stonger. Thus filial piety and loyalty have been the foundation of our national morality.

Before the Restoration nobody ever doubted the soundness and truth of this principle. But with the importation of American and European civilization, Western works on morality were translated, and portions of these translations became unconsciously incorporated into our school text books. In the meantime, ideas of individuality and principles of liberty gradually became prevalent through the country, and the old principle of our national morality was shaken, while some went so far as to reject the whole, and to adopt foreign tenets of morality. On the other hand, a strong reaction set in, and radically progressive principles contended with radically conservative ones, which would be satisfied with nothing short of having Confucianism, and Confucianism only, as the spirit and principle of our moral education. In this way the very foundation of morality in our schools was shaken. But the Imperial Rescript issued in 1890 afforded a sure and firm basis for morality. The customary version of the Rescript, reproduced here in full, is, after all, a very poor substitute for the original:

Know ye, Our subjects:

Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue; Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire, and herein also lies the source of Our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore, advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws; should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye not only be Our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.

The Way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and the subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is our wish to lay it io heart in all reverence, in common with you, Our subjects, that we may all thus attain to the same vvirtue.

The 30th day of the 10th month of the 23rd year of Meiji.

(*Imperial Sign Manual. Imperial Seal.*)

Under present regulations, all schools, except the universities, provide a course of morality, which inculcates in pupils of all schools the very spirit of the Rescript. Hence recourse is had, at one time, to story-telling as the principal thing, at other times, precepts and exhortations are the form taken by the lesson. Historical personages or fictitious names are sometimes used in setting forth the truth. The methods pursued in teaching morality are thus varied to suit the differing outward conditions and mental status of the learners, thus making the mode of instruction more thoroughly efficacious.

In this way the sentiment, feeling, and action of pupils relating to morality, are cultivated and refined. With the same object in view, other courses of schools are arranged, so as to harmonize with this. Furthermore, school discipline comes to its assistance, and the school life itself is intended to produce the salutary effects of moral education.

V.

STATISTICS RELATING TO EDUCATION.

Table 1.—Elementary Schools, their Teachers and Pupils, 1901-1911

WHOLE COUNTRY.

Date of Enumeration.	Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils.		Total.	Teacher per School.	Pupils per School.	Pupils per Teacher.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.				
February 1901	27,238	87,409	15,291	102,700	2,836,872	2,143,732	4,980,604	3.8	182.9	48.5
March 1902	27,450	91,650	17,468	109,118	2,873,043	2,262,444	5,135,487	4.0	187.1	47.1
April 1903	27,463	—	—	108,360	2,833,048	2,251,031	5,084,079	3.9	185.1	46.9
May 1904	27,383	—	—	105,301	2,874,320	2,279,771	5,154,091	3.8	188.2	48.9
June 1905	27,407	87,707	22,268	109,975	2,979,685	2,368,528	5,348,213	4.0	195.1	48.6
July 1906	27,269	91,395	24,675	116,070	3,074,263	2,440,472	5,513,235	4.3	202.2	47.5
August 1907	27,125	94,382	27,656	122,038	3,172,143	2,541,555	5,714,698	4.5	210.6	46.8
September... ... 1908	26,386	199,490	34,847	134,337	3,331,541	2,664,598	5,996,139	5.1	227.2	44.6
October 1909	26,084	106,184	38,322	144,506	3,540,136	2,933,456	6,473,592	5.5	248.2	44.8
November... ... 1910	25,910	111,054	40,957	152,011	3,694,577	3,167,441	6,863,718	5.9	264.8	45.1
December 1911	25,750	114,797	42,739	157,536	3,763,984	3,259,677	7,021,661	6.1	272.8	44.6
STATISTACAL DIVISION. (Dec. 1912.)										
Honshu Central	8,771	44,138	14,790	58,928	1,419,484	1,240,663	2,660,147	6.6	299.9	45.1
Honshu Northern ...	4,729	16,302	6,510	22,812	566,949	482,518	1,049,467	4.8	221.9	44.0
Honshu Western ...	5,365	24,185	9,225	33,410	808,961	709,707	1,518,668	6.2	283.1	45.5
Shikoku	1,755	7,512	3,001	10,513	233,758	201,762	435,520	6.0	248.2	41.4
Kyushu	3,590	18,151	7,249	25,400	564,780	490,576	1,055,356	7.1	294.0	41.5
Okinawa-ken...	160	1,044	309	1,353	564,780	490,576	1,055,356	7.1	294.0	41.5
Hokkaido	1,280	3,465	1,655	5,120	36,684	28,301	64,985	7.5	406.2	48.0
Total	25,750	114,797	42,739	157,536	133,368	106,150	239,518	4.0	187.1	46.8

Table 2.—Number of Normal Schools, their Teaching Staff and Students, 1898-1911.

WHOLE COUNTRY.

Date of Enumeration.	Schools.	Teaching Staff.	Male.	Students Female.	Total.
December 1898	45	760	8,463	1,053	9,516
December 1899	49	839	10,309	1,535	11,844
January 1900	52	958	12,393	2,096	14,489
February 1901	54	1,032	14,412	2,174	16,586
March 1902	57	1,031	14,897	3,481	18,378
April 1903	61	1,069	14,806	4,041	18,847
May 1904	64	1,104	14,396	4,455	18,851
June 1905	66	1,091	13,911	4,653	18,564
July 1906	67	1,112	13,803	4,824	18,627
August... 1907	69	1,175	13,987	5,177	19,164
September 1908	75	1,307	15,838	5,711	21,549
October 1909	78	1,406	16,795	6,627	23,422
November 1910	80	1,479	18,053	7,338	25,391
December 1911	83	1,511	18,805	8,271	27,076
STATISTICAL DIVISION. (Dec. 1911)					
Honshu Central	31	574	7,039	3,328	10,367
Honshu Northern... ...	12	208	2,447	991	3,438
Honshu Western	19	357	4,273	1,680	5,953
Shikoku	6	121	1,344	673	2,017
Kyushu	13	270	2,996	1,529	4,525
Okinawa-ken	1	17	238	70	308
Hokkaido	1	24	468	—	468
Total	83	1,571	18,805	8,271	27,076

Table 3.—Higher Normal Schools, Female Higher Normal Schools, their Teaching Staff and Students 1898-1911.

WHOLE COUNTRY.

Date of Enumeration.	Schools.	Teaching Staff.	Students		Total.
			Male.	Female.	
December 1898	2	103	555	176	731
December 1899	2	110	378	202	580
January 1900	2	110	480	323	803
February 1901	2	118	529	331	860
March... 1902	3	129	724	367	1,091
April 1903	3	143	875	344	1,219
May 1904	3	158	902	354	1,256
June 1905	3	162	960	361	1,321
July 1906	3	163	938	357	1,295
August... 1907	3	167	975	365	1,340
September 1908	3	165	980	365	1,345
October 1909	4	186	1,078	400	1,528
November 1910	4	200	1,093	506	1,599
December 1911	4	227	1,070	590	1,066

Higher Normal Schools are in Tokyo-fu and Hiroshima prefecture.

Female Higher Normal Schools are in Tokyo-fu and Nara prefecture.

Table 4.—Middle Schools, Higher Girls' Schools, their Teaching Staff and Students 1899-1911.

WHOLE COUNTRY.

Date of Enumeration.	Middle Schools.			Higher Girls' Schoole.				Students.
	Schools.	Instructors.	Students.	Schools.	Instructors.			
					Male.	Female.	Total.	
December 1899	191	3,102	69,179	37	130	320	450	8,857
January 1900	218	3,748	78,315	52	223	435	658	11,984
February 1901	242	4,233	88,391	70	337	621	958	17,540
March 1902	258	4,681	95,027	80	420	753	1,173	21,523
April 1903	269	4,793	98,000	91	477	872	1,349	25,719
May... 1904	267	4,839	101,196	95	518	939	1,457	28,533
June... 1905	271	5,112	104,968	100	565	996	1,561	31,918
July... 1906	281	5,338	108,531	114	662	1,108	1,770	35,876
August 1907	287	5,461	111,436	133	786	1,225	2,011	40,273
September 1908	296	5,719	115,038	159	972	1,423	2,395	46,582
October 1909	305	5,891	118,133	178	1,147	1,596	2,743	51,781
November 1910	311	5,902	122,345	193	1,247	1,666	2,913	56,239
December 1911	314	6,092	125,304	250	1,420	1,880	2,300	64,809

STATISTICAL DIVISION. (Dec. 1911.)

Honshu Central	123	2,424	50,340	100	559	769	1,328	24,451
Honshu Northern...	43	790	15,590	28	137	204	351	7,022
Honshu Western	75	1,478	29,700	67	407	556	963	18,509
Shikoku	20	373	7,504	14	94	92	186	4,451
Kyushu	46	900	19,392	35	192	210	402	8,520
Okinawa-ken	2	31	660	1	8	8	16	335
Hokkaido	5	96	2,118	5	23	41	64	1,521
Total	314	6,092	125,304	250	1,420	1,880	3,300	64,809

Table 5.—Special Schools (exclusive of Special Technical Schools), their Teaching Staff and Students 1903-1911.

Date of Enumeration.		SPECIAL SCHOOLS ON MEDICINE.					SPECIAL SCHOOLS ON RELIGION.				
		Schools.	Teaching Staff.	Students.			Schools.	Teaching Staff.	Students.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.
April	1903	10	213	4,298	—	4,298	7	73	—	—	314
May	1904	10	202	4,442	—	4,442	16	192	—	—	976
June	1905	10	219	4,607	—	4,607	16	226	1,032	—	1,032
July	1906	10	234	4,869	—	4,869	16	232	1,056	—	1,057
August	1907	11	324	5,226	—	5,226	17	236	1,132	—	1,139
September ...	1908	11	277	5,225	—	5,225	20	270	1,296	—	1,292
October	1909	12	305	5,522	—	5,522	22	234	1,488	21	1,506
November ...	1910	15	355	6,118	—	6,118	22	299	1,577	19	1,596
December ...	1911	15	363	6,512	—	6,512	23	327	1,717	24	1,741
		SPECIAL SCHOOLS ON LAW.					SPECIAL SCHOOLS ON FINE ARTS.				
April	1903	11	614	11,488	—	11,488	1	46	337	—	337
May	1904	9	608	13,498	—	13,498	1	45	370	—	370
June	1905	9	865	15,741	—	15,741	1	48	407	—	407
July	1906	12	722	16,230	—	16,230	1	49	410	—	410
August	1907	12	811	16,858	—	16,858	1	52	440	—	440
September ...	1908	11	812	17,743	—	17,743	1	55	464	—	464
October	1909	11	674	16,802	—	16,802	2	62	585	—	585
November ...	1910	11	828	15,600	—	15,600	2	69	559	—	559
December ...	1911	12	811	16,395	—	16,395	2	71	589	—	589
		SP'L SCHOOLS ON LITERATURE.					SPECIAL SCHOOLS ON MUSIC.				
April	1903	9	358	—	—	2,673	1	42	—	—	476
May	1904	12	436	—	—	4,323	1	41	—	—	472
June	1905	12	300	1,850	924	2,774	1	39	186	307	493
July	1906	10	265	1,556	937	2,493	1	35	180	384	514
August	1907	10	278	1,224	898	2,122	1	43	161	379	540
September ...	1908	10	310	1,258	860	2,118	1	41	165	427	592
October	1909	12	341	1,246	730	1,976	1	44	334	217	551
November ...	1910	11	347	1,266	596	1,862	1	49	155	354	509
December ...	1911	11	302	1,200	531	1,731	1	48	149	328	477
		SPECIAL SCHOOL ON PHYSICAL CULTURE.									
December ...	1911	1	11	23	—	23					

Table 6.—High Schools, their Teaching Staff and Students, 1895-1911.

Date of Enumeration.	Schools.	Teaching	Students.
December 1895	7	275	4,289
December 1896	6	289	4,231
December 1897	6	337	4,436
December 1898	6	351	4,664
December 1899	6	346	5,090
January 1900	7	345	5,684
February 1901	8	282	4,361
March 1902	8	301	4,781
April 1903	8	315	5,074
May 1904	8	296	4,946
June 1905	7	284	4,904
July 1906	7	279	4,534
August 1907	7	291	4,888
September 1908...	8	303	5,435
October 1909	8	332	6,029
November 1910...	8	351	6,341
December 1911	8	355	6,665

Table 7.—Imperial Universities, their Chairs, Teaching Staff and Students 1893-1911.

Date of Enumeration.		Univer-sities.	Colleges inclusive of University Halls.	Chairs.	Teaching Staff.	Under-graduates.	Students.	Total.
December	1893	1	7	—	165	1,071	316	1,387
December	1894	1	7	—	160	1,202	266	1,468
December	1895	1	7	—	161	1,361	259	1,620
... ...	1896	1	7	—	172	1,572	261	1,833
... ...	1897	2	8	—	191	1,974	281	2,255
... ...	1898	2	8	—	231	2,279	281	2,560
... ...	1899	2	11	—	267	2,557	356	2,913
January	1900	2	11	190	291	2,827	413	3,240
February	1901	2	11	209	327	3,130	482	3,612
March	1902	2	11	220	349	3,547	499	4,046
April	1903	2	11	226	382	4,051	492	4,543
May	1904	2	11	231	397	4,800	456	5,256
June	1905	2	11	246	402	5,364	457	5,831
July	1906	2	12	262	436	5,868	529	6,397
August	1907	3	13	299	503	6,278	1,092	7,517
September	1908	3	13	310	553	6,331	1,186	7,559
October	1909	3	13	333	594	6,319	1,240	6,944
November	1910	3	13	352	625	6,025	919	7,438
December	1911	4	15	372	684	6,227	1,211	7,438

Tokyo Imperial University	University Hall	—	—	262	—	262
	College of Law	38	62	2,259	10	2,269
	College of Medicine	32	52	615	69	684
	College of Engineering	32	72	647	—	647
	College of Literature...	26	73	318	50	368
	College of Science	37	46	131	4	135
	College of Agriculture	32	67	343	276	619
	Total	82	372	4,575	409	4,984
Kyoto Imperial University	University Hall	—	—	78	—	78
	College of Law	30	23	321	61	382
	College of Medicine	22	38	321	—	321
	College of Literature...	23	42	102	60	162
	College of Science and Engineering	35	55	267	16	283
	Total	110	158	1,089	137	1,226
Tohoku Imperial University	University Hall	—	—	1	—	1
	College of Science	12	14	31	3	34
	College of Agriculture	22	88	162	661	823
	Total	34	102	194	664	858
Kyushu Imperial University	University Hall	—	—	3	—	3
	College of Medicine	22	28	284	—	284
	College of Engineering	19	24	82	1	83
	Total	41	52	369	1	370

Table 8.—Special Technical Schools, their Teaching Staff and Students, 1903-1911.

Date of Enumeration.		Special Schools on Industry.			Special Schools on Agriculture.			Special Schools on Commerce.		
		Schools.	Teaching Staff.	Students.	Schools.	Teaching Staff.	Students.	Schools.	Teaching Staff.	Students.
April.	1903	3	136	1,029	2	47	468	2	75	1,231
May.	1904	3	130	1,173	2	52	600	2	174	1,517
June.	1905	4	164	1,345	3	78	885	6	178	2,211
July	1906	5	177	1,752	3	96	987	6	186	2,507
August.	1907	—	219	2,172	—	60	537	—	179	2,825
September.	1908	6	233	2,537	2	64	542	5	185	3,035
October.	1909	7	261	2,782	4	79	647	5	194	3,097
November.	1910	8	289	2,847	4	102	741	5	207	3,137
December.	1911	9	325	3,000	5	128	917	6	207	3,061

Table 9.—Special Technical Schools, their Teaching Staff and Students, 1902-1911.

Date of Enumeration.		TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.					A. CLASS COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.				
		Schools.	Teaching Staff.	Students.			Schools.	Teaching Staff.	Students.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.
March.	1902	28	297	3,450	—	3,450	—	—	—	—	—
April.	1903	28	313	—	—	2,998	—	—	—	—	—
May.	1904	30	355	—	—	3,184	—	—	—	—	—
June.	1905	30	439	4,312	12	4,324	47	761	13,448	—	13,448
July.	1906	30	422	4,628	18	4,646	50	820	15,593	—	15,593
August.	1907	32	462	5,086	—	5,086	54	912	16,940	—	16,940
September.	1908	33	439	4,575	2	4,577	60	985	18,151	96	18.247
October.	1909	35	466	4,919	6	4,925	62	1,085	18,939	144	19,083
November.	1910	36	464	5,162	—	5,162	66	1,034	19,136	184	19,320
December.	1911	34	498	5,573	22	5,595	67	1,100	20,223	214	20,437
		A. CLASS AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.					A. CLASS MERCANTILE MARINE SCHOOLS.				
March.	1902	—	—	—	—	—	7	51	715	—	715
April.	1903	—	—	—	—	—	7	54	—	—	840
May.	1904	—	—	—	—	—	7	60	—	—	1,044
June.	1905	64	724	10,002	44	10,046	7	67	1,453	—	1,453
July.	1906	66	730	10,922	153	11,074	8	79	1,530	—	1,530
August.	1907	71	791	11,374	123	11,497	9	95	1,769	—	1,769
September.	1908	77	868	12,463	132	12,595	12	125	2,027	—	2,027
October.	1909	77	884	12,577	110	12,687	12	124	2,094	—	3,094
November.	1910	79	908	12,902	21	12,923	12	116	2,157	—	2,157
December.	1911	81	952	13,326	101	13,427	12	119	1,973	—	1,973
		FISHERIES SCHOOLS.					B. CLASS AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.				
March.	1902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April.	1903	6	34	—	—	414	—	—	—	—	—
May.	1904	7	42	—	—	419	—	—	—	—	—
June.	1905	10	59	674	14	688	55	239	3,468	262	3,730
July.	1906	11	64	765	46	811	74	325	5,006	323	5,329
August.	1907	14	88	1,018	77	1,095	95	433	6,690	542	7,232
September.	1908	14	100	1,005	79	1,084	107	506	7,587	670	8,257
October.	1909	15	101	950	60	1,010	128	631	9,357	760	10,117
November.	1910	17	114	1,015	42	1,057	143	670	10,605	911	11,516
December.	1911	15	97	904	8	912	160	773	12,310	1,208	13,518

	B. CLASS COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.					SUPPLEMENTARY FISHERIES SCHOOLS.				
March. 1902	—	—	—	—	—	23	39	887	76	963
April. 1903	—	—	—	—	—	36	36	—	—	1,368
May. 1904	—	—	—	—	—	41	35	—	—	1,460
June. 1905	12	72	1,868	174	2,042	67	33	2,001	389	2,390
July. 1906	14	80	2,401	184	2,585	103	48	2,789	555	3.344
August. 1907	17	122	2,871	145	3,016	94	50	2,429	502	2,931
September. 1908	18	121	2,664	146	2,810	97	35	3,435	322	3,757
October. 1909	19	110	2,358	83	2,441	125	58	4,463	362	4,825
November. 1910	24	162	3,227	398	3,625	111	22	3,291	192	3,483
December. 1911	30	186	3,883	322	4,205	121	20	4,186	213	4,399

	APPRENTICES' SCHOOLS.					SUPPLEMENTARY COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.				
March. 1902	34	206	1,428	892	2,320	82	138	4,665	215	4,880
April. 1903	37	215	—	—	2,648	109	151	—	—	6,509
May. 1904	40	231	—	—	2,886	124	197	—	—	7,123
June. 1905	47	272	1,621	1,830	3,451	123	152	7,442	850	8,292
July. 1906	59	374	1,903	2,734	4,637	167	225	9,688	853	10,541
August. 1907	76	459	1,921	4,385	6,306	190	233	11,972	742	12,714
September. 1908	82	483	2,223	4,753	6,976	215	312	13,725	857	14,582
October. 1909	88	553	2,263	5,037	7,300	230	323	16,424	750	17,174
November. 1910	104	600	2,495	6,484	8,979	201	406	13,874	948	14,822
December. 1911	108	661	2,685	7,333	10,018	213	319	14,085	505	14,590

	SUPPLEMENTARY TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.					SUPPLEMENTARY MERCANTILE MARINE SCHOOLS.				
March. 1902	44	118	1,603	1,571	3,174	1	1	26	—	26
April. 1903	81	163	—	—	4,873	1	1	—	—	26
May. 1904	81	196	—	—	4,826	1	2	—	—	18
June. 1905	95	182	3,143	2,561	5,704	1	3	18	—	18
July. 1906	155	240	4,279	4,086	8,365	1	3	26	1	27
August. 1907	227	293	7,172	5,992	13,164	1	1	28	2	30
September. 1908	252	348	8,528	6,325	14,853	2	4	36	11	47
October. 1909	294	407	9,877	7,358	17,235	2	3	40	5	45
November. 1910	161	269	7,530	3,188	10,718	1	2	17	—	17
December. 1911	167	223	9,253	3,766	13,019	2	3	46	—	46

	SUPPLEMENTARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.					OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.				
March. 1902	480	321	16,716	5,254	21,970	—	—	—	—	—
April. 1903	1,121	570	—	—	47,845	—	—	—	—	—
May. 1904	1,436	655	—	—	62,918	—	—	—	—	—
June. 1905	2,450	902	83,845	21,253	105,098	—	—	—	—	—
July. 1906	3,785	1,162	118,917	30,308	149,225	—	—	—	—	—
August. 1907	4,407	1,340	131,219	32,090	163,309	—	—	—	—	—
September. 1908	4,185	1,350	128,202	30,890	159,092	—	—	—	—	—
October. 1909	4,541	1,304	153,435	31,005	184,440	—	—	—	—	—
November. 1910	4,592	899	161,562	17,122	178,684	1,045	662	34,096	21,158	55,254
December. 1911	5,061	964	183,829	19,002	202,831	1,176	708	41,417	26,039	67,456

Table 10.—Technical Schools, their Teaching Staff and Students by Statistical Division 1911.

Statistical Division.	TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.					B. CLASS AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.				
	Schools.	Teaching Staff.	Students.			Schools.	Teaching Staff.	Students.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.
Honshu Central.	12	177	1,640	—	1,640	65	317	5,398	585	5,983
Honshu Northern.	6	69	756	—	756	30	155	2,088	131	2,219
Honshu Western.	8	141	1,784	—	1,784	35	155	2,574	315	2,889
Shikoku.	2	27	263	22	285	4	23	285	81	366
Kyushu.	6	84	1,130	—	1,130	25	118	1,915	96	2,011
Okinawa-ken.	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	50	—	50
Hokkaido.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	34	498	5,573	22	5,595	160	773	12,310	1,208	13,518

	A. CLASS AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.					B. CLASS COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.				
Honshu Central.	33	364	5,839	95	5,934	11	84	1,789	209	1,996
Honshu Northern.	13	158	1,979	—	1,979	6	31	510	—	510
Honshu Western.	11	172	2,219	—	2,219	8	52	1,245	113	1,358
Shikoku.	9	81	916	—	916	1	3	30	—	30
Kyushu.	12	147	1,959	6	1,965	3	10	185	—	185
Okinawa-ken.	2	18	273	—	273	—	—	—	—	—
Hokkaido.	1	12	141	—	141	1	6	126	—	126
Total.	81	952	13,326	101	13,427	30	186	3,882	322	4,205

	FISHERIES SCHOOLS.					APPRENTICES' SCHOOLS.				
Honshu Central.	4	21	270	4	274	29	159	785	1,873	2,658
Honshu Northern.	4	35	259	—	259	16	98	614	460	1,074
Honshu Western.	1	5	36	4	40	23	172	473	2,067	2,540
Shikoku.	1	4	60	—	60	4	14	134	—	134
Kyushu.	2	9	118	—	118	28	168	634	2,088	2,722
Okinawa-ken.	1	8	54	—	54	4	24	45	259	304
Hokkaido.	2	15	107	—	107	4	26	—	586	586
Total.	15	97	904	8	912	108	661	2,685	7,333	10,018

	A. CLASS COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.					SUPPLEMENTARY TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.				
Honshu Central.	31	526	9,277	214	9,441	62	73	3,303	1,544	4,847
Honshu Northern.	3	43	644	—	644	15	20	349	271	620
Honshu Western.	17	273	5,797	—	5,797	29	61	5,372	304	5,676
Shikoku.	6	87	1,483	—	1,483	1	13	—	—	—
Kyushu.	7	131	2,264	—	2,264	56	50	85	1,593	1,678
Okinawa-ken.	1	7	159	—	159	1	—	—	54	54
Hokkaido.	2	33	649	—	649	3	6	144	—	144
Total.	67	1,100	20,223	214	20,437	167	223	9,253	3,760	13,019

	A. CLASS MERCANTILE MARINE SCHOOLS.					SUPPLEMENTARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.				
Honshu Central.	2	21	371	—	371	2,126	465	81,824	6,481	88,305
Honshu Northern.	1	5	26	—	26	1,153	227	44,442	3,205	47,647
Honshu Western.	3	35	687	—	687	995	186	29,860	6,035	35,895
Shikoku.	2	19	351	—	351	185	25	5,069	1,410	6,479
Kyushu.	3	26	337	—	337	516	58	21,687	1,739	23,426
Okinawa-ken.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hokkaido.	1	13	201	—	201	86	3	947	132	1,079
Total.	12	119	1,973	—	1,973	5,061	964	183,829	19,002	202,831

	SUPPLEMENTARY FISHERIES SCHOOLS.					SUPPLEMENTARY MERCANTILE MARINE SCHOOLS.				
Honshu Central.	50	7	1,881	95	1,976	—	—	—	—	—
Honshu Northern.	26	3	1,104	20	1,124	1	2	19	—	19
Honshu Western.	20	4	545	49	594	1	1	27	—	27
Shikoku.	9	3	256	43	299	—	—	—	—	—
Kyushu.	9	3	269	6	275	—	—	—	—	—
Okinawa-ken.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hokkaido.	7	—	131	—	131	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	121	20	4,186	213	4,399	2	3	46	—	46

	SUPPLEMENTARY COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.					OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.				
Honshu Central.	78	179	5,676	300	5,976	620	418	26,476	16,705	43,181
Honshu Northern.	24	6	1,083	7	1,090	124	76	4,048	2,528	6,576
Honshu Western.	78	110	5,493	148	5,641	260	171	7,201	4,854	12,055
Shikoku.	9	—	346	45	391	24	13	399	738	1,137
Kyushu.	19	24	1,386	5	1,391	95	29	2,392	967	3,359
Okinawa-ken.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hokkaido.	5	—	101	—	101	53	1	901	247	1,148
Total.	213	319	14,085	505	14,590	1,176	708	41,417	26,039	67,456

Table 11.—Schools for the Blind and Dumb, their Teaching Staff and Students, 1902-1911.

Date of Enumeration.	Schools.	Teaching Staff.		Students.			
				Blind.		Dumb.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
March ... 1902	19	20	25	406	103	344	210
April ... 1903	76	20	29	340	106	379	218
May 1904	81	26	28	362	96	379	233
June 1905	83	31	28	472	136	428	321
July 1906	110	38	36	553	167	468	344
August. ... 1907	132	40	38	665	208	484	322
September. 1908	170	42	37	768	229	495	302
October ... 1909	184	49	48	831	277	560	328
November. 1910	194	55	57	919	303	632	384
December. 1911	241	281	61	1,127	359	675	410
STATISTICAL DIVISION (1911).							
Honshu Central.	22	114	19	476	150	244	168
Honshu Northern.	12	49	5	214	45	40	25
Honshu Western.	8	55	12	198	64	218	188
Shikoku.	3	9	7	20	31	37	15
Kyushu.	8	42	14	209	65	116	72
Okinawa-ken.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hokkaido.	5.	—	101	—	101	53	1
Total.	213	319	14,085	505	14,590	1,176	708

Table 12.—Government, Public and Private Kindergartens and Libraries 1901-1911.

Date of Enumeration.	Kindergartens.					Libraries.			
	Number of Kinder-gartens.	Nurses.	Children.			Number of Libraries.	Books.		Total.
			Boys.	Girls,	Total.		Japan-ese and Chinese.	Foreign.	
February 1901	255	674	12,606	11,153	23,759	50	562,161	57,071	619,232
March 1902	264	730	12,776	11,483	24,259	67	751,278	70,392	821,670
April ... 1903	282	750	13,587	12,289	25,876	80	912,141	80,899	993,141
May 1904	295	783	13,734	12,358	26,092	100	1,011,104	82,534	1,093,638
June 1905	314	840	14,966	13,809	28,775	101	1,188,754	88,256	1,277,010
July 1906	361	984	17,120	15,765	32,885	127	1,371,162	93,555	1,464,717
August 1907	387	1,071	18,543	16,831	35,374	151	1,479,023	137,378	1,616,401
September ... 1908	406	1,169	19,057	17,035	36,092	200	1,798,741	219,232	2,017,973
October 1909	444	1,259	19,845	17,564	37,409	281	2,049,008	222,927	2,271,935
November ... 1910	476	1,320	20,388	17,989	38,377	374	2,403,707	241,557	2,645,264
December... ... 1911	497	1,535	24,022	21,180	45,202	445	2,600,278	149,927	2,750,205
STATISTICAL DIVISION (1911).									
Honshu Central	201	531	7,944	6,852	14,796	176	1,178,292	92,153	1,270,445
Honshu Northern ...	40	112	1,491	1,230	2,721	62	355,591	9,958	365,549
Honshu Western ...	169	684	11,194	10,169	21,363	140	639,080	32,551	671,631
Shikoku	28	66	1,268	1,074	2,342	27	206,587	10,627	217,214
Kyushu...	49	123	1,809	1,615	3,424	31	185,522	2,858	188,380
Okinawa-ken	4	6	109	75	184	2	6,799	102	6,901
Hokkaido	6	13	207	165	372	7	28,407	1,678	30,085
Total	497	1,535	24,022	21,180	45,202	445	2,600,278	149,927	2,750,205

Note:—The number of children was enumerated on March 1 of each year. Both nurses and children comprise foreign nurses and children. The libraries included in the above table are those open to the public alone.

SECTION XIX.

Taiwan.

I.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

Administrative Organs.

For the government of Taiwan, there are established various political organs. The administrative system is divided into two parts, the central and the provincial, besides special offices for the disposal of business of particular kinds.

1. **The central office.** The central organ is the office of the Governor-General of Taiwan, and it controls Taiwan and the Boko islands.
2. **The provincial offices.** The provincial organs are those of the provincial chiefs, and their subordinate officers, the district chiefs, town chiefs and another still smaller division called Boko.
3. **The special offices.** The special offices belong directly to the Governor-General, or attend to business under the management of the central office. They are two kinds, permanent and temporary. They are the Legal Court, the Procurators' Office, the Railway Department, the Monopoly Bureau, the Works Department, the Manufacturing Department, the Customs, the School of National Language, the Middle School, the Higher School for Girls, the Hospital, the Medical College, the Training School for Police Officers and Jailers, the Post Office, the Harbour Office, the Prisons, the Agricultural Experimental Stations, the Ari Mountain Works, etc.

Soil.

Taiwan is formed by the main island and the Boko group and the islets which belong to them. It starts from 21° 45″ N. lat., and ends at 25° 38″, and starts 119° 18″ E. lat., and extends to 122° 6′. Its circumference measures 398 **ri** and its area 2,332 square **ri.** The mountain ranges which run from north to south in the central part of the main island forms a dividing line for east and west. All the rivers, have their sources not far distant, and run at rapid rate. They are, wide and branch out in many directions, affording good opportunity for irrigation. The soil is fertile, and rice crop is harvested twice a year. The level land widens out in broad plains of rich soil, while the mountains, still untouched by man's hand, covered by dense forests, store untold wealth.

Population.

The inhabitants in Taiwan may be roughly divided into three kinds, the Japanese proper, the natives and the foreigners. The natives are further divided into the people from Fukien, Kwantung and of Hun blood, wild aborigines and domesticated aborigines. The Japanese proper are those who have migrated from Japan proper, or their descendants, and the foreigners, those from Europe and America, and other countries, but by far the largest number are Chinese.

The census taken at the end of 1912 shows a total population in the island at 3,476,679, and out of those 3,353,943 lived within the administrative districts. According to investigations during the last five years, the rate of increase of population per year is one born to every one hundred.

Average Population per Household.

Year.	Japanese.	Natives.	Aborigines.	Foreigners.	Average.	Japanese per 100 Natives.
1896	4.9	4.9	—	—	4.9	4.1
1897	4.9	5.1	3.7	—	5.0	6.1
1898	3.5	5.0	4.9	—	5.0	9.9
1899	5.0	5.1	5.0	2.7	5.1	12.6
1900	3.4	5.2	5.2	11.2	5.2	14.0
1901	3.1	5.3	5.1	9.5	5.2	15.1
1902	3.1	5.4	5.2	8.8	5.3	16.5
1903	3.1	5.4	5.1	5.9	5.3	17.7
1904	3.3	5.4	5.1	6.3	5.4	18.3

Population.

(On December 31 of Each Year.)

Year.	Japanese.	Natives.	Aborigines.	Foreigners.	Total.	Index Number.
1897	16,321	2,699,122	82,000	—	2,797,543	—
1902	47,062	2,855,084	97,950	4,655	3,004,751	109
1907	77,925	3,019,402	115,245	11,396	3,223,968	117
1912	122,793	3,213,221	122,736	17,929	3,476,679	134

Agriculture.

Taiwan is situated within tropical and sub-tropical zones, and with a high temperature, is suited for the cultivation of agricultural products, and the largest being sugar, rice and tea.

Agriculture in Taiwan, in addition to the old fields with newly opened lands, with improved methods of latest pattern, has remarkably increased its productive power. In 1912, in spite of the most fierce storms of recent years in the island, the total output of agricultural products (figuring cane as sugar) was more than one hundred and ten million yen. The area of rice fields at the end of 1912 was 346,374 **ko** and that of dry plantation, 364,908 **ko**, or altogether about 710,000 **ko**, which is about 19 per cent. of the whole area of the island, or 36 per cent. of the area of the administrative districts.

The farmers are those who cultivate their own land:—358,072; those landlords who work as tenants, 242,206; tenants, 472,390, or altogether about 1,000,000, which is about 30 per cent. of the whole population. If we add to this 1,014,287 farm hands, it may be said that almost two-thirds of the whole population are farmers. Brief descriptions of the principal agricultural products and fruits follow:

Principal Agricultural Products.

1. **Rice.**—Rice occupies the leading place among the agricultural products in Taiwan, and mainly comes from Taichu, Taihoku, Tainan, and Toyen provinces. Shinchiku and Giran provinces come next in quantity. The Government-General of Taiwan is encouraging the use of green manure and other fertilizer, and is trying to bring rice to a better standard.

2. **Wheat.**—The production of wheat or barley in Taiwan is limited to the regions of Taichu, Kagi and the coast country of Tainan province. The method of cultivation is decidedly primitive, and the crop is poor. With the increased demand for flour, the cultivation of wheat seems to be increasing.

3. **Beans.**—Taiwan produces soy-beans, peas, and green peas for edibles. There are various crops cultivated in the rice fields after the harvest, and within the cane plantations, as green manure.

4. **Sweet potatoes.**—The sweet potato is one of the principal daily foods of farmers, and its acreage of cultivation comes second to that of rice. The climate in Taiwan is best adapted to the production of sweet potatoes. It is being cultivated all the year round.

5. **Peanuts.**—Peanuts are cultivated everywhere in Taiwan, particularly on the sandy soils along the rivers or seashore.

6. **Sesame.**—Sesame is cultivated everywhere in Taiwan for either foodstuff or oil material.

7. **Tea.**—Taiwan exported in 1912 18,260,000 **kin** of tea, valued at Yen 6,670,000. Tea heads the list of the island's foreign trade. Tea is grown chiefly in the northern provinces such as Taihoku, Giran, Toyen and Shinchiku, and Toyen produces the largest amount. The climate is found well suited for tea-growing. Taiwan had a total acreage of tea plantations, at the end of 1912, of 35,090 **ko.**

Tea is first refined by a rough hand process and then shipped through the commission merchants to Taitotei, in Taihoku province, the only tea market in Taiwan, where it is further refined and placed on the market. There are two kinds of final refining processes. One produces what is called Oolong tea which is mainly exported to America, the other Pouchong tea which is exported in large quantities to Java and the near-by islands.

8. **Sugar cane.**—Sugar cane is now being cultivated almost everywhere in the island, except the Boko Islands, but its principal centre of cultivation is the provinces south of Taichu. The land which was deprived of the means of irrigation was formerly used for the sugar cane solely, but recently, in the regions of Taichu, Nanto, Shinchiku and Taihoku, cane being planted in fields such as those in which rice is planted.

Principal Fruits.

1. **Citrus fruits.**—The climate of Taiwan is suitable to the raising of citrus fruits, and everywhere the island produces some fruits of this kind. There are a dozen or more kinds in citrus fruits raised and they occupy the leading part in the list of fruits. At the end of 1912 the area of citrus fruits was 1,052 **ko,** and in spite of the storms of that year, these products amounted to 4,160,283 **kin.**

2. **Lychee.**—In the regions not higher than 2,000 **shaku** in the south, and not higher than 1,000 **shaku** in the north is found the cultivation of lychee, which is exported both fresh and dried to China, the annual export amounting to about 200,000 yen.

3. **Banana.**—An abundant quantity of banana is produced almost everywhere in the island, but Taichu, Shinchiku, Taihoku and Kagi produce the largest amount. The banana produced from Inrin, Taichu province, is noted for its superior quality. An increase of the demand for banana in home markets induced a corresponding increase in the area planted, which it is estimated to be now 1,522 **ko.** In 1912 Taiwan shipped 10,600,540 **kin** of banana, valued at 336,617 yen.

4. **Pineapple.**—Hozan, Tainan province, Nihachisui and Inrin, Taichu province and Shirin, Hokuto, Taihoku province are the principal producers of pineapples. They mature from summer to autumn. The people of Taiwan hitherto preserved them in "misozuke" or in jelly. The canning of pineapples was first started in 1902, and ever since it has

been finding a steady demand in the home markets, and in Manchuria and Chosen.

Sericulture.

As a result of having warm weather all the year round, all the trees are green foliage all the time. Sericulture prospers as the silk worms may be fed for a longer season. The office of the Governor-General is encouraging sericulture among the farmers as a side-business.

Stock Raising

Except hog raising as a by-product on the farms, there is nothing worthy of mentioning about stock raising in Taiwan. The office of the Governor-General is providing every means for its promotion and have imported cattle and hogs of the best grades and have also imported from India cattle for milking and field work and are trying to improve and increase the stock.

The following are the statistics on agriculture, sericulture and stock raising in Taiwan:

Area of Paddy Fields and Upland Farms.

(On December 31 of Each Year.)

Year.	Paddy Fields.	Upland Farms.	Total.	Index Number.	Percentage.	
					Paddy Field.	Upland Farms.
1908... ...	332,811	337,593	670,404	185	49.6	50.4
1909... ...	337,780	344,698	682,478	188	49.5	50.5
1910... ...	342,680	352,326	695,005	191	49.3	50.7
1911... ...	345,315	363,184	708,499	195	48.7	51.3
1912... ...	346,374	364,908	711,282	196	48.7	51.3

Agricultural Population.

(On December 31 of Each Year.)

Year.	Population.		Total.	Index Number.	Percentage.	
	Professional.	Non-professional.			Professional.	Non-professional.
1906... ...	1,351,881	627,021	1,978,902	125	68.3	31.7
1907... ...	1,363,455	666,772	2,030,227	129	67.2	32.8
1908... ...	1,376,591	667,906	2,044,497	130	67.3	32.7
1909... ...	1,353,376	620,329	1.973,705	125	68.6	31.4
1910... ...	1,456,124	630,831	2,086,955	132	69.8	30.2

Note:—After 1910 investigations were made in every three years.

Agricultural Products.

Year	Rice	Barley	Wheat	Beans, Pease and Pulse	Sweet Potato	Ground-nut with pod	Sesame
	koku	*koku*	*koku*	*koku*	*kin*	*koku*	*koku*
1908	4,656,627	6,661	34,548	155,644	1,467,811,509	257,513	38,574
1909	4,629,949	6,698	30,536	122,275	1,310,364,109	375,221	36,574
1910	4,187,473	8,646	26,997	129,833	1,070,553,995	190,958	30,327
1911	4,490,609	9,020	26,912	117,906	1,129,883,072	171,968	37,743
1912	4,046,611	11,806	32,091	102,755	1,121,766,892	163,764	21,489

Year	Sugar-cane	China-grass	Jute	Pine-apple for fibres	Rush	Tobacco
	kin	*kin*	*kin*	*kin*	*kin*	*kin*
1908	1,418,860,799	1,951,972	3,197,849	98,747	924,477	700,435
1909	2,219,471,541	1,967,089	4,428,601	44,540	965,237	629,279
1910	3,601,496,587	1,269,217	3,594,383	43,851	1,128,700	1,304,949
1911	4,715,255,195	1,314,008	3,502,352	46,460	1,801,903	826,421
1912	3,159,026,311	1,431,535	4,036,015	25,162	1,590,170	748,508

Fruits for 1912.

		No. of Plants.	Production.		Per Plant	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			kin	*yen*	*kin*	*yen*
Oranges.	*Suikan*	74,070	412,498	25,369	5.6	0.34
	Ponkan	249,322	1,637,688	145,148	6.6	0.58
	Tankan	91,995	820,016	44,502	8.9	0.48
	Buntan	15,221	249,138	13,772	16.4	0.90
	Toiyu	20,804	802,443	39,280	38.6	1.89
	Others	35,806	238,500	12,943	6.8	0.37
	Total	486,480	4,160,283	281,015	8.6	0.58
Longan		520,000	23,532,821	520,781	45.3	1.00
Persimmon		20,524	693,581	18,207	33.8	0.89
Prunus communis		97,128	1,518,587	44,479	15.6	0.46
Peach...		40,600	305,687	8,712	7.5	0.21
Banana		1,607,070	12,026,931	383,659	7.5	0.24
Pine-apple...		8,648,648	10,429,100	308,597	1.2	0.04

Note:—The number of plants was enumerated on December 31.

Domestic Animals.

On Dec. 31 of	Buffalos.	Kind of Zebu.	Imported Cattle and its cross.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules.
1908	276,242	138,121	807	1,230,597	45	143,684	167	17
1909	295,752	162,916	1,006	1,268,261	74	143,568	153	17
1910	304,067	174,888	1,293	1,308,264	87	136,883	198	15
1911	308,760	168,334	1,296	1,290,387	90	128,513	183	8
1912	291,952	153,368	1,267	1,276,607	101	126,169	183	8

Index Number.

On Dec. 31 of	Buffalos.	Kind of Zebu.	Imported Cattle and its cross.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules.
1908	196	222	489	284	150	236	86	100
1909	210	262	610	292	247	236	79	100
1910	216	281	783	302	290	225	102	88
1911	219	271	785	298	300	211	94	47
1912	207	247	768	294	337	337	94	47

Slaughtered Animals.

Year.	Slaughter Houses.	Head.				Horses.	Slaughter Houses.	Index Number.				
		Buffalos.	Kind of Zebu.	Hogs.	Goats.			Buffalos.	Kind of Zebu.	Hogs.	Goats.	Horses.
1908	903	10,132	4,108	609,201	51,990	—	722	207	65	209	264	—
1909	872	11,511	4,980	637,666	47,776	3	698	235	78	219	242	150
1910	861	14,759	7,691	675,602	60,332	4	689	301	121	232	206	200
1911	867	20,114	14,789	692,226	51,288	1	694	410	232	238	260	50
1912	887	25,338	20,182	703,943	61,319	4	710	517	317	242	311	200

Note:—The number of slaughter houses was enumerated at the end of the year. Besides those enumerated in the above table, there were 2 cattle in 1909, 70 cattle in 1910, 81 cattle in 1911 and 55 cattle in 1912 which were imported from Japan proper and slaughtered in the island.

II.

FORESTRY.

Owing to topographical conditions, Taiwan is rich in forests and there are many fields unexploited near by a rough estimate places the total acreage at 2,900,000 ko, including the forests, fields and river bed.

1. **General Condition of the Forests.**—The forests in Taiwan provide nearly all kinds of trees of tropical, temperate and frigid zones. The forests within the boundary of the administrative districts have been thinned or burned and have comparatively a smaller area of standing timber. The reclamation of forests, however, has been revived in recent years, and the work is going on with steady activity. On the other hand the forests in the regions occupied by the aborigines are rich, in giant trees, and valuable timbers such as retinispora obtusa, camphor quercus, and libocedrus macrolepis, beach, etc.

2. **The Timber and Reserve Forests.**—The use of the forests in Taiwan is still in its infancy. The revenue from the forests is not in any way considerable, but the system of Government control of the work of the Ari mountain has been perfected, and the manufacturing of pulp at Chikurin is becoming a profitable enterprise. With the progress of the

pacification of the native tribes, the tendency to utilize the forests is manifesting itself. In order to make the best use of the forests, and preserve certain sections, regulations have been issued, and the area of the forests announced as reserved is 441,921 **ko**.

3. **Leasing or Sale of the Government-owned Forests and Fields.**—The regulations on the forests and fields differ according to the object for which they are to be used. The sales during 1912, reached to 1,078 **ko**, and the remainder at the end of that year amounted to 49,561 **ko**.

4. **Tree Planting and Seedling.**—In the mountainous regions in Taiwan there are many sections bare of trees, but as the island is favored by nature the Government-General has been encouraging the planting of trees. The area where camphor and other trees were planted during 1912 amounted to 2,449 **ko**, and that of seedling planation, 73 **ko**.

5. **The Forestry Experimental Station.**—As the forests in Taiwan include almost all varieties and as the nature of the trees greatly differ from those at home, the authorities, for the purpose of studying the forests in Taiwan, have issued regulations for Forestry Experimental Station, subordinate to the Industrial Bureau, the Civil Administration Department, as the Government-General. The main office of the Station is established at Taihoku, with branches at Kagi and Koshun. They handle the business mainly on the following lines:

(A) Investigation of trees for practical use, of foreign and domestic, and matters concerning the transplanting of trees.

(B) Experiment and investigation on tree-planting, forest reservation and utilization.

(C) Matters concerning the improvement and distribution of seedlings.

6. **Instructions on Forestry.**—Forestry in Taiwan having begun to assume from the authorities have decided to despatch, in response to the demand from the provinces, experts to assist and promote the work of private enterprises.

7. **Investigation on Forests and Fields.**—The boundary lines of forests and fields between the Government-owned and private properties in Taiwan are not yet all clearly settled. This has been an obstacle more than once not only to the forestry administration, but also to the colonial enterprise. In order to avoid this the Government of Taiwan issued, in 1910, regulations on the investigation of forests and fields to settle boundary lines. The work is progressing favorably.

8. **The Ari Mountain Forests.**—The Ari mountain is a range lying west of the Niitaka mountain, the highest peak in Japan, in the central part of Taiwan; the area of its forests is no less than 11,000 **cho**.

The lower part of the island abounds in longan, bishffia, javanica, Bl., cyathea spinulosa, Wall, calamus margaritae Hance, cane, and other climbing plants which are characteristic of the tropical or sub-tropical zones while the still higher section produces evergreen oak, pasania cuspidata, Oerst, machilus thunbergii, S. et Z., michelia compressa max and other trees of the temperate zones.

On the heights 6,000 **shaku** or more above the sea level, chamaecyparis formosensis, Mats, chamaecyparis obtusa, S. et Z. forma. formosana, pinus parviflora, S. et Z., Taiwania cryptomerioides, **tsuga,** pinus formosana, and many other plants of temperate zone are seen. Above 7,000 **shaku** the needle-leafed trees present good timber-quality. Nurtured by a temperate climate, with an abundance of rain, on rich soil, these trees have shown great luxuriant strength and luxuriant foliage. The following list may offer some idea of their nature:

		Number.	Size.	Size per Tree.
			shakujime	*shakujime*
Needle-leafed Trees	Chamaecyparis obtusa, S. et Z. Forma. Formosana Hay.	152,482	3,443,899	22.5
	Chamaecyparis formosensis, Mats.	155,783	4,404,460	29.9
	Taiwania cryptomerioides, Hay.	5,091	186,035	36.5
	Pinus parviflora, S. et Z.	13,876	237,979	17.1
	Tsuga sieboldii carr.	46,998	566,333	12.0
	Total	374,230	8,838,706	—
Broad-leafed Trees	Evergeen Oak	267,363	2,709,678	10.1
	Pasania cuspidata, Oerst.	247,548	2,803,622	11.3
	Cinnamomum camphor. Nees.	2,396	56,097	23.3
	Willow	45,998	149,582	3.2
	Miscellaneous	548,881	3,649,671	6.6
	Total	1,112,186	9,368,650	—
	Grand Total	1,486,426	18,207,356	—

The Ari mountain forests were discovered, in 1899, when the boundaries of the "savage region" forests were made. In 1910, the Government of Taiwan established the office of the "Ari mountain works," and the work development has been kept going steadily. The annual amount of timber cut from the Ari mountain forests is estimated at 150,000 **shaku** of needle-leafed tree lumber and 50,000 **shaku** of broad-leafed tree lumber.

The following are some lists concerning the forests in Taiwan:

Forests and Wild Lands. (In *ko.*)

On March 31 of	Reserve Forests.	Other Forests and Wild Land.	Total.
1907	2,068	2,925,041	2,927,109
1908	17,627	2,909,482	2,927,109
1909	18,278	2,908,831	2,927,109
1910	18,278	2,908,831	2,927,109
1911	24,119	2,902,990	2,927,109
1912	41,921	2,885,188	2,927,109

Government Forests Leased or Sold by Subscription.

Year.	Sanctioned During the Year.		At the End of the Year.	
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
		Ko.		*Ko.*
1907	582	13,528	1,407	43,118
1908	666	29,648	1,790	70,161
1909	1,248	18,853	2,731	87,331
1910	545	25,245	3,185	103,981
1911	486	5,224	3,591	126,884
1912	71	8,984	3,367	128,265

Sylviculture. (In *Ko.*)

Year.	By Government.				By People Camphor forests.	Grand Total.
	Camphor forests (larger trees).	Camphor forests for leaf-production.	Others.	Total.		
1907	199	230	214	643	952	1,595
1908	213	123	413	749	2,008	2,757
1909	254	162	810	1,226	1,119	2,345
1910	393	202	737	1,332	1,454	2,786
1911	392	143	777	1,312	1,027	2,339
1912	531	—	582	1,113	1,336	2,449

Incomes of Forests. (In *Yen.*)

Year.	Principal Products.	By-products.	Total.
1907	102,210	8,807	125,090
1908	171,303	8,026	88,823
1909	178,959	7,916	110,126
1910	166,651	8,175	176,478
1911	178,959	8,268	187,226
1912	166,651	9,849	176,500

Marine Industry.

A General Outline.—The marine industry in Taiwan has been showing a steady progress in the increase of the number of the fishing boats and fishermen. The number of hatcheries and oyster-farms which was 6,137 in 1911, with a total area of 20,728 **ko**, increased to 7,132, in 1912, with an area of 22,096 **ko**.

The fishing by the natives of Taiwan was carried on in primitive methods, but of recent years, fishermen from home has improved the general condition, and as a result bonito angling was started, and in 1911 the amount of catches reached 110,000 fish. In the next year this nearly doubled. Besides this, tunny and shark long line, spanish-mackerel and yellow-tail tow line, tunny drift net, sword-fish spearing, etc., were also started. Along with the progress of the fishing industry, the Taiwan Marine Produce Company (capital 300,000 yen), the Taiwan

Marine and Land Industrial Company, Ltd. (1,000,000 yen), the Taiwan Fishing Company, Ltd. (500,000 yen) have been organized. The Hoko Marine Produce Company, Ltd., chiefly handles the fish and shell-fish for canning.

The following are the lists concerning the marine industry in Taiwan:

Value of Marine Products. (In *Yen.*)

Year.	Spratelloides.	Young Sardines.	Sardines.	Seguro.	Engraulis.	Mackerels.	Grey-mullet.	Bonito.	Shark.	Seabream.	Konoshiro (Chatoessus.)	Guchi.	Japanese Tunny-fish.
1908	96,209	13,715	122,119	35,195	6,574	11,888	57,152	38,659	37,381	37,587	2,708	4,558	10,754
1909	46,427	15,047	54,141	14,003	5,741	14,440	78,443	40,323	39,366	28,246	2,017	6,152	14,499
1910	75,931	13,599	114,913	24,430	5.693	17,581	78,823	32,367	41,519	53,864	1,250	6,910	19,927
1911	131,381	17,704	100,979	34,053	4,819	20,038	61,471	22,848	60,936	40,577	1,599	7,103	28,866
1912	104,718	20,187	77,022	26,155	4,710	20,480	78,416	22,288	57,571	87,725	1,604	3,308	21,611

Year.	Spates.	Sciaena.	Flying-fish.	Trichiurus.	Squid and Cuttlefish.	Prawns and Shrimps	Seaperch.	Horse Mackerel.	Carp.	Gibel.	Eel.	Aquatic Animals and others.	Total.	Index Number.
1908	2,374	8,897	10,797	15,556	6,022	20, 06	1,129	38,461	8,284	9,658	3,786	302,526	9 2,355	177
1909	2,645	6,694	11,402	11,560	7,341	20,214	1,992	86,542	10,283	10,461	3,178	244,372	775,529	152
1910	7,113	11,093	16,554	13,283	8,715	21,987	1,223	16,866	12,590	13,760	5,480	300,012	915,483	180
1911	4,668	19,195	11,070	12,836	4,762	19,763	1,257	29,232	12,994	13,888	5,483	297,198	964,720	190
1912	5,856	25,722	13,490	23,671	7,167	27,134	1,558	41,529	11,155	14,254	6,212	310,004	1,013,547	199

Value of Manufactures of Marine Products. (In *Yen.*)

Year.	Bonito dried.	Karasumi.	Shark fins.	Salted fishes.	Dried fishes.	Boiled & Dried fishes.	Nori (Dried porphyra) for the table.	Others.	Total.	Index Number.
1908	—	5,772	7,064	54,797	25,582	118,547	869	14,881	227 512	113
1909	—	4,237	8,085	54,205	25,582	11,956	994	21,678	112,187	56
1910	33,448	5,846	9,898	57,614	11,032	52,331	1,451	7,438	192,438	96
1911	40,808	28,288	14,140	50,234	24,795	76,867	1,249	9,315	263,696	131
1912	94,039	18,733	13,818	47,053	43,805	42,281	2,874	9,314	271,917	135

Prepared Salt. (In *Yen.*)

Year.	Area of Salt-fields at the end of the year.	Quantity.	Production Value.	Index Number.		
				Area of Salt-fields.	Quantity.	Value.
	Ko.	*Kin.*	*Yen.*			
1908	1,139.88	90,398,877	185,948	137	81	43
1909	1,211.27	122,035,630	238,786	145	109	55
1910	1,307.30	165,782,364	327,974	157	149	76
1911	1,367.02	114,692,389	238,648	164	103	55
1912	1,470.72	105,002,632	208,362	176	94	48

Value of Aquicultural Products. (In *Yen.*)

Year.	Chonos salmoncus. Bl. Schu.	Hipophthalmicthys Molitrix. C. & V.	Sohil.	Kienhii.	Carp.	Grey-mullet.	Oyster.	Others.	Total.	Index Number.
1908	254.817	33,802	48.830	6,636	28,322	37,091	—	48,200	457,698	70
1909	442.555	34,412	61,628	10,200	32.423	41,222	—	52.551	674,991	103
1910	702,944	46,452	98,821	15,670	29.435	34,491	59,297	77,460	1,064.570	162
1911	545,087	52,838	79,883	20,130	20.997	14,457	48,218	51,228	832,838	127
1912	465,390	57,069	76,360	17,019	23,667	28,055	37,444	51,857	756,861	115

Mining.

The mining industry in Taiwan is progressing every year. The total value of output during 1912 reached 4,482,561 yen. Gold leads other metals in amount produced, copper comes next, and coal, silver, alluvial gold, sulphur and kerosene oil in the order mentioned.

The following are the lists concerning the mining in the Island:

Number of Mining Lots.

On Dec. 31 of	Gold.	Alluvial Gold.	Gold and Copper.	Copper.	Coal.	Sulphur.	Petroleum.	Phosphate Ore.	Total.	Index Number.
1908... ...	9	45	1	—	230	15	46	2	348	179
1909... ...	10	38	1	1	265	15	45	2	377	194
1910... ...	11	33	1	1	263	15	43	2	368	190
1911... ...	9	27	1	2	270	16	39	—	366	189
				(1) 1	(2) 1					
1912... ...	8	23	2	1	307	16	38	2	399	206
				(1) 1	(2) 1					

Notes:—(1) represents peat. (2) represents mercury.

Area of Mine Lots. (In *Tsubo.*)

On Dec. 31 of	Gold.	Alluvial Gold.	Gold and Copper.	Copper.	Coal.	Sulphur.	Petroleum.	Phosphate Ore.	Total.	Index Number.
1908	3,569,404	1,177,920	2,601,274	—	15,251,283	632,630	15,856,532	341,059	39,430,102	284
1909	3,769,441	1,130,307	2,601,274	477,317	21,038.711	632,630	13,006,524	341,059	42,997,263	309
1910	4,176,781	1,002,425	2,601,274	—	21,605.952	632,630	11,632,173	341,059	41,992,294	302
1911	2,887,946	946,494	2,601,274	310.566	26,443,740	662,630	10,691,079	—	44,660,532	321
				(1) 86,803	(2) 30,000					
1912	2,682,877	1,002,411	2,811,879	82,150	35,520.653	662,639	10,566,222	151,263	53,596,888	386
				(1) 86,803	(2) 30,000					

Notes:—(1) represents peat. (2) represents mercury.

Mineral Products.

Year.	Gold.	Gold Ore.	Alluvial Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Coal	Sulphur.	Petroleum
	Momme.	*Momme.*	*Momme.*	*Momme.*	*Kin.*	*Kin.*	*Kin.*	*Kin.*
1908	429,241	—	12,034	271,839	539,670	257,297,044	3,281,358	6,560
1909	421,222	—	15,530	412,946	722,946	305,686,491	3,603,950	5,664
1910	423,996	4,287,124	17,263	482,640	747,640	386,068,078	3,742,450	3,209
1911	426,160	4,045,102	15,600	493 917	1,599,366	424,868,219	2,981,740	1,440
1912	427,332	3,365,773	15,773	896,802	2,450,162	464,093,321	2,425,000	3,042

The index numbers of the mineral products are as follows:

Year.	Gold.	Gold Ore.	Alluvial Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Coal.	Sulphur.	Petroleum.
1908	1,316	—	168	365	691	513	342	16,821
1909	1,292	—	217	551	926	610	376	14,523
1910	1,300	100	242	644	957	771	391	8,228
1911	1,307	94	218	659	2,048	848	311	3,697
1912	1,310	79	219	1,197	3,138	926	253	7,795

III.

INDUSTRY.

The manufacturing industries of the island, with the exception of sugar are still in their infancy and have made no marked development. There is, however, a perceptible tendency to activity in the different lines of industry. Among others the rise of the sugar industry has given a powerful impetus to the development of various undertakings. An outline of the principal industries of the island is given here.

Tea.—Oolong and Pouchong teas, which lead the list of exports of the island, are produced in the hilly districts of the northern part of Taiwan. The tea produced in the districts is first manufactured into coarse tea and then separated into Oolong and Pouchong. In 1912 the tea crop was affected by unfavorable climatic condition and as a consequence Oolong tea was inactive. Owing, however, to the strong tone of the Pouchong tea market, the autumn and winter crops of tea were made into Pouchong tea. The production for the same year was about 6,000,000 kin valued at Yen 2,300,000.

Sugar Manufacture.—The number of sugar manufactories run on the most modern system was 26 in 1912 with a productive capacity of 22,840 tons. The figures show an increase of 6 in the number of manufactories and an increase of 5,590 tons in the productive power over the preceding year. The production of sugar separated from molasses amounted to 249,290,730 kin in the same year.

Indigo Manufacture.—The liquid indigo produced on the island is generally manufactured by the fermenting process with the two kinds of indigo, moku-ran and san-run as materials.

Weaving.—The weaving industry, with the exception of hemp manufacture, is still in a state of inactivity. The amount produced in 1912 was estimated at Yen 231,572.

Paper Manufacture.—Chinese paper has been manufactured in the island for a long time with young bamboo for its material. The process introduced from China is still adhered to. The amount of production for 1912 was 4,161,230 kin valued at Yen 240,648. The Mitsubishi Paper Mill has recently started the manufacture of India paper with a species of bamboo known as kei-chiku as an experiment.

The petroleum industry and the manufacture of vermicelli, hats, porcelains, confectionery and bamboo ware are among the manufacturing industries which are making gradual progress.

Tea.

Year.	Production (in *Kin*).					Index Number.	Percentage.			
	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Total.		Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.
1908	10,080,176	6,082,865	3,736,617	1,824,861	21,724,518	106	46.6	28.0	17.2	8.4
1909	11,351,536	6,090,490	4,715,983	1,540,396	23,698,405	115	47.9	25.7	19.9	8.4
1910	10,415,915	5,942,119	4,611,451	1,973,059	22,942,544	112	45.4	25.9	20.1	8.6
1911	10,887,638	6,650,820	5,148,227	1,945,981	24,632,666	120	44.2	27.0	20.9	7.9
1912	10,499,961	5,757.700	4,224,632	1,946,473	22,378,766	109	46.7	25.7	18.9	8.7

Sugar of Coarse Manufacture.

Year.	Sugar of Coarse Manufacture Muscovado Molasses.						Total Value.	Index Number.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
	Kin.	*Yen.*	*Kin.*	*Yen.*	*Kin.*	*Ten.*	*Yen.*	
Nov. 1907-Oct. 1908	105,775,122	8,733,627	3,626,405	217,837	1,946,169	68,868	9,020,332	366
Nov. 1908-Oct. 1909	199,689,420	19,694,711	4,190,239	431,990	12,123,690	297,927	20,424,628	830
Nov. 1909-Oct. 1910	338,135,815	38,011,933	2,266,051	185,431	37,516,371	921,777	39,119,140	1,589
Nov. 1910-Oct. 1911	449 803,071	47,867,746	446,032	26,762	35,138,557	983,836	48,878,344	1,986
Nov. 1911-Oct. 1912	292,645,391	37,052,062	—	—	59,325,018	1,720,426	38,772,488	1,575

Note;—The figures for Nov. 1909—Oct. 1910 and those that follow denote the quantities of sugar for which the inspection of sugar was finished within the period stated. The following table is the same as this.

Sugar Refined.

Year.		Sugar, Raw.		Sugar, Refined.		Molasses.		Total	Index Number.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
		Kin.	*Yen.*	*Kin.*	*Yen.*	*Kin.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	
Nov. 1907-Oct. 1908	...	3,507,881	212,977	2,031,215	274,056	715,016	30,832	304,887	66
Nov .1908-Oct. 1909	...	4,062,574	334,970	2 556 116	345,615	844,666	18,928	364,543	79
Nov. 1909-Oct. 1910	...	2,266,051	185 431	1,341,846	178,821	519,672	17,045	195,866	43
Nov. 1910-Oct. 1911	...	446,032	26,762	232,204	30,257	93,628	3,424	33,681	7
Nov. 1911-Oct. 1912	...	—	—	987	128	26,173	1,021	1,149	3

Note:—The figures for refined sugar in Nov. 1911—Oct. 1912 denote the quantity of refined sugar which was brought over from the previous year and for which the inspection of sugar was finished in the same year.

Indigo Liquid.

Year.	No. of Factories and Workshops.	Production.	Value.	Index Number.		
				Factories.	Production.	Value.
		Kin.	*Yen.*			
1908	4,836	3,756,755	155,390	300	213	127
1909	4,783	3,165,311	166,297	297	180	136
1910	5,422	4.416,501	222,789	336	251	182
1911	4,770	3,810,381	186,897	296	216	153
1912	4,328	3,129,455	196,061	268	178	160

IV.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign trade of the island attained unprecedented development during the year 1912, the volume of the import and export trade with foreign countries and Japan proper amounting to yen 125,420,000. The figures show an increase of yen 7,310,000 or 6.2 per cent. on the preceding year as shown by the following figures:

Volume of Trade with Foreign Countries and Japan Proper.

		1912.	1911.	Inc. or Dec. in 1912 or 1911.	
		Yen.	*Yen.*		*Yen.*
Exports	To Foreign Countries ...	14,960,228	13,175.590	Inc.	1,784,638
	To Japan Proper	47,736,306	51,508,302	Dec.	3,771,996
	To Chosen	95,145	135,284	Dec.	40,139
	Total	62,791,679	64,819,176	Dec.	2,027,497
Imports	From Foreign Countries ...	19,307,126	19,555,047	Dec.	247,921
	From Japan Proper	43,320,573	33,738,791	Inc.	9,581,782
	From Chosen	4,717	765	Inc.	3.952
	Total	62,632,416	53,294,603	Inc.	9,337,813
Total	With Foreign Countries ...	34,267,354	32,730,637	Inc.	1,536,717
	With Japan Proper	91,056.879	85,247,093	Inc.	5,809,786
	With Chosen	99 862	136,049	Dec.	36,189
	Grand Total	125,424 095	118,113,779	Inc.	7,310,316
Excess of Exports over Imports ...		159,263	11,524,573		—

As shown by the above table, the trade for 1912 resulted in a decrease of exports by yen 2,020,000 and in an increase of imports by yen 9,330,000 on the previous year, hence the great increase in the total volume of trade already referred to. This remarkable increase in the foreign trade is chiefly due to the development of sugar and other productive industries, the completion of means of communication and of the organs of monetary circulation, the rise of engineering undertakings, public and private, and the increased demand along with the changes in the manners and customs of the natives of the island. The foreign trade of the island was also influenced to some extent by the favorable condition of commerce and industry in Europe and America due to the rich harvest of agricultural products and by the activities of various industries in China owing to the gradual restoration of order after the revolutionary disturbances there. The number of steamships and sailing vessels that entered or left the different open ports of the island in 1912 was 2,760 with a gross tonnage of 1,650,663 tons.

The tables relating to the foreign trade of the island follow:

Value of Exports and Imports. (In *Yen.*)

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Excess of Imports over Exports.	Index Number of Total.	Articles for Use in Ships.
1908... ...	9,297,898	17,074,766	26,372,664	7,776,868	132	146,785
1909... ...	11,687,576	12,591,470	24,279,046	903,894	121	82,702
1910... ...	11,986,096	19,852,562	31,838,658	7,866,466	159	94,011
1911... ...	13,175,590	19,555,047	32,730,637	6,379,457	163	115,947
1912... ...	14,960,228	19,307,126	34,267,354	4,346,898	171	160,257

Value of Gold and Silver Coins and Bullion Exported and Imported. (In *Yen.*)

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Excess of Imports over Exports or vice versa marked.	Index Number of Total.
1908	68,101	2,751,381	2,819,482	2,683,280	50
1909	158,525	7,158	164,683	(—) 150,367	3
1910	37,135	1,132	38,267	(—) 36,003	1
1911	12,951	7,393	20,344	(—) 5,558	0
1912	13,448	6,942	00,390	(—) 6,506	0

Value of Commodities Exported to Various Countries. (In *Yen.*)

Countries.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
China	3,198,479	2,732,092	3,523,053	3,660,730	4,263,780
Kwantung Province... ...	—	—	151,114	257,953	13,113
Hongkong	781,401	300,958	353,616	368,153	392,962
Chosen	55,603	29,453	65,520	—	—
British India	2,850	130,896	177,490	89,519	344,679
Dutch Indies	—	11	—	6	21,558
Great Britain	427.876	752.042	551,242	646,071	1,186,897
France	201,727	969,349	654,875	408,519	681,892
Germany	44.579	1,684,993	1,285,286	1,645,754	1,573,289
United States of America.	4,556,975	5,049,035	5,074.500	6,005,284	4,916,913
Australia	13.835	15.824	8,121	11,369	73,462
Other Countries	14 573	22,923	142 279	82 232	1,591,683
Total	9,297,898	11,687,576	11,986,096	13,175,590	14,960,228

Value of Commodities Imported from Various Countries. (In *Yen.*)

Countries.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
China	4,242,095	4,789,795	5,451,922	5,859,954	6,766,701
Kwantung Province... ...	279,095	207,132	305,247	380,147	1,257,996
Hongkong	167,882	168.942	256,099	215,044	119,254
Chosen	49,505	29,760	18,852	—	—
British India and Straits Settlements. ...	1,305,884	1,353,960	1,558,063	1,460,142	2,229,359
French Indo-China	67,568	62,474	63,914	424,163	329,272
Dutch Indies	109,612	220,329	169,618	199,822	307,100
Asiatic Russia	42,517	—	0	—	205
Philippine Islands	4,087	8,241	11,883	6,084	25,598
Siam	67,944	61,826	85,177	96,709	102,249
Great Britain	4,280,990	2,149,151	3,898,987	4,486,225	3,489,624
France	11,144	45,852	15.285	21,950	38,408
Germany	1,228,844	730,787	2,455,912	2,756.652	1,072,008
Belgium	149,633	116,914	18,681	44 410	18,288
Austria-Hungary	15,444	16,095	10,225	9,179	11,622
Turkey	4.576	39,398	924,407	293,627	55,679
Netherlands	30.057	50,376	88,350	59,218	57,869
United States of America.	2,289.857	1,095,465	2,707,145	2,732,172	1,699,958
Australia	47,542	11,901	21,474	41,823	62,747
Hawaii	1,356.125	4,157	386,177	756,208	98,411
Other Countries	1,324,371	1,428,915	1,455,135	711,518	1,564,774
Total	17,074,766	12,591,470	19,852,562	19,555,047	19,307,126

Customs-Duties, Tonnage Dues and Miscellaneous Receipts.

(In *Yen.*)

Year.	Import Duties.	Export Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.	Index Number.
1908	312,132	2,461,303	18,197	13,000	2,804,642	357
1909	304,520	1,696.491	21,009	9,077	2,031,097	258
1910	265,683	2,478,322	25,107	15,419	2,784,531	354
1911	—	2,693,968	30,226	20,908	2,745,102	349
1912	—	2,707,895	28,829	13,797	2,750,521	350

V.

INTERSTATE TRADE.

1. **Trade with Japan Proper.**—The volume of trade of the island with Japan proper for 1912, as compared with the preceding year, is as follows:

	1912	1911	Inc. or Dec.	
	Yen.	*Yen.*		
Exports	47,736,306	51,508,302	Dec.	3,771,996
Imports	43,320,573	33,738,791	Inc.	9,581,782
Total	91,056,879	85,247,093	Inc.	5,809,786
Excess of Exports	4,415,733	17,769,511		—

The trade with Japan proper for 1912 shows a decrease of yen 3,770,000 in exports and an increase of yen 9,580,000 in imports, resulting in an increase of yen 5,800,000 in the total volume of trade as compared with the previous year. Of the principal articles of export sugar showed a falling off by yen 8,730,000, in spite of favorable condition of the market, owing to the considerable decrease in the amount of cane production, caused by the damages done by storm. The increase in the export of rice, alcohol and camphor failed to cover the decrease in the export of sugar. The articles imported from Japan proper have a tendency to incease year by year. The principal articles are cotton stuff followed by salt-water fish, dried fish and other marine products, timber, iron and copper materials, wheat flour, saké and other chief commodities.

2. **Trade with Chosen.**—The trade of the island with Chosen for 1912, as compared with the preceding year, is as follows:

	1912	1911	Inc. or Dec.	
Exports	95,145	135,284	Dec.	40,139
Imports	4,717	765	Inc.	3,952
Total	99,862	136,049	Dec.	36,187
Excess of Exports	90,428	134,519		—

The trade relations between the island and Chosen are not intimate. The principal articles for export are sugar, alcohol and table salt while ginseng forms the bulk of imports.

3. **Shipping.**—The number of steamships and sailing vessels plying between the island and Japan proper in 1912 was 1,779 with a gross tonnage of 3,786,202 tons.

The recent progress of the trade between the island and Japan proper may be seen from the following table:

Volume of Trade of Taiwan with Japan Proper. (In *Yen.*)

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Excess of Exports.	Index Number of Total.
1908	24,423,387	20,926,859	45,350,246	3,496,528	778
1909	36,309,500	24,006,803	60,316,303	12,302,697	1,035
1910	47,937,252	29,070,095	77,007,347	18,867,157	1,321
1911	51,643,586	33,739,556	85,383,142	17,904,030	1,465
1912	47,831,451	43,325,290	91,156,741	4,506,161	1,564

VI.

COMMUNICATIONS.

General Remarks.—Before Japan's occupation of Taiwan there was no postal system in operation. Upon the capture of Boko Island by the Japanese army in 1895 during the Sino-Japanese war, a field postal system was put into operation there whence dates the postal system of Taiwan. Along with the advance of the army post offices were opened at every place where a communications depot was established. Afterwards when Taiwan came under the system of civil administration these field post offices were converted into ordinary post and telegraph offices which were divided into two classes. Telephone exchanges were also established and post offices transacted the business of telegraph and telephone in addition to the postal business. At the same time the third class post offices were also established.

Ordinary Mail and Parcel Post.—At the field post offices military mail matter alone was handled, but in 1896 the handling of ordinary mail, parcel post and foreign mail was opened. Since 1900 when the Revised Postal Law went into effect on the island there has been a tendency to marked expansion in the postal service.

The tables relating to the postal service in Taiwan are given below:

Post Office.

	Post Office.												
On March 31 of	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Third Class. (not collecting mail)	Post Branch Office.	Post Agency.	Telegraph Office.	Automatic Telephone.	Mail Agency.	Mail Office.	Postage Stamp Sale Office.	Post Box.	Private Post Box.
1908	2	14	34	19	2	56	14	14	27	33	779	940	14
1909	2	14	30	25	—	62	16	17	27	38	848	1,013	15
1910	2	13	30	22	(1) 1	68	14	18	25	39	880	1,042	20
1911	2	13	28	26	(1) 1	71	19	18	18	43	949	1,114	21
1912	2	13	39	25	(1) 1	67	16	19	16	42	925	1,253	(2) 22

Note:—(1) represents wireless telegraph offices. (2) represents private post boxes for exclusive use.

Inland and Foreign Ordinary Mail Matters.

Inland.			Foreign.		Index Number.				Delivered per 100 Received.	
					Inland.		Foreign.			
Year.	Received.	Delivered.	Received.	Delivered.	Received.	Delivered.	Received.	Delivered.	Inland.	Foreign.
1908...	22,985,942 (1) 99,625	25,175,845	160,621	125,222	478	465	1,676	709	109.5	78.0
1909...	24,728,674 (1) 62,630	27,259,110	166,044	119,242	514	503	1,733	675	110.2	71.8
1910...	28,342,115 (1) 92,822	31,682,305	151,647	133,910	589	585	1,582	758	111.8	88.3
1911...	31,321,853 (1) 113,697	35,408,297	167,397	169,711	649	654	1,747	960	113.4	101.4
1912...	30,363,792 (1) 200,507	36,442,667	22,422	174,422	629	672	2,206	987	119.9	82.5

Note:—(1) Represents advertisement mail matters.

Inland and Foreign Postal Parcels.

Year.	Inland.		Foreign.		Index Number.				Delivered per 100 Received.	
					Inland.		Foreign.			
	Received.	Delivered.	Received.	Delivered.	Received.	Delivered.	Received.	Delivered.	Inland.	Foreign.
1908...	264,914	394,861	378	360	789	731	7,560	900	149.1	95.2
1909...	300,181	428,507	415	444	894	793	8,300	1,110	142.7	107.0
1910 ..	366,535	528,988	520	629	1,092	979	10,440	1,573	144.3	121.0
1911...	424,121	631,778	744	734	1,263	1,169	14,880	1,835	149.0	98.7
1912...	492,426	711,198	461	324	1,467	1,316	9,120	810	144.4	70.3

Postal Savings Deposits and Depositors.

On March 31 of	Total.					Natives.				
				Index Number.					Index Number.	
	Depositors.	Amount.	Amount per Depositor.	Depostiors.	Amount.	Depositors.	Amount.	Amount per Depositor.	Depositors.	Amount.
		Yen.	*Yen.*				*Yen.*	*Yen.*		
1908	84,010	1,801,883	21.45	766	447	26,074	361,834	13.88	12,299	29,417
1909	90,893	1,900,700	20.91	829	472	30,094	396,992	13.19	14,195	32,276
1910	100,819	1,918,861	19.03	919	476	35,990	436,347	22.12	16,976	35,475
1911	143,650	2,276,801	15.85	1,310	565	74,441	583,167	7.83	35,114	47,412
1912	138,675	2,400,912	17.31	1,265	596	64,588	460,438	7.13	30,466	37,434

VII.

TELEGRAPHS.

While Taiwan was under military administration, private telegrams were handled by the field telegraph corps. With the establishment of the civil administration on the island the management of the telegraph was transferred to the Office of Communications. Owing to the recent rise of industries in the island and to the reduction of the tolls between Japan proper and Taiwan, the number of messages handled has remarkably increased of late. In 1910 a wireless telegraph was installed at Fukikaku and a submarine cable (single line) was laid between Tamsui and Nagasaki (672 nautical miles) to facilitate the communication between the island and Japan proper.

The tables relating to telegraph follow:

Telegraphic Line.

(Open to the Public.)

On March 31 of	Overland.		River-bed.		Submarine.	
	Length of Lines.	Length of Wires.	Length of Lines.	Length of Wires.	Length of Lines.	Length of Wires.
	ri. cho.	*ri. cho.*	*ri.cho.*	*ri.cho.*	*ri. cho.*	*ri.cho.*
1908	273.07	876.23 * 4.12	2.24	4.88	56.17	107.19
1909	216.26	711.16 * 7.22	2.24	4.88	56.17	107.19
1910	222.27	707.25 *19.11	0.53	4.23	729.43	729.43
1911	221.10	757.25 *38.16	0.53	4.23	57.96	57.96
1912	223.21	879.12 *44.16	—	—	57.96	57.96

Note:—* represents wires installed along with telephone wires.

Inland and Foreign Telegraphic Messages.

	Sent.			Received.			Index Number.		Received Per 100 Sent.
	Charged.	Free.	Total.	Charged.	Free.	Total.	Sent.	Re-ceived.	
1908	384,668	113,806	498,474	372,073	95,966	468,039	251	220	93.9
1909	387,996	119,494	507,490	384,473	110,137	494,610	256	233	97.5
1910	495,761	153,149	648,910	486,428	137,973	624,401	327	294	96.2
1911	632,708	195,877	828,585	626,732	170,335	797,067	417	375	96.2
1912	674,570	228,792	903,362	679,473	200,985	880,458	455	414	97.5

VIII.

TELEPHONES.

When the telephone exchange was opened in 1900, the total length of telephone wires was 380 **ri** with 5 telephone offices, and the telephone messages transacted were small in number. Since that time both lines and wires have been extended year by year. In 1912 the overhead wires in the city of Taihoku were converted into an underground system and the number of telephone offices were increased. As a consequence both telephone subscribers and telephone messages have greatly increased in number.

IX.

RAILWAYS.

The total length of railway lines open to traffic at the end of 1912 was 271.4 miles of trunk line (consisting of the Jukan, Tamsui and Hozan lines), 22.4 miles of the Taito line and 8.8 miles of the Arisan line, making a total of 302.6 miles which is an increase of 6.6 miles on the preceding year. The mileage traversed by trains was 1,654,702 miles and that by cars was 24,779,352 miles. The number of passengers was 4,735,544 and the gross tonnage of freight was 1,122,251 tons of which 1,118,845 tons was commercial freight and 3,406 tons luggage. The railway receipts amounted to yen 4,793,505. The business of the different lines for the same year is given below.

Trunk Line.—(Consisting of the Jukan, Tamsui and Hozan lines). The trunk line forms the brain of the different lines of the island, and the activities of the railway traffic in the island solely depends upon the trunk line. The length of the line open to traffic at the end of 1912 was 271.4 miles. The mileage traversed by trains was 1,605,917 miles and that by cars was 24,487,599 miles. The number of passengers was 4,561,993 and the gross tonnage of freight was 1,083,538 tons with the total receipts amounting to yen 4,730,550, detailed as follows:

(A) Jukan Line between Keelung and Taku: The length of line open to traffic 247.3 miles; the mileage traversed by trains 1,507,204 miles; the mileage traversed by cars 23,518,190 miles; the number of passengers 4,083,377; the tonnage of freight 1,043,354 tons and the receipts yen 4,532,440.

(B) Tamsui Line between Taikohu and Tamsui: The length of line open to traffic 13.2 miles; the mileage traversed by trains 50,491 miles; the mileage traversed by cars 508,741 miles; the number of passengers 256,481; the tonnage of freight 10,706 tons; and the receipts yen 85,747.

(C) Hozan Line between Taku and Kukyokudo: The length of line open to traffic 10.9 miles; the mileage traversed by trains 48,221 miles; the mileage traversed by cars 460,668 miles; the number of passengers 222,135; the tonnage of freight 25,578 tons; and the receipts yen 112,363.

2. Taito Line (between Karenko and Horin). The length of the line open to traffic increased to 22.4 miles in 1912 by the opening of the section between Keiko and Horin, 6.6 miles in length. Along with the extension of the line the business of the railway has developed every year. The mileage traversed by trains in the same year was 29,804 miles and that by cars was 167,539 miles. The number of passengers was 88,115 and the gross tonnage of freight was 24,711 tons with total receipts amounting to yen 37,582.

3. Arisan Line (between Kagi and Chikutozaki). The length of the line open to traffic at the end of 1912 was 8.8 miles. The mileage traversed by trains was 18,981 miles and that by cars 124,213 miles. The number of passengers was 85,436 and the gross tonnage of freight 14,003 tons with total receipts amounting to yen 25,373.

The tables respecting railways are given below:

On March 31 of	Station.	Length of Lines.	Rolling Stock.				Index Number.	
			Engine Cars.	Passenger Carriages.	Freight Wagons.	Total.	Length of Lines.	Rolling Stock.
		miles.						
1908... ...	73	271.3	54	112	826	992	448	878
1909... ...	73	271.3	59	122	960	1,141	448	1,010
1910... ...	81	290.7	66	131	1,053	1,250	480	1,106
1911... ...	83	296.0	74	134	1,152	1,360	489	1,204
1912... ...	85	302.6	85	160	1,199	1,444	500	1,278

Year.	First. Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.	Index Number.			
					First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.
1908......	69,115	12,423	2,609,496	2,691,034	287	295	1,083	1,015
1909......	80,041	16,384	2,913,553	3,009,978	332	389	1,209	1,135
1910......	91,622	22,072	3,421,001	3,534,695	380	524	1,419	1,333
1911......	106,632	26,831	3,877,882	4,011,345	442	637	1,609	1,513
1912......	121,904	52,270	4,562,918	4,737,092	506	1,241	1,893	1,787

Year.	Sent.		Received.		Index Number.			
					Sent.		Received.	
	Luggages.	Freights.	Luggages.	Freights.	Luggages.	Freights.	Luggages.	Freights.
	Ton.	*Ton.*	*Ton.*	*Ton.*				
1908	2,468,533	710,461	2,468,533	710,461	611	3,068	611	2,760
1909	3,160,940	851,932	3,160,940	851,932	782	3,679	782	3,309
1910	3,825,592	1,062,963	3,825,592	1,062,963	947	4,590	947	4,129
1911	4,751,066	1,195,588	4,751,066	1,195,588	1,176	5,163	1,176	4,644
1912	5,721,531	1,118,845	5,721,536	1,118,845	1,416	4,832	1,416	4,346

Year.	Fares.	Freights.	Total.	Index Number.	Percentage.	
					Fares.	Freights.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*			
1908	1,176,696	1,530,248	2,706,945	1,164	43.5	56.5
1909	1,380,481	1,907,660	3,288,141	1,414	42.0	58.0
1910	1,711,413	2,339,141	4,050,554	1,741	42.3	57.7
1911	1,893,714	2,622,874	4,516,589	1,942	41.9	58.1
1912	2,235,894	2,548,034	4,773,928	2,052	46.6	53.4

Year.		Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.	Percentage of Profits on Cost of Construction.	Average per Day per Mile.			Index Number.	
						Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.	Receipts	Expenses.
1908		2,715,829	1,449,226	1,266,603	43.3	27,342	14,590	12,752	791	347
1909		3,301,045	1,559,444	1,741,601	63.5	33,336	15,748	17,588	961	374
1910	(1)	4,053,214	1,732,767	2,320,447	83.6	40,931	17,498	23,433	1,180	415
	(2)	4,496	18,224	13.728	—	4,001	16,219	12,218	100	100
	(3)	10,604	7,839	2,766	—	6,621	4,894	1,727	100	100
1911	(1)	4,492,313	1,869,748	2,622,565	92.7	45,232	18,826	26,406	1,306	448
	(2)	19.983	80,048	(-) 60,065	—	3,940	15,782	(-) 11,842	444	439
	(3)	24,629	22,338	2,291	—	7,647	6,936	711	232	285
1912	(1)	4,730,550	2,134,422	2,596,128	88.0	47,754	21,547	26,207	1,377	512
	(2)	37,582	96,776	59,144	—	4,893	12 559	(-) 7,706	836	531
	(3)	25,373	29,729	4,356	—	7,899	9,256	(-) 1,357	239	379

Note:—(1) represents the trunk line. (2) represents the Taito line. (3) represents the Arisan line. The balance of the receipts in the above table with the fares and freight in the preceding table are the miscellaneous receipts. The receipts in the above table do not include various refunds. (-) represents loss.

Waterways.

Special Sea-Routes.—Upon the establishment of the civil administration in Taiwan the Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha (Osaka Merchant Shipping Company) was ordered by the government to open a steamship service between Keelung of the island and Kobe of Japan proper via the Okinawa islands with three steamships. At the same time the Imari Transport Company was also ordered to start a regular service between Keelung and Taku via Boko Island and Anpin with a steamer for the purpose of conveying mail matters. This is the origin of the specified sea-routes of the island on which subsidies were granted by the Government. Afterwards with the improvement and extension of the sea-routes between Taiwan and Japan proper and of the coasting lines of the island, the Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha was ordered to open a steamship line between the island and South China. In 1911 four steamers of over 6,000 tons each were employed on the line between the island and Japan proper. In 1912 the Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company) and the Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha were appointed as before to engage in the subsidized steamship services for three years and at the same time the Taku-Shanghai line was extended to Tientsin with Dairen as a port of call for which the amount of subsidy was increased.

Registered Ships.—Before Taiwan came into Japan's possession there were only a small number of steam boats and several hundred junks and no system was in operation for the administration of ships. After the island was placed under Japanese administration, the Government-General of Taiwan promulgated regulations for the control of ships of Chinese build followed by resolutions governing the registration of ships in Taiwan, detailed relations for the enforcement of the same regulations and regulations for the measurement of ships. Upon the promulgation of these regulations the administration of shipping in Taiwan was placed on a firm basis and the maritime laws and regulations of the island are now almost unified with those of Japan proper. According to investigation at the end of 1912, there were in Taiwan 52 steamships of the European build, 19 sailing vessels, 838 ships of Japanese build and 9,335 ships of Chinese build.

Harbor Construction.—Owing to the lack of natural ports and harbors, the island of Taiwan has long been put to great inconvenience in its marine transportation. With a view to removing this defect, the Government-General of Taiwan has recently started harbor-works both at Keelung and Taku.

X.

FINANCE.

The finances of Taiwan consist of the special account of the Government-General of Taiwan and the account for local taxes. The former was carried into effect from the fiscal year 1897-98 and the latter from the fiscal year 1898-99. The special account was first organized to defray all the expenses required for the general administration of Taiwan with the revenue of the island and the fixed grant made annually by the National Treasury. Along with the development, however, of sources of revenue on the island, the grant from the National Treasury had been reduced year by year, and the finances of Taiwan were made independent since the object of paying the expenses of the local governments and other disbursements necessary for the general administration of the island with the revenue from taxes imposed on things not taxable under the special account, with the exception of the supplementary land tax, and the subvention from special account. Among the principal sources of revenue in the special account for 1912-13 were sugar excise, land tax, receipts from monopolies (opium, camphor, tobacco and salt), receipts from railways, receipts from post and telegraph, and saké tax. while the income of the account for the local taxes were house tax, supplementary land tax, goods sale business tax and slaughter tax.

The tables in reference to the finances of Taiwan follow:

Revenue of the Government-General of Taiwan. (In *Yen.*)

Year.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.	Index Number.	Percentage.	
					Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.
1898...	7,493,655	4,125,384	11,619,038	444	64.5	35.5
1903...	12,396,007	7,641,526	20,037,533	766	61.9	38.1
1908	26,832,438	10,173,326	37,005,764	1,414	72.5	27.5
1913...	38,035,159	5,020,207	43,055,366	1,645	88.3	11.7

Note:—The figures for 1898, 1903 and 1908 represent the settled accounts while those for 1913 the budget estimates. The tables following are the same as this.

Expenditure of the Government-General of Taiwan. (In *Yen.*)

Year.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.	Index Number.	Percentage.	
					Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.
1898...	8,008,796	3,208,391	11,217,187	116	71.4	28.6
1903...	12,457,243	6,652,036	19,109,279	198	65.2	34.8
1908...	19,758,176	10,908,279	30,669,455	318	64.4	35.6
1913...	26,140,360	14,321,832	40,462,192	419	64.6	35.4

Receipts of the Account for the Local Taxes. (In *Yen.*)

Year.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.	Index Number.	Percentage.	
					Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.
1898	747,851	410	748,261	100	99.9	0.1
1903...	2,427,069	2,001,211	4,428,281	592	54.8	45.2
1908	3,441,821	4,328,447	7,770,268	1,038	44.3	55.7
1913...	3,768,443	1,593,834	5,362,277	717	70.3	29.7

Disbursements of the Account for Local Taxes. (In *Yen.*)

Year.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.	Index Number.	Percentage.	
					Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.
1898	592,365	34,182	626,546	100	94.5	5.5
1903...	3,640,127	435,175	4,075,302	650	89.3	10.7
1908...	5,485,277	1,296,238	6,781,515	1,082	80.9	19.1
1913...	4,404,432	957,845	5,362,277	856	82.1	17.9

XI.

MONOPOLIES.

Opium.—The principal material of opium paste comes from India and Persia. The production of opium paste in 1913 was put at 31,378 **kwan** and the amount of opium paste sold to opium dealers by the local governments was 27,307 **kwan** valued at yen 5,262,606.

Salt.—The Monopoly Bureau of the Government-General of Taiwan has long directed its attention to the extension of salt fields and as a result the total area of salt fields in 1913 was extended by 105 **ko** over the previous year. The production of salt for the same year amounted to 105,300,000 **kin.**

Camphor.—The total quantity of camphor sold in Europe and America in 1913 was 7,300,000 **kin** while the total quantity of camphor exported from the island in the same year amounted to 6,190,000 **kin.** The total amount from sale of camphor and its by-products was estimated at yen 5,808,000.

The cost of plantation of camphor-tree forests in the island is defrayed by the funds belonging to the Monopoly Bureau. Since 1900 plantation work has been carried out by the Industrial Bureau and the local governments. At the same time encouragement has been given to the afforestation of camphor by private individuals. In 1913 the management of the camphor tree afforestation work was transferred to the Monopoly Bureau from the Industrial Bureau. The area afforested by the Monopoly Bureau in the same year was 203 **cho** with a total number of over 543,000 camphor-trees planted, while the area afforested by the local governments was 304 **cho** with a total number of more than 654,000 camphor trees planted.

Tobacco.—Since the monopoly system was put into operation by the Government-General of Taiwan the Monopoly Bureau has made every effort to improve the quality of tobacco by preventing its careless manufacture, with satisfactory results. Tobacco leaf produced in China, which is used as material for cut-tobacco in Taiwan, showed an unprecedented decrease in 1913 and as a consequence its price more or less appreciated.

The private management of the manufacture of tobacco was superseded by the direct management of the Monopoly Bureau in 1913 and the work was started at a new factory by using up-to-date machines with electricity for motive power. The total amount from the sale of the different kinds of tobacco for the same year was estimated at yen 4,523,000.

The tables respecting monopolies in the island follows:

Production of Opium Paste. (In *Momme.*)

Year.	First Class Opium Paste.	Second Class Opium Paste.	Third Class Opium Paste.	Total.	Index Number.	Percentage.		
						First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1897	2,209,978	5,665,431	31,437,173	39,312,582	3,162	5.6	14.4	80.0
1902	8,807,150	1,034,350	19,011,100	28,852,600	2,321	30.5	3.6	65.9
1907	28,916,350	—	7,653,200	36,569,550	2,942	79.1	—	20.9
1912	25,618,800	—	5,759,000	5,759,000	2,524	81.6	—	18.4

Amount of Sale of Opium Paste. (In *Yen.*)

Year.	First Class Opium Paste.	Second Class Opium Paste.	Third Class Opium Paste.	Total.	Index Number.	Percentage.		
						First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1897	29,958	157,539	742,818	930,315	100	3.2	16.9	79.9
1902	922,586	348,348	1,920,829	3,191,763	343	28.9	10.9	60.2
1907	3,906,486	12	946,392	4,852,890	522	80.5	—	19.5
1912	5,291,196	—	736,642	6,027,838	648	87.8	—	12.2

Amount of Sale of Table Salt. (In *Yen.*)

Year.	In Taiwan.	In Japan Proper.	Others.	Total.	Index Number.	Percentage.	
						In Taiwan.	In Japan Proper.
1900	245,138	113,196	—	358,324	132	68.4	31.6
1904	408,667	144,500	1,370	554,537	205	73.7	26.3
1908	522,240	111,100	59,285	692,624	256	75.4	24.6
1912	554,570	178,382	14,980	747,932	276	74.1	25.9

Amount of Camphor and Camphor Oil Remuneration (In *Yen*)

Year.	Camphor.	Camphor Oil.	Total.	Index Number.
1900	895,532	316,948	1,212,480	192
1904	1,331,733	1,222,097	2,553,830	405
1908	1,331,733	1,222,097	2,553,830	405
1912	1,462,294	1,062,316	2,524,610	401

Note:—Besides the amount mentioned in the above table, the sum of yen 712,355 was paid to the Department of Finance in 1904 for camphor produced in Japan proper.

XII.

EDUCATION.

History.—The educational system of Taiwan dates from 1895 when the School Affairs Section was established in the Government-General of Taiwan. In the following year a language school was established at Taihoku and a number of language institutes at some important centres of the island. This was the forerunner of various educational institutions in Taiwan. In 1898 the system of the public schools was put into operation, for the education of the native children and that of the primary school for the education of the Japanese children. Primary schools were established at places where Japanese immigrants lived in large numbers. In 1902 language schools were opened for the purpose of training teachers. In 1907 a middle school was established at Taihoku and in 1909 a higher girls' school at the same town. Besides there are among the technical and special schools the Police Officers and Prison Governors' Training School (established in 1898). Medical School (established in 1899), Agricultural Experimental Station (established in 1900), Sugar Industry Experimental Station (where the students of the sugar industry are trained), Industrial Bureau (where the students of forestry are trained) and Industrial Institute (established in 1912).

Primary Schools.—The primary schools being under the control of the Local Governor, give elementary education to the children of school age. The schools pay much attention to the physical culture of children and make it their main object to give a fundamental moral training as well as a national education, together with common knowledge of the arts necessary in life. The rules for school discipline and the qualification of teachers are the same as those of the primary schools in Japan proper.

Public Schools.—The public schools being also under the control of the Local Governor, teach the Japanese language to the native children. The principal object of the schools is to give moral training in order to cultivate the national character, to promote the physical development and to give common knowledge of arts necessary in life. The course is six years which may be reduced to four years according to the circumstances of the locality.

Aborigines' Public Schools.—Public schools are provided for the children of the aborigines. The schools are under the control of the Local Governor and are established at the discretion of the Governor-General of Taiwan. The term of study is four years and the subjects of study consist of ethics, language and arithmetic to which one or more subjects of agriculture, handicraft and music may be added according to the circumstances of the locality.

Kindergartens.—Sanction for the establishment of a kindergarten is granted by the Governor-General of Taiwan in accordance with the provisions of the regulations governing private schools. Children of between full three years old and the school age are brought up at the kindergarten. At present there are three kindergartens in Taihoku, Taichu and Tainan.

Middle School.—The Middle Schools are under the direct control of the Governor-General of Taiwan. Among the teachers are some foreigners, both male and female. The school makes it its object to give the higher common education to Japanese boys, and is divided into the First and Second Departments. The First Department of the Middle School differs from the public middle school in Japan proper. The students live in the school dormitories where they are trained under strict discipline. The term of study is six years, and for those desirous of entering practical business after graduation, a higher course is established for the term of two years. The Second Department of the Middle School has the same object as that of the public middle school in Japan proper, and the term of study is also five years with a supplementary course for the term of one year.

Higher Girls' School.—The Higher Girls' School is also under the direct control of the Governor-General of Taiwan and makes it its object to give the higher common education to Japanese girls. The term of study is four years with the supplementary course for one year.

Language School.—The Language School, being also under the control of the Governor-General of Taiwan, consists of the Primary Normal Department, Public Normal Department, Language Department and Technical Department. Besides there are some subordinate schools attached to the Language School. The Primary Normal Department trains Japanese teachers of the primary school and the Public Normal Department. Japanese teachers and native instructors of the public school. The Language Department has as its object the giving of a middle class education to the native young men and principally teaches the Japanese language. Besides a primary school, public school and girls' school are attached to the Language School.

Industrial Institute.—An Industrial Institute is attached to the School Affairs Section of the Civil Administration Department of the Government-General of Taiwan. Knowledge and arts necessary for an artisan are given to the native young men at this institute, the term of study being three years.

SECTION XX.

Chosen.

I.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Chosen is a large peninsula situated in the south-eastern part of Asia.

The longest and shortest distances from the south to the north are about 190 and 150 **ri** respectively (a **ri** being about two and a half miles); while the breadth at the narrowest part from the east to the west is about 40 **ri**, and at the broadest part the extent does not exceed 70 **ri**. It extends from 124° 13′ to 130° 54′ east longitude, and from 33° 12′ to 43° 2′ north latitude, covering an area of some 14,123 square **ri**.

In the east it faces the Japan Sea and in the west the Yellow Sea. In the north it is bounded by Manchuria and the Russian littoral provinces, the Yalu river, and a part of the Amur river. In the south it is bounded by the Chosen Sea.

The population of Chosen, according to the census taken on June 30th, 1913, was 264,146 Japanese living in 75,015 houses; 14,898,241 Koreans living in 2,921,250 houses; and 20,035 foreigners (including Chinese) living in 5,031 houses.

The following table shows the population in every prefecture:

(As returned in June, 1913.)

Prefecture	Number of houses				Population			
	Japanese	Koreans	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Koreans	Foreigners	Total
Keiki-do.	20,579	306,932	1,370	328,881	75,024	1,543,838	5,022	1,623,884
Chusei-Hokudo.	1,387	132,376	68	133,831	4,461	665,847	212	670,520
Chusei-Nando. ...	3,965	202,646	353	206,964	13,319	1,017,522	1,151	1,031,992
Zenra-Hokudo....	4,360	132,376	68	133,831	4,461	665,847	212	670,520

Prefecture	Number of houses				Population			
	Japanese	Koreans	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Koreans	Foreigners	Total
Zenra-Nando. ...	5,437	202,646	353	206,964	13,319	1,017,522	1,151	1,031,092
Keisho-Hokudo.	5,050	209,326	216	213,902	15,236	1,002,299	687	1,018,222
Keisho-Nando....	16,444	342,107	136	347,680	18,808	1,684,480	552	1,703,840
Kokai-do.	2,187	135,959	207	238,353	6,634	1,138,967	930	1,146,531
Heian-Nando. ...	4,895	198,342	390	203,627	16,778	971,062	2,564	990,404
Heian-Hokudo ...	2,854	194,187	890	197,931	8,609	1,081,702	4,583	1,094,894
Kogen-do.... ...	1,863	182,371	750	184,987	5,561	959,554	892	966,007
Kankyo-Nando.	3,634	184,639	327	188,600	13,510	1,059,729	1,909	1,075,148
Kankyo-Hokudo	2,360	78,375	113	80,848	7,604	473,040	770	481,414
Grand Total	75,015	2,921,250	5,031	3,001,296	264,146	14,898,241	20,035	15,182,422

II.

GOVERNMENT.

Introduction.—Reasons for Annexation.

The Japanese Government has always been earnest in the maintenance of peace in the Far East; but as Chosen had been a constant source of commotion, involving Japan in serious trouble, the Japanese Government arrived at a number of agreements after the conclusion of the treaty of Portsmouth following the Russo-Japanese war and established a protective administrative system. A Residency-General was early established there in order to assist the Korean authorities in carrying out improvements. But, despite conspicuous changes in every branch of government effected through the continued efforts of the Japanese and Korean Governments, the complicated protective government was unable to guarantee the solidity of the household of the former Emperor of Korea as well as the welfare and tranquillity of the Korean people in general. In addition to this, local insurgents and bandits could not be entirely suppressed, so that the authorities were frequently called upon to furnish escorts of policemen or gendarmes to Government officials, and others travelling through remote districts. On the other hand the rebellious element spread sedition among peaceful people and incited antipathy and hatred toward Japanese officials. Some of them went even so far as to assault those officials. Fanatical desperadoes assassinated Mr. Durham Stephens, an American and foreign advisor to the Government of Korea, at San Francisco in March, 1908, and Prince Ito, the first Resident-General of Chosen, at Harbin in October, 1909. In a word, the conditions in Chosen during that period was anything but but peaceful. Thus a complete renovation of the administration of the peninsula was found to be impossible because of the prejudice of the Korean people against Japan which could not be allayed while suspicion and misgiving prevailed among the people themselves. Under these circumstances, most of the Japanese and foreign residents preferred to live in the cities, and open ports, or along the railway lines. They could not penetrate into the interior to carry on agricultural, commercial, and industrial enterprises. Such being the conditions that existed in Chosen at that time, the Japanese Government determined to eradicate these evils and the annexation of Chosen took place on August 29th, 1910.

The Government-General of Chosen.

The regulations with regard to the organization of the Government-General of Chosen and other offices were promulgated on September 30th, 1910, by an Imperial ordinance, and were carried into effect on October 1st of the same year.

According to these regulations the Government of Chosen is placed under the command of a Governor-General of a **Shinnin** rank, who is eligible from among generals or admirals.

The chief powers of the Governor-General of Chosen are as follows:

1. The Governor-General, under the direct command of the Emperor, assumes the control of the army and navy within the limits of Chosen.
2. The Governor-General controls the administrative business of the country and may petition to the Emperor and obtain his sanction for action connected with the administration of Chosen through the Prime Minister of Japan.
3. The Governor-General can prescribe any laws with the Imperial sanction.
4. The Governor-General, by virtue of his official powers or special authority vested in him, is entitled to issue regulations for punishments of not more than one year imprisonment or fine exceeding one hundred yen.
5. The Governor-General can suspend or nullify any orders or action of offices under his control in case they are not conformable to the established laws, or are detrimental to public welfare.
6. The Governor-General is the head of the officials and their appointments or discharges should be reported to the Emperor through the Prime Minister. The appointments or discharges of officials below the **Sonin** rank may be effected peremptorily.
7. The Governor-General must report to the Emperor the bestowal of court rank or decorations upon officials under his command. An official of **Shinnin** rank is also installed as Chief of the Political administration of the Government-General of Chosen. He assists the Governor-General, and superintends the business of every department.

The Government-General of Chosen consists of the secretariate of the Governor-General, general's business department; departments of the interior, finance, agriculture, commerce, industry, and of justice.

The Boards of Central Political Affairs, of Investigations, of Provincial Administration, and of the Police; Courts of Justice; Bureau of Railways, of Communications, of Monopoly, and of Special Land Surveying are under the control of the Government-General.

Every board or bureau has its chief official who, under the orders of the Governor-General, manages the business of the office and directs the work of officials under his control.

Courts of Justice.

In consequence of the annexation on August 29, 1910, and the enforcement of the new regulations of the Government-General, the former Board of Justice of the Residency-General was made a part of the Government-General of Chosen, Courts of Justice and regulations of the Residency-General were revised so as to bring all the courts of justice under the control of the Government-General. Although alterations in regulations as to the Judiciary have been made in certain respects, they have remained almost the same in substance as hitherto. The courts of justice are organised according to the three courts system and consist of District Courts, Local Courts, Courts of Appeal and a Supreme Court. All the Courts of justice handle both civil and criminal cases and are under the direct control of the Governor-General.

The appointments of judges and public prosecutors are made principally from among those who are well qualified for the posts, in accordance with the Japanese regulations.

Koreans are also appointed judges or public prosecutors, but they discharge their functions when both plaintiff and defendant are Koreans in civil cases and when defendants are Koreans in criminal cases.

The Japanese legal codes are used. After the transference of jurisdiction to the Japanese Government, after the annexation, the laws and regulations inherent to Chosen were not entirely ignored. Therefore, the authorities published judicial regulations by Imperial ordinance, in October, 1909, to be applied to Koreans. By these regulations, it was provided that the old laws of Chosen may be applied to the Koreans and, in civil suits between Koreans and other parties, Japanese laws are to be applied with necessary alterations. It was also decided that, in district courts in unimportant districts, the duties of public prosecutors may be entrusted to police inspectors or court clerks.

The Governor-General can also order the transfer of criminal cases from the district or local courts to another.

Local Administration.

With the establishment of the Government-General of Chosen, the authorities are endeavoring to bring about promptitude and improvement in the execution of business by unifying the local administrations. Notwithstanding the advisability of carrying out reforms speedily when all things are in a transition stage, the authorities are to effect them with caution.

Chosen is divided into thirteen prefectures of Keiki-do, Chusei-Hokudo, Chusei-Nando, Zenra-Hokudo, Zenra-Nando, Keisho-Hokudo, Keisho-Nando, Kokai-do, Heian-Nando, Heian-Hokudo, Kogen-do, Kankyo-Nando, Kankyo-Hokudo and twelve districts of Seoul, Fusan, Masan, Kunsan, Moppo, Taikyu, Chemulpo, Pyongyang, Chinnampo, Wiju, Gensan, Seishin, and two hundred and twenty countries.

Governors of prefectures and districts, and headmen of counties are put in charge of all the business of the local administration under their jurisdiction.

The regulations for executive officials of the Government-General of Chosen after the annexation were promulgated on September 30th, 1910 by the Imperial ordinance.

According to the regulations, the chief powers of prefectural governors are as follows:

Prefectural governors, under the Governor-General of Chosen, executive laws and regulations; superinted administrative business within the spheres of their jurisdiction, and direct officials in the execution of their duties.

Prefectural governors are permitted to use the police in their jurisdictions for the purpose of carrying out business or to call upon the chief of the prefectural police to issue necessary orders or make necessary rules on local police matters.

Prefectural governors can issue regulations in connection with administrative business in the districts under their jurisdiction within the limits of the authority invested in them.

In case the orders or dealings of headmen of districts or counties do not conform with established rules, are detrimental to public welfare, or transgress the limits of their authority, the Prefectural governors can repeal or suspend those orders.

Prefectural governors can entrust part of their work to the headmen of districts or counties.

Prefectural governors supervise the business of public corporations, school associations or water-power associations in the districts under their jurisdiction.

Prefectural governors should report to the Governor-General of Chosen when they are called upon to maintain peace and order by force of firms. In cases of emergency they can call upon commanders of the garrisons for the despatch of troops.

III.

FINANCE.

Yearly Account.

Formerly there was no regular budget issued by the Korean Government, the system was inaugurated for the first time in 1905.

The following tables show the revenue and expenditure of the Korean Government since 1907 and the special account of the revenue, and expenditure of the Government-General of Chosen since 1910.

A comparative table of annual revenue and expenditure of the former Korean Government:

Fiscal Year	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1907	9,916,322	6,542,438	16,453,760	10,193,276	7,182,675	17,375,951
1908	13,410,347	9,862,889	23,273,236	14,714,934	8,637,923	23,352,859
1909	15,178,902	14,049,108	29,228,011	18,263,852	10,963,679	39,227,549
1910	5,060,129	4,532,149	13,597,278	8,593,280	4,875,352	13.468,631

N. B.—The above table shows the full yearly accounts in 1907, 1908, 1909; while in 1910 the account ends on August 28th.

A table of revenue and expenditure of the special account of the Government-General of Chosen:

Fiscal Year	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1910	11,610,226	10,368,475	21,978,701	9,471,936	8.343,719	17,815,650
1911	778,424	2,123,095	2,901,619	1,543,541	1,320,113	2,863,654
1912	25,564,176	26,720,288	52,284,464	25,547,942	20,624,368	46,172,310
1913	26,732,332	26,159,877	52,892,209	30,351,788	22,549,421	52,892,209
1914	30,106,163	27,883,447	27,989,610	34,751,104	23,238,506	57,989,610

N. B.—In the above table, the account of 1910 is the revenue and expenditure from August 29th to September 30th. The accounts of 1910 and 1911 are settled amounts, and those of 1912 and 1913 are estimated amounts.

National Debt.

The national debt in October 1913 was 56,516,570 yen. The particulars are as follows:

Description	Date of issue	Amount	Interest	Period unredeemed	Term of redemption
		Yen			
First enterprise capital bond.	March, 1906	5,000,000	6.5 per cent per annum	five years	five years
2nd enterprise capital bond.	December, 1908	12,963,920	6.527 per cent per annum	ten years	fifteen years
First 4 per cent bond.	February, 1910	1,052,650	4 per cent per annum	ten years	fifty years
Chosen Undertaking National debenture.... ...	April, 1913	30,000,000	5 per cent per annum		December, 1917
Loans for undertaking expenses	August, 1912	1,500,000	6 per cent per annum		To be redeemed within 3 years from the date of issue.
Ditto....	March, 1913	9,000,000	6.2 per cent per annum		
Total		56,516,570			

Taxation.

The national taxes are divided into twelve kinds of land, house, wine, tobacco, customs, tonnage, salt, mining, fishery, ship, and ginseng duties.

In former times the collection of national taxes in Chosen was by local offices, who, taking advantage of the system, were guilty of extortion or peculation for many years, so that, even when the protective administration was established, people were very much averse to the payment of taxes at first, but, along with the improvements in tax-collecting, consequent upon annexation, the obligation of paying taxes has gradually been imbued among the people in general and better results are reported every year.

The rate of tax-collection in the past several years is as follows:

Description.	(1912)		Rate of income.				
	Estimated amount	Collected amount	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
	Yen	*Yen*					
Land tax...	6,723,420	6,703,440	0.99	0.99	0.97	0.93	0.79
Rural House tax ...	731,279	730,561	0.99	0.99	0.97	0.92	0.79
City House tax ...	157,374	119,675	0.95	0.92	0.73	0.96	—
Wine tax...	389,228	384,484	0.98	0.97	0.92	0.96	—
Tobacco tax	349,935	345,697	0.98	0.97	0.94	0.99	—
Mining tax	208,556	199,604	0.95	0.71	0.58	0.52	0.57
Sundry taxes	46,787	45,994	0.98	0.93	0.68	0.79	0.71
Total	8,606,582	8,559,458	0.99	0.98	0.96	0.93	0.77

Expenses of Undertakings in Chosen.

For the last few years since 1909 the Japanese Government has spent considerable money in carrying out undertakings in Chosen as follows:

(Amount with △ mark was borrowed from the former Korean Government.)

Section (Ordinary Expenses)	(1909)	(1910)	(1911)	(1912)	(1913)
Army	3,994,622	4,045,439	3,735,059	3,872,542	3,721,132
Navy	95,183	129,659	122,981	131,350	196,518
Residency-General	1,104,109	631,774	—	—	—
Department of Justice and Prisons of the Residency-General	959,896	1,613,191	—	—	—
Department of Traffic and Communications	119,546	—	—	—	—
Total	6,273,356	6,420,063	3,858,040	4,003,892	3,917,650

(Extraordinary Expenses)	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
General account:					
Supplement fund	—	2,885,000	12,350,000	12,350,000	10,000,000
Army	6,037,627	5,464,888	4,776,402	4,141,590	3,577,529
Navy	230,972	553,544	1,018,059	838,563	875,854
Residency-General	△4,653,540 5,344,034	△2,600,000 4,307,412	—	—	—
Department of Justice and Prisons of the Residency-General	—	7,895	—	—	—
Department of Traffic and Communications	303,558	53,053	—	—	—
Total	11,916,191	13,271,792	18,144,461	17,330,153	14,453,382
Special account Forests in Chosen	—	—	—	—	—
Railways General receipt	3,017,703	6,144,904	—	—	—
Railways Sundry accounts	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3,017,703	6,144,904	—	—	—
Grand Total	21,207,250	25,836,759	22,002,501	21,334,045	18,371.033
Index Number					

The above table shows settled accounts for 1909, 1910, and 1911; actual expenses for 1912; and the account for 1913. The accounts of the department of traffic and communications show the balances of expenditure against revenue, while the balance of revenue against expenditure in 1910 was subtracted from extraordinary expenses for the sake of convenience. Stamp-receipts were not included in the revenue.

Section (Military Expenses)	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Army	10,032,249	9,510,327	8,511,461	8,014,132	7,289,661
Navy	326,155	683,203	1,141,040	969,913	1,072,373
Total	10,358,404	10,193,530	9,652,501	8,984,045	8,371,033
Administrative Expenses	10,848,846	15,643,229	12,350,000	12,350,000	10,000,000

Currency.

The currency system had undergone many changes in the past, but in 1905 the authorities began fundamental reforms in the system. They altered the currency regulations and defined the quality and weight of currency as in Japan, issued and circulated new currency, withdrawing old nickel and copper coins. The use of old nickel coins was prohibited after December, 1908. The volume of circulation of copper coins was greatly diminished as a result. Consequently the new currency began to circulate smoothly throughout Chosen.

In August 1910, when Chosen was annexed to Japan, the Government took measures to unify the currency in Chosen with that circulated in the Empire, and from that time the coining of Chosen currency was stopped absolutely, and was replaced by Japanese currency.

The volume of circulation of different currencies at every year-end since 1908 was as follows:

Year	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Japanese Currencies ...	230,304	269,024	2,744,989	3,736,779	3,126,696
Old Chosen Coins... ...	4,574,344	6,152,595	4,947,826	3,998,678	3,163,804
Bank of Chosen notes ...	12,228,887	16,631,964	21,382,957	22,861,224	19,097,622
Old nickel coins	773,901	——	——	——	——
Chosen copper coins ...	2,245,560	1,436,676	583,715	92,248	——
Total	20,052,996	24,490,259	29,659,487	30.688,929	25,388,122
Index Number...	100	122	148	153	127

N. B.—The total made by the addition of the amount of cash in the branch cash-office and the Bank of Chosen to that of bank-notes issued by the Bank as shown in the table shows the whole issue of notes by the Bank of Chosen.

Amount of issue of bank-notes by the Bank of Chosen:

Year	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
10 yen note	5,592,000	8,461,000	10,017,000	9,616,000	8,451,000
5 yen note	3,015,500	3,986,500	4,476,500	4,730,500	3,651,500
1 yen note	4,819,600	7,704.500	10,501,700	11,192,800	8,192,500
50 sen note	3,070	2,900	2,750	2,660	2,660
20 sen note	3,490	3,300	3,080	3,020	3,020
10 sen note	6,040	5,700	5,510	5,420	5,410
Total	13,439,700	20.163,900	25,006,540	25,550,400	20,306,090
Index Number...	100	150	186	190	151

IV.

TRAFFIC AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.

In 1901 the Seoul-Fusan railway was constructed and in 1906 the railway between Seoul and Wiju was completed.

At present a trunk line runs through the length of the peninsula, its southern end being at Fusan and its northern end at Shinwiju, where the railway crosses the Yalu river and reaches Antunken in Manchuria, extending for 585 miles.

The Konan railway consists of a trunk line that starts at Ota on the Seoul-Fusan line and terminates at Moppo and a branch line that runs from Riri on that line and reaches Kunsan. The total length of the railway is 175 miles and 6 chains.

From the same branch line another four railways of Keinin, Masan, Kenimpo, Heinan lines connect with important ports on the sea-coast and contribute to the benefit of the world communication.

The Keinin line branches itself at Eitoppo and reaches Chemulpo. The Masan line begins at Sanrotsu and terminates at Masan. The Kenimpo line starts at Koshu and goes to Kenimpo. The Heinan line branches at Heijo and ends at Chinnampo.

A railway which is under construction at present—a part of it being already opened to traffic—is the Seoul-Gensan line that runs between Ryuzen and Gensan, covering 138¼ miles. The work was begun in 1910 and was to be completed within eleven years, but afterwards, owing to the necessity of completing it rapidly, the time was shortened to five years. The line between Ryusan and Futsuro and between Gensan and Kozan is finished and opened to traffic.

The work of bridging the Yalu river on the route of travel from Japan to Europe is completed and the shortest route between Europe and the Far East has been opened to traffic, affording a great convenience to travellers to and from Europe.

A train, after leaving Seoul, reaches An-tung in ten hours, crossing the Yalu at Shinwiju and in sixteen more hours Chang-chun is reached.

To facilitate the traffic between Asia and Europe, express trains are run from Fusan station on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday and from Chang-chun on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of every week. By utilizing this route travellers may cover the distance between Tokyo and Chang-chun within 72 hours.

The Chosen railway has been brought to its present finished state after many changes. It is now under the control of the Government-General of Chosen, and a broad gauge system of 4½ feet runs throughout all trunk and branch lines. All the cars are of the bogie style and the passenger cars are especially roomy and handsome. Goods vans are also large, and carry twenty-six tons. The "Chosen-Manchuria" express trains are composed of cars that stand comparison favorably with those in Europe and America.

The bridge that spans the Yalu measures 3,098 feet. Work was commenced in August, 1909. In May, 1911, the abutments were completed and the bridge was finished in October of the same year. For the passage of ships the ninth girder from the Korean side can be opened and closed and on both sides sidewalks of eight feet wide are provided for the benefit of pedestrians.

As the lowest ends of the bridge beams are over twenty-five feet in high tide and thirty feet in low tide from the level of the river, ordinary vessels can pass under the bridge unobstructed.

Marine Transportation.

The exploitation of islands off the coast of the peninsula and the unification of steamship services under orders of the Government-General of Chosen have contributed greatly to the development of marine transportation, and of late the number of vessels engaged in it has remarkably increased. The latest number of vessels in Chosen is as follows:

(ON THE ROLLS ON SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1913)

Kinds		Steamships		Sailing Vessels		Total	
		Number	Aggregate Tonnage	Number	Aggregate Tonnage	Number	Aggregate Tonnage
		tons	*tons*	*tons*	*tons*	*tons*	*tons*
Vessels having ports of nationality in Chosen	Vessels registered	70	13,358	162	4,578	232	17,936
	Vessels unregistered	25	240	1,047	8,636	1,072	8,876
Vessels having ports of nationality in Japan and engage only in coasting navigation	Vessels registered	31	2,567	—	—	31	2,567
	Vessels unregistered	21	274	199	2,937	220	3,211
Total		147	16,439	1,408	16,151	1,555	32,590

N. B.—The number of unregistered sailing vessels that have ports of nationality in Japan proper and engage only in coasting navigation can not be ascertained, as they are exempt from inspection, so that only the number of vessels that have been granted licenses from the Government-General is given in the table.

Communications.

Since the annexation of the territory communications have been strikingly developed, post offices have been established generally and every district or county possesses at present at least one or more perfectly equipped office, so that there is no place throughout the peninsula that has not the convenience of communication.

The following table shows the general condition of the business of communication:

Number of Post Offices (at every Year-end).

Year	Post Office	Post and Telegraph Office	Mail Agency.	Post Agency.	Receiving & Delivery Office.	Post and Telegraph Agency.	Railway Telephone Transaction Office.	Total.	Post Stamp Sale Agency.
1913... ...	179 4 (branch)	—	302	—	—	—	79	560 4 (branch)	—
1912... ...	179 4 (branch)	—	302	—	—	—	74	555 4 (branch)	1,782
1911... ...	189 3 (branch)	—	272	—	1	—	67	529 3 (branch)	1,370
1910... ...	191 3 (branch)	—	142	109	2	—	59	503 3 (branch)	855
1909	52 1 (branch)	195	99	145	2	—	—	493 1 (branch)	545

Table of Mail Matters Handled.

Year	Ordinary mail matters		Parcel mail matters	
	Receipt	Delivery	Receipt	Delivery
1912	61,725,019	71,739,771	982,578	1,351,692
1911	54,209,410	63,421,597	787,236	1,116,352
1910	47,083,570	53,181,471	661,625	928,097
1909	40,722,812	43,277,820	489,173	750,967
1908	35,659,758	37,014,979	362,763	601,765

V.

EDUCATION.

Education of Koreans.

Although only two or three years have passed since the Chosen educational regulations came into force, they are understood by the people at large, owing to the fact that the purport of the regulations is very well adapted to the actual conditions in Chosen and the system of education, being simple and well to the point, has practically become indispensable to the Koreans. At the same time people, seeing that their youngsters are daily cultivating at these schools characters and ideas necessary for to make them good subjects of the Empire, acquiring knowledge and the arts best suited to the actual business of the world, they are utilizing them.

Especially the common schools have become centres of the educational system in Chosen since the enforcement of the new regulations, and have secured an increasing confidence, so that the applicants for entrance to these schools have greatly increased in number.

High class people and those of larger means who, adhering to old customs, did not welcome new education, have gradually understood the purport of the new educational system and let their youngsters enter public schools. Furthermore, some religious schools closed of their own accord and transferred all their pupils to the public schools, declaring that there is no use continuing, now that perfectly equipped schools have been established.

Industrial schools have gradually taught the local people the importance of various industries and the dignity of labor. It is the policy of the Government to encourage industries. When seven hundred students were to be admitted to industrial schools of one prefecture in 1912, there were more than 1,900 applicants. This testifies to the earnestness of the Korean people in seeking knowledge. Many private schools are improving with the advancement of the times and a tendency is manifest among those schools to follow the plans of the public schools. The spread of the Japanese language, which is one of the most important objects of the new educational system, as people welcome it, is successful. With public schools as the centres, the Japanese language is being taught in all cities and provinces.

The result of putting into operation these new education regulations has thus established the national education, and the education of children in Chosen has become more and more fitted to the actual state of things and to the advancement of the times, inspiring profound confidence in Government institutions. It has served not only to brighten the intellect of the people, but has done much toward developing the popular mind and bringing popular feeling into proper channel.

The Present State of Education.

In bygone days education in Chosen with only Confucian or Chinese classics were taught at those schools and no knowledge pertaining to actual life was included in the curriculum.

Simultaneously with the abolition of the system of appointing officials by examining them in Chinese classics in 1894 the government schools in Seoul were closed. When the Korean Government made changes in its various institutions in 1895 a system of education was established and primary, normal, middle and foreign language schools and others were inaugurated in Chosen. But they were poor imitations of those in Japan and not adapted to the real conditions of the people at that time.

The authorities therefore after investigation planned a new system of education. In August, 1911, the Government-General promulgated the Chosen education regulations and published the regulations for the schools in October of the same year.

The government has established common, higher common, and girls' higher common schools as means of common education; industrial, commercial, technical, and elementary industrial schools for industrial education, and special schools. Normal schools have been added to the Government schools.

As a result of putting the new system into operation, two higher common schools, at Seoul and Pyongyang, the Seoul girls' higher common school, and the Seoul special school were founded.

The former normal school was changed into a special teachers' training school attached to the Seoul higher commercial school, while the Foreign Language School was closed and its pupils were taken into the Seoul higher common school. At present there are in Chosen 351 common schools, and 46 industrial schools, 28 of which are elementary industrial schools attached to the common schools. These public schools are under the control of the local authorities and receive annual subsidies from the national treasury.

The sites of schools and the number of teachers and pupils, according to investigations in 1913, are as follows:

Public Common Schools.

(As investigated on April 30th, 1913.)

Prefectures	Number of Schools	Number of Classes	Number of teachers					Number of Pupils		
			Japanese		Koreans		Total	Boys	Girls	Total
			Man	Woman	Man	Woman				
Keiki-do.	49	207	61	7	186	8	262	7,890	903	8,793
Chusei-Hokudo.	18	51	18	—	51	—	69	1,861	4	1,865
Chusei-Nando.	29	78	30	1	75	1	107	3,186	78	3,264
Zenra-Hokudo.	29	87	36	4	78	2	120	3,337	210	3,547
Zenra-Nando.	29	101	30	4	100	—	134	4,072	287	4,359
Keisho-Hokudo	41	137	41 ×1	4	131	1	177 ×1	3,814	338	4,152
Keisho-Nando.	31	110	33	3	107	3	146	3,135	451	4,586
Kokai-do.	19	56	20	1	49	3	73	1,922	221	2,143
Heian-Nando.	26	95	28 ×1	2	91	2	123 ×1	3,698	496	4,194
Heian-Hokudo.	28	96	31	3	95	1	130	4,166	457	4,623
Kogen-do.	25	84	25	—	81	3	109	2,955	297	3,252
Kankyo-Nando.	15	62	18	2	59	2	81	2,567	343	2,910
Kankyo-Hokudo. ...	12	44	14 ×1	2	41	1	58 ×1	1,724	319	2,043
Grand Total ...	351	1,208	385	33	1,144	27	1589 ×3	45,327	4,404	49,731

Common Schools attached to the Seoul Higher and Seoul Girl's Higher Common Schools.

(As investigated on April 30th, 1913.)

Kinds	Number of Schools	Number of Classes	Number of Teachers			Number of Pupils		
			Japanese	Koreans	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Common Schools attached to Seoul higher common school...	2	10	7 ×5	3 ×3	10 ×8	280	169	449

School of Higher Grade.

(As investigated on April 30th, 1913.)

	Kinds	Sites	Date of foundation	No. of Classes	No. of Teachers			Total	Number of Pupils		
					Directors	Teachers	Others		Boys	Girls	Total
Government School	The Seoul Special School	Keijo Kokamon-dori	Nov. 1911	3	×1	6 ×9	1 ×11	7 ×11	130	—	130
	The Seoul Higher Common School ...			20	1	43 ×4	4 ×1	48 ×5	792	—	792
	Regular Course Short teachers Training Course	Keijo Hokubu.	Sep. 1906	11 1					428 50	— —	428 50
	Normal Course... ..	... ...	April, 1913	1					17	—	17

Schools of Higher Grade. (*Continued*)

(AS INVESTIGATED ON APRIL 30TH, 1910)

	Kinds.	Sites.	Date of foundation.	No. of Classes.	No. of teachers.			Total.	Number of Pupils.		
					directors.	Teachers.	Others.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Government Schools.	Attached special teachers training School.		First Section Nov. 1911	6					260	—	260
			Second Section April, 1913	1					37	—	37
	The Pyongyang Higher Common Schools		April, 1909	7	1	12	3	16	290	—	290
	Regular Course... ...			6					240	—	240
	Short Teachers' Training Course...			1					50	—	50
	The Seoul Girls' Higher Common School			6	1	13 ×3	2	16 ×3	—	149	149
	Regular Course ...			3					—	100	100
	Crafts Course			3					—	49	49
	Total 4			36	3 ×1	74 ×16	10 ×2	87 ×19	1,212	149	1,361
Private Schools	Private Higher Common School ...		March, 1909	5	1	6	—	7	150	—	150
	Private Shukumei Girls' Higher Common School		April, 1906	5	1	6 ×5	—	8 ×5	—	92	92
	Regular Course... ...			3					—	71	71
	Crafts Course			2					—	21	21
	Private Shinmei Girls Higher Common School		April, 1912	4	1	9 ×2	—	10 ×2	—	50	50
	Regular Course... ...			3					—	46	46
	Crafts Course			1					—	4	4
	Total 3			14	3	22 ×7	—	25 ×9		150	292
	Grand Total 7...			50	6 ×1	96 ×23	10 ×2	112 ×26	1,354		1,653

× are those having additional posts.

Agricultural and Commercial Schools.

Prefectures.	Kinds.	No. of Schools.	No. of Classes.	Number of Pupils.			No. of Teachers
				Japanese.	Koreans	Total.	
Keiki-do	Commercial	1	3	4	2	6	186
Chusei-Hokudo	Agricultural	1	2	3 ×1	1	4 ×1	57
Chusei-Nando.	Agricultural	1	2	3 ×1	1	4 ×1	92
Zenra-Hokudo.	Agricultural	1	4	7 ×5	1 ×2	8 ×7	160
Zenra-Nando.	Agricultural	1	2	3	2	5	47
Keisho-Hokudo.	Agricultural	1	2	6	1	7	67
Keisho-Nando.	Agricultural	1	2	2 ×2	1	3 ×2	65
	Commercial	1	3	5	—	5	156
Kokai-do	Agricultural	1	2	8	1	9	58
Heian-Nando	Agricultural	1	2	3 ×1	2	5 ×1	83
Heian-Hokudo	Agricultural	2	2	4 ×1	4	8 ×1	147
Kogen-do	Agricultural	2	4	4 ×1	4	8 ×1	147
Kankyo-Nando.	Agricultural	2	4	4 ×2	4	8 ×2	134
Total	Agricultural	14	27	46 ×13	19 ×2	65 ×15	1,079
	Commercial	2	6	9	2	11	242
Private Kankyo-Hokudo.	Commercial	1	6	9	1	8	150

Elementary Industrial Schools.

(As investigated on April 30th, 1913.)

Prefectures.	Kinds.	No. of Schools.	No. of Classes.	Number of Teachers.			No. of Pupils.
				Japanese.	Koreans	Total.	
Keiki-do	Agricultural and Commercial	1	1	×3	1	1 ×3	30
	Agricultural	5	5	1 ×9	×8	1 ×7	112
	Commercial	3	3	×6	1 ×4	1 ×10	87
	Technical	1	1	1	1 ×1	2 ×1	6
Chusei-Nando	Agricultural	3	3	4 ×3	5	9 ×3	160
Zenra-Hokudo	Agricultural	2	2	2 ×2	×5	2 ×7	42
Zenra-Nando	Agricultural	1	2	3	1	4	37
Keisho-Hokudo	Commercial	1	2	1	2	3	51
Keisho-Nando.	Agricultural	2	3	1 ×3	2 ×3	3 ×6	35
Kokai-do	Agricultural	3	4	1 ×5	×4	1 ×9	139
Heian-Nando	Agricultural	3	4	2 ×5	2 ×4	4 ×9	94
	Commercial	2	3	×8	×2	×10	88
Kogen-do	Agricultural	3	4	×3	×3	×6	49
Kankyo-Nando	Agricultural		44	2 ×5	3 ×3	5 ×8	108
Kankyo-Hokudo	Agricultura		47	3 ×4	2 ×2	5 ×6	156
Grand Total	Agricultural and Commercial	1	1	21 ×56	20 ×39	41 ×95	1,194
	Agricultural	30	38				
	Commercial	6	8				
	Technical	1	1				

Education of Japanese in Chosen.

The education of Japanese in Chosen does not differ from that in Japan proper; but some alteration were necessary to adapt it to special circumstances and the vicissitude of affairs in Chosen. In March 1912 regulations concerning public primary schools, girls' high schools, special industrial schools, and elementary industrial schools were published by prefectural ordinance and they were carried into effect in April of the same year.

At present there are 204 public primary schools, 2 middle schools, 4 public girls' high schools, 2 public commercial schools, 3 public elementary commercial schools, 1 private special school, and 6 private schools of various descriptions for the education of the Japanese in Chosen.

Primary schools have all been established by the Japanese school associations, while public girls' high schools, commercial schools, and elementary commercial schools have been established by the Government-General of Chosen.

The sites and number of teachers and students of those schools as investigated in 1913 are as follows:

Girls' High Schools.

Schools.	Site.	Date of Establishment.	Number of Classes.	Number of Teachers.			Number of Students.			Administrators of Schools.
				Directors.	Teachers.	Total.	Regular Course.	Others.	Total.	
The Seoul Public, Girls' High School	Nanzan-machi, Seoul. ...	April, 1908	12	1	20	21	522	9 (Supplementary course)	531	The Seoul Settlement Corporation.
The Fusan Public Girls' High School...	Tsuchishiro-machi, Fusan.	April, 1906	7	1	14	15	228	39 Crafts course)	267	The Fusan Settlement Corporation.
The Chemulpo Public Girls' High School....	Yamane-machi, Chemulpo.	April, 1908	4	1	5 ×2	6 ×2	111	——	111	The Chemulpo Settlement Corporation.
The Pyongyang Public Girls' High School...	Nanzan-machi, Pyongyang.	April, 1913	2	×1	3 ×4	3 ×5	37	——	37	The Pyongyang Settlement Corporation.
Total			25	3 ×1	42 ×	45 ×7	898	48	946	

Special Schools.

Schools.	Site.	Date of Establishment.	Number of Classes.	Number of Teachers Directors	 Teachers.	 Total.	Number of Students.	Administrators of Schools.
The branch School of the Oriental Association Special School...	Yamatoma-chi, Seoul	October, 1907	1	—	1 ×13	1 ×30	30	The Oriental Association.

Commercial and Elementary Commercial Schools.

Schools.	Sites.	Date of Establishment.	Number of Classes.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Students. Regular Course.	 Preparatory course.	 Total.	Administrators of Schools.
The Fusan Public Commercial School	Shakaman, Fusan... ...	April, 1906	4	14	128	57	185	The Fusan Settlement Corporation.
The Chemulpo Public Commercial School	Yamane-machi, chemulpo	April, 1908	5	6 ×3	123	—	123	The Chemulpo Settlement Corporation.
Total...			9	20 ×3	251	57	308	
The Gensan Public Elementary Commercial School. ...	Nishi, machi, Gensan.	Janury. 1908	6	4 ×5	(Boys) 44 (Girls) 17	—	61	The Gensan Settlement Corporation.
The Pyongyang Public Elementary Commercial School.	Nanzan-machi, Pyongyang	June, 1912	1	1 ×4	28	—	28	The Pyongyang Settlement Corporation.
The Chinnampo Public Elementary Commercial School.	Kokai-machi, Chinnampo ...	April, 1913	1	1 ×2	24	—	24	The Chinnampo Settement Corporation.
Total			8	6 ×11	113	—	113	

Middle Schools.

(× are those having additional posts. ▲ are foreigners.)

Schools.	Date of Establishment.	Number of Classes.	Number of Teachers. Directors	 Teachers.	 Others.	 Total.	Number of Students. 1st Year class.	 2nd Year class.	 3rd Year class.	 4th Year class.	 5th Year class.	Total.
The Seoul Middle School ...	April, 1911	13	1	26 —4 △1	5 —1	32 ×5 △1	146	143	129	77	48	543
Public Primary School Teachers' Training School attached to the said Middle School	April, 1912	1	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	31
The Fusan Middle School ...	April, 1913	2	1	1 —2	3	5 ×2	110	—	—	—	—	110
Total		16	2	27 —6 △1	8 —1	37 —7 △1	287	143	129	77	48	648

Schools of Various Descriptions.

Schools.	Sites.	Date of Establishment.	Number of Classes.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Students. Regular.	Other Course.	Total.	Administrators of schools.
The special night course of the private Zenrin Commercial School	Seiha, Ryuzan	April, 1908	3	8	163	—	163	The foundational judicial Zenrin Commercial School.
The private Seoul Girls' School of Arts	Asahi-machi Seoul	April, 1910	7	9	4	50 (Arts course) 28 (Need e work course)	82	Mr. Kisaburo Mizusaki.
The private Seoul Night School ..	"	April, 1910	4	4 ×5	69	32 (The preparatory course for the common civil Service examination)	101	"
The private Seoul Gakuin	Taihei-cho, Seoul.	May, 1912	3	3	12	40 (Short course)	52	Mr. Ume Akashi.
The private Industrial School	Asahi-machi, Seoul	April, 1911	4	2	58 (Boys) 4 (Girls)	—	62	Mr. Hidesaburo Kawai.
Total			26	35 ×5	408	150	558	

Public Primary Schools.

	Number of schools	Number classes of	Number of Teachers. Man.	Woman.	Total.	Number of Pupils. Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Keiki-do.	23	164	141	46	187	4,179	3,641	7,820
Chusei-Hokudo	10	16	12	9	21	175	171	346
Chusei-Nando	21	36	30	15	4	629	578	1,207
Zenra-Hokudo	11	35	28	9	37	558	441	999
Zenra-Nando.	17	41	34	12	46	735	665	1,400
Keisho Hokudo	21	47	39	18	57	788	747	1,535
Keisho-Nando	45	140	131	43	174	3,340	2,857	6,197
Kokai-do	12	19	16	7	23	233	228	461
Heian-Nando...	9	44	31 ×3	11	42 ×3	867	747	1,614
Heian-Hokudo	12	22	22	[illegible]	23	279	260	539
Kogen-do	9	27	27 ×1	5	32 ×1	539	558	1,097
Kankyo-Nando	6	18	12	6	18	307	244	551
Total	204	618	532 ×4	193	725 ×4	12,709	11,220	23,929

VI.

AGRICULTURE.

Arable and Uncultivated Land.

Notwithstanding its apparently barren, and mountainous aspect, there are abundant fertile plains and fields throughout the peninsula where agricultural enterprises can be carried on with profit. Especially, the climate being very mild, the agricultural production is most excellent in the southern part of Chosen. In the middle section, the climate is somewhat rigorous in winter, but owing to the excellent climatic changes wheat grows well and agricultural products are good in quality.

The total area of arable land as registered on February 28th, 1912 is as follows:

Prefectures.	Paddy field.	Field.	Total.
	Cho	*Cho*	*Cho*
Keiki-do	127,616.1	116,168.7	243,784.8
Chusei-Hokudo	51,538.7	45,256.8	96,795.5
Chusei-Nando...	127,075.3	51,445.9	178,521.2
Zenra-Hokudo	120,389.4	36,193.6	156,583.0
Zenra-Nando	126,856.6	117,419.3	244,275.9
Keisho-Hokudo	117,617.2	92,838.8	210,456.0
Keisho-Nando	105,385.1	59,138.4	164,523.5
Kokai-do	78,222.4	254,140.6	332,363.0
Heian-Nando	43,710.9	250,104.3	293,815.2
Heian-Hokudo	51,338.2	276,289.3	327,627.5
Kogen-do	41.322.8	131,089.4	172,412.2
Kankyo-Nando	28.563.5	248,291.2	276,854.7
Kankyo-Hokudo	4,720.6	144,792.0	149,512.6
Total	1,024,356.8	1,823,168.3	2,847,525.1
At the end of 1911	992,896.7	1,734,261.9	2,727,158.6
At the end of 1910	840,988.3	1,558,853.7	2,399,842.0
At the end of 1909	781,097.1	1,521,177.3	2,302,274.4

N.B.—Burnt fields or charred fields have been included in the group of cultivated fields as items for imposing taxes since 1911.

The prices of agricultural products has risen considerably, people in general have awakened to the advantage of utilizing uncultivated fields.

The latest returns of the total area of uncultivated fields in Chosen is as follows:

Prefectures.	State possession.	People's possession.	Total area.
	Cho	*Cho*	*Cho*
Keiki-do...	3,910	1,340	5,250
Chusei-Hokudo	420	458	878
Chusei-Nando...	2,723	2,477	5,200
Zenra-Hokudo	1,150	2,247	3,397
Zenra-Nando	2,058	1,208	3,266
Keisho-Hokudo	1,766	1,520	3,286
Keisho-Nando	3,146	11,502	14,648
Kokai-do	717	3,300	4,017
Heian-Nando	2.330	2,597	4,927
Heian-Hokudo	1,321	306	1,627
Kogen-do	7,873	1,946	9.819
Kankyo-Nando	2.247	1,738	3.985
Kankyo-Hokudo	10,871	2,678	13,549
Total	40,532	33,317	73,849

Remarks:—In the Table, a great part of the foot of mountains, that were included in the area of forests and fields in the previous years' returns, and coast lands are not included in the total area. Scattered along the coast of Chosen, several hundred cho, in place which can be reclaimed by constructing dams and embankments. Applicants for the area are increasing in numbers and honest promoters are investing in this enterprise.

Farmers.

The greater part of the arable land in Chosen is in possession of large land-owners while the ordinary people are tenant-farmers for life. The large land-owners generally lead a comfortable life in the cities and leave the management of their farms and the superintendence of tenant-farmers in the hands of their representatives.

There are three kinds in farm-tenancy, viz.:

(1) The Tenant-farmers pay land-taxes and sow their own seeds in fields leased from land-owners, paying one-third of harvest to land-owners.

(2) Land-owners bear the land-taxes and the expenses of seeds, sharing the harvest in halves with tenant farmers.

(3) A fixed payment is imposed upon tenant-farmers, irrespective of a fruitful or bad year.

Number of Farmers.

(As Returned on December 31st, 1912)

Prefectures.	Japanese.		Koreans.		Chinese.		Other foreigners.	
	Number of Houses.	Population.	Number of Houses.	Population.	Number of Houses.	Population.	Number of Houses.	Population.
Keiki-do	602	2,022	223,762	1,087,672	131	328	1	3
Chusei-Hokudo ...	51	186	120,762	547,911	1	2	—	—
Chusei-Nando ...	461	1,595	175,112	945,706	26	73	—	—
Zenra-Hokudo ..	714	1,644	180,911	825,081	14	28	1	1
Zenra-Nando... ...	424	1,666	288,642	1,433,434	3	9	—	—
Keisho-Hokudo ...	507	1,703	306,268	1,426,242	5	14	—	—
Keisho-Nando ...	1,233	4,508	254,984	1,207,942	5	12	—	—
Kokai-do	98	341	192,607	816,893	14	33	1	1
Heian-Nando ...	124	351	157,699	729,264	92	438	—	—
Heian-Hokudo ...	30	79	164,245	825,376	56	225	—	—
Kogen-do	14	43	152,675	754,362	1	3	—	—
Kankyo-Nando ...	73	254	144,395	713,131	34	108	2	6
Kankyo-Hokudo ...	42	113	66,772	385,543	4	7	—	—
Total.	4,383	14,505	2,428,834	11,589,557	387	1,280	5	11
1911	2,960	9,409	2,376,937	11,003,993	311	906	2	5
1910	2,132	6,892	2,333,814	10,418,880	364	1,405	10	22
1909	1,714	5,008	2,211,137	9,490,694	263	969	8	25

Recognising the outlook of agricultural industry in Chosen, the number of Japanese who engage in them has greatly increased.

At the end of 1911 there were, throughout the peninsula, 3,839 Japanese carrying on agriculture, with an invested capital of 22,472,983 yen, and possessing a total area ground of 126,154 **cho** and 9 **tan** which is divided into 58,444 **cho** of paddy-fields, 35,336 **cho** 7 **tan** of fields and a considerable area of forests and plantations. Farmers who have invested in their enterprises upwards of 10,000 yen number no less than 167. They cultivate fruit-trees and vegetables, mulberry and afforestation. The Japanese farmers who have invested over 10,000 yen mostly rent out their farms to tenant-farmers.

Table of Wages Paid to Korean Farm-hands.

(As returned on December 31st, 1912)

Prefectures.	Number of Enter-prises.	Amount of invested capital.	Area of land in possession.					
			Paddy fields.	Fields.	Forests.	Planta-tion.	Others.	Total,
		Yen	*Cho*	*Cho*	*Cho*	*Cho*	*Cho*	*Cho*
Keiki-do	598	21,451,467	4,442.9	3,479.8	1,841.6	793.6	200.5	10,758.4
Chusei-Hokudo ...	70	213,678	98.8	123.1	424.3	267.0	6	913.8
Chusei-Nando ...	578	2,260,841	4,958.6	2,219.5	1,184.1	548.4	340.8	9,251.4
Zenra-Hokudo ...	1,039	5,705,920	17,529.5	3,425.8	784.9	1,132.9	117.0	22,990.1
Zenra-Nando ...	522	1,420,907	1,221.4	1,725.6	195.7	160.4	10.6	3,313.7
Keisho-Hokudo ...	1,269	6,224,147	8,515.6	4,989.2	1,707.7	1,283.1	2,550.2	19,045.8
Keisho-Nando ...								
Kokai-do	129	3,856,065	9,205.2	10,752.6	173.0	830.4	1,194.8	22,156.0
Heian-Nando ...	58	928,816	6,195.5	1,562.8	21.6	133.6	499.0	8,412.5
Heian-Hokudo ...	27	16,386	8.3	36.6	—	—	—	44.9
Kogen-do	12	625	0.1	5.7	—	—	—	5.8
Kankyo-Nando ...	32	114,410	23.8	248.4	72.7	2.4	—	347.3
Kankyo-Hokudo ..	42	31,012	—	43.2	—	—	—	43.3
Total	4,938	29,661,773	68,375.9	39,604.9	8,254.3	9,407.2	5,158.0	130,800.3

Remarks:—The above table shows the enterprises of Japanese framers, irrespective of the amount of investment.

× are those with board.

Prefectures.	Hire for the Year.		Hire for the Day.		
	Man.	Woman.	Man.	Woman.	
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	
Keiki-do...	×50,00	37,00	×0,50	×0,30	In the vicinity of Chemulpo.
Chusei-Hokudo ...	×25,00	—	0,30	0,30	In the vicinity of Shinshu.
Chusei-Nando ...	80,00	40,00	0,40	0,30	In the vicinity of Koshu.
Zenra-Hokudo ...	×25,00	×15,00	×0,30	×0,15	In the vicinity of Kinshu.
Zenra-Nando	×25,00	—	0,40	0,20	In the vicinity of Moppo.
Keisho-Hokudo ...	—	—	—	—	In the vicinity of Taikyu.
Keisho-Nando ...	×15,00	×10,00	×0,52	0,15	In the vicinity of Fusan.
Kokai-do...	18,00	—	0,40	0,30	In the vicinity of Kaishu.
Heian-Nando	×30,00	×10,00	0,30	×0,20	In the vicinity of Pyonyang.
Heian-Hokudo ...	—	—	0,35	0,20	In the vicinity of Wiju
Kogen-do	×15,00	—	0,20	—	In the vicinity of Shunsen.
Kankyo-Nando ...	×50,00	×40,00	0,35	0,30	In the vicinity of Kanko.
Kankyo-Hokudo ...	75,00	—	0,50	—	In the vicinity of Joshin.

Although the area of ground farmed by an individual differs according to places and laborers who do the work, it generally covers from 120 to 150 tsubo. The cost of hiring a laborer and an ox including the cost of boarding, the laborer and feeding the ox, is from 60 sen to one yen per day.

Agricultural Products.

Since the establishment of a protective administration, the authorities have established model farms, prefectural seedling nurseries, and other institutions for the encouragement of the agricultural industry, and have spared no pains in taking necessary steps for the improvement and furtherance of the industry; such as distribution of seed, silk-worm eggs, stock-cattle, stock-poultry, and in the improvement of irrigation.

Consequently the crops have been remarkably augmented with the improvement in quality.

The cotton, mulberry, and potato, plantations have been considerably enlarged, and their output increased. Sericulture and the rearing of cattle have also been developed.

A comparative table of volume of output of important agricultural products during the last three years:

A Table of the Rice, Barley and Soya Bean.

Prefecture.	Area of plantation. (*Cho*)			Volume of the Yield. (*Koku*)			Volume of the Yield per 1 *Tanbu*.		
	Rice.	Barley.	Soya bean.	Rice.	Barley.	Soya bean.	Rice.	Barley.	Soya bean.
Keiki-do	128,799.3	67,888.6	34,785.5	1,052,576	267,353	237,144	0,817	0,836	0,682
Chusei-Hokudo.	42,238.8	33,081.9	11,422.9	338,850	349,828	81,016	0,802	1,056	0,709
Chusei-Nando...	121,177.2	37,119.6	22,475.5	912,077	412,628	158,241	0,753	1,112	0,705
Zenra-Hokudo...	108,167.8	25.041.2	14,651.5	921,553	288,303	101,344	0,852	1,151	0,681
Zenra-Nando ...	122,353.8	78,774.9	23,498.4	1,171,707	876,158	149,929	0,958	1,112	0,638
Keisho-Hokudo	115,770.2	92,543.1	40,654.7	1,233,842	1,053,370	305,657	1,057	1,138	0,721
Keisho-Nando ..	103,736.0	66,284.2	32,778.1	1,267,746	871,513	220,975	1,222	1,310	0,670
Kokai-do ...	72,421.1	59,239.8	34,936.9	694,442	380,763	295,686	0,959	0,643	0,846
Heian-Nando ...	45,461.8	31,034.0	30,766.9	397,743	178,039	176,017	0,875	0,574	0,592
Heian-Hokudo ..	50,635.0	6,393.0	39,967.8	389,367	48,974	196,273	0,769	0,766	0,420
Kogen-do ...	39,482.7	25,408.3	24,009.6	321,964	178,134	148,945	0,815	0,701	0,620
Kankyo-Nando..	25,915.7	26,504.4	28,549.3	248,023	225,980	192,777	0,957	0,853	0,675
Kankyo-Hokudo	4,685.3	35,330.9	36,843.0	29,730	166,343	187,899	0,635	0,471	0,510
Total	980,843.9	584,644.2	375,340.1	8,969,620	5,596,846	2,452,203	0,914	0,957	0,653
1911...	981,252.7	531,512.0	342,763.8	10,070,312	5,153,207	2,097,391	1,026	0,960	0,612
1910...	801,875.6	441,663.0	305,198,4	8,142,852	3,548,441	1,816,582	1,015	0,803	0,595
1909...	711,918.5	391,371.8	280,090.1	7,457,916	3,642,023	1,533,027	1,048	0,931	0,547

Rice is the most important agricultural product in Chosen. Though the quantity of rice consumed by the Koreans as daily food is enormous, a great deal of it is being exported annually. During 1912, 571,316 **koku,** amounting to 7,524,879 yen, was exported abroad.

The soya bean is cultivated everywhere in Chosen, and 765,697 **koku,** amounting 5,000,721 yen, was exported during 1912. It assumes, together with rice, one of the main items of exports.

Barley comes first in other grains and is followed by oats. The output of rye is very small.

The seeding of barley is made in spring and autumn. In regions north of Seoul the spring is most favored, while in regions south of Seoul the autumn sowing is generally preferred.

The seed-time of wheat is in autumn. Oats are sown commonly in spring.

(△ shows decrease in output)

Kinds.	1912	1911	1910	The rate of increase in 1912 against 1911	The rate of increase in 1911 against 1910
Lowland and upland rice	*Koku* 8,969,620	*Koku* 10,070,312	*Koku* 8,142,852	△ 1.23	1.02
Wheat, barley, oats ...	5,596,846	5,153,207	3,548,441	0.86	5.77
Soya bean	7,452,203	2,097,391	1,816,582	1.68	3.50
Indian bean.	835,171	703,948	657,097	1.87	2.71
Indian millet	3,118,510	2,978,033	2,646,890	0.47	1.78
Raw Cotton	*Kan* 4,845,301	*Kan* 3,632,987	*Kan* 1,835,707	3.34	26.39
Upland raw cotton ...	1,154,581	437,928	135,255	16.37	82.68
Silkworm cocoon	*Koku* 29,440	*Koku* 20,032	*Koku* 13,931	4.69	11.13
Ox	Head 1,040,720	Head 906,057	Head 703,844	1.49	1.91

RAW COTTON.

Cotton is cultivated at almost all places in Chosen except the east coast.

In recent years the export of cotton produced in Chosen into Japan proper has been going on and as markets for the produce have been extended, the cotton growing industry is becoming more and more brisk year after year.

In 1906 the total area of cotton plantations was only 45 cho, cultivated by three hundred people, but, in 1913, it increased to 13,235 **cho** and people engaged in the cultivation numbered no less than 122,000.

The area of cotton plantations, the volume of the yield and the amount of exports during 1913 is as follows:

Kinds.	Area of Plantations.	Volume of the Yield.	Amount of Exports.
Native Cotton	*Cho* 45,271.2	*Kan* 23,200,013	*Yen* 435,598
Upland Cotton	6,439.7	7,216,133	

Tobacco is the most important among special agricultural products in Chosen, and is cultivated throughout the peninsula. Since 1910 the authorities have been despatching expert officials for the purpose of improving the method of cultivation and developing those places, effecting many beneficial results. The volume of the yield reached 4,474,833 kin in 1912.

Ginseng is produced everywhere in Chosen, and one kind has had a very high value for years. It is only produced in the neighborhood of Kaijo, Keikido. Therefore, in that district that cultivation of ginseng has been carried on on a large scale from olden times, so that the method of cultivation has been greatly improved. It was somewhere about 1902 that the industry reached its heights when the yield of more than 100,000 kin of ginseng from private as well as Government plantations was recorded. Unfortunately, however, a blight broke out in the plantations some twenty-five years ago, and worked considerable damage to the plants, spreading rapidly. It was a serious blow to the industry. The Government and people did nothing to keep down the pestilence and restore the industry to its former prosperous condition. The result was a gradual decrease in the yield as shown in the following table, and the industry is now on the verge of ruin:

Year.	Length of Digging for Collection of Ginseng.	Amount of Ginseng Collected by Goverment.	Amount of Ginseng Manufactured.
	Ken	*Kin*	*Kin*
1902	220,227	138,139	47,195
1903	153,481	100,604	26,746
1904	318,498	196,600	67,000
1905	120,743	46,822	15,905
1906	55,272	43,119	14,250
1907	75,234	35,686	11,845
1908	40,322	13,241	4,173
1909	22,514	7,903	2,394
1910	7,356	2,771	894
1911	14,345	7,719	2,299
1912	56,464	18,805	5,886

Such being the case, the authorities issued the red ginseng monopoly regulations in 1908 with the object of improving the administration of the industry and have ever since been endeavoring to stamp out the disease of the ginseng plants. It is expected that the industry will be brought to the former prosperous state in no distant future.

Live-Stock.

(a) The ox is very much in demand for the supply of meat, besides it is used for tilling the fields and transportation. It is rarely used for milk. There is no place in Chosen where the ox is not used for some purposes or other.

The ox of Chosen has a magnificent build and is very strong nevertheless, its nature being gentle, it can be managed by a little boy. Furthermore, as its price is cheap and it can be used for doing work or food they are exported to Japan proper or Vladivostok and China in great numbers.

The amount of oxen and ox-hides exported abroad during 1912 reached some 1,230,000 yen, the price of an ox being in the neighborhood of 37 yen.

(b) The horse produced in Chosen is small in build, but it is comparatively powerful and can travel in wild, mountainous districts. It is used chiefly for riding and transporting purposes and not for cultivating the fields. The price is thirty yen or thereabout per head.

The number of the donkies in Chosen is very small. They are used for riding and carrying purposes. The price is about twenty yen per head.

The pig is universally kept in Chosen like the ox and is produced in great numbers, only second to the ox. It is very small in build and slow in growth. It is mostly used for food in winter.

The goat of Chosen is small and black in colour. Only a few are produced. Its hide is used for clothing in cold weather. Though its flesh is eaten, it is not milked. The price is from 2 to 3 yen per head.

Of poultry, the great part of it is taken up by the hen while the duck and goose are very rare. The barnyard fowl is kept by almost every farmer. It is somewhat small. The eggs are small and are not produced in abundance. A fowl costs from 25 sen to 35 sen and the egg costs from 10 sen to 17 sen for ten. Of late, the rearing of the improved breed is becoming more general.

VII.

MINING INDUSTRY.

Formerly mining in Chosen was in a primitive and sluggish condition due to the benighted customs, and the method of controling the industry was undefined. Therefore, the former Korean Government published in 1906 the mining regulations and regulations for working alluvial mines hoping to do away the evils of former days and promote the industry. The number of Japanese and foreign capitalists who take interest in the mining enterprises in Chosen and apply to the Government for mining right has rapidly increased.

The following is the number of applicants for mining right in the past five years:

Kinds.		1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
General Mining industry.	Japanese	334	309	341	220	142
	Koreans	152	195	386	158	29
	Foreigners	13	21	30	14	4
Total		449	525	757	392	175
Alluvial Mining industry.	Japanese	63	69	95	43	43
	Koreans	55	96	174	57	16
	Foreigners	16	2	5	—	—
Total		134	167	274	100	59
Grand total		633	692	1,031	492	234

Remarks:—In the table, those grouped under the general mining industry is the working of gold, silver, lead, tin, antimony, quicksilver, zinc, iron, manganese, black lead, coal, petroleum, sulphur; and grouped under alluvial mining industry is the working of alluvial gold, alluvial iron, and alluvial tin.

Against these applicants the Government granted rights as follows:

Kinds.		1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
General Mining industry.	Japanese	153	101	107	140	116
	Koreans	78	66	108	89	15
	Foreigners	3	3	8	13	1
Total		234	170	223	242	132
Alluvial Mining industry.	Japanese	43	89	17	44	29
	Koreans	43	141	53	20	5
	Foreigners	6	2	1	—	—
Total		92	232	71	64	34
Grand total		326	402	294	306	166

(a) Gold is the most important mineral produce of Chosen. Its output amounts to about 10,000,000 yen annually. Next iron, coal, black lead, and copper in the order named. The most important mining concern is the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, established by Americans. The territory of the company is large and is divided into seven mining stations. The output of the mine during the last year is estimated at 3,000,000 yen. Another famous gold mine. It belongs to the Korean Syndicate and is carried on by the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company as representative of the syndicate. The amount of output one year is estimated at 1,200,000. Other mines are being worked and are putting out gold in good quantity.

The deposit of alluvial gold extends throughout the peninsula. The output during the last one year grossly amounted to 470,000 yen.

Iron abounds in Chosen. Especially the brown iron ore is produced in the greatest quantity.

Magnetic iron ore is found at various districts, but it is not worked on a large scale as yet. Most iron ores are forwarded to Japan proper immediately and are refined at iron foundries there. At some mines the ores are refined on a small scale for moulding farming tools, pans, kettles, and the like, but the quantity is very small and limited. Iron ores were formerly under the control of the Korean Government. The work was commenced in 1908, but in January 1910 the Department of Agriculture and Commerce took over the control of the mines. The total amount of output of the two mines in 1912 reached 91,000 tons that is estimated at 153,000 yen. The working of other mines has been started quite recently, and they have bright prospects as the quantity of deposit is exceptionally rich.

The anthracite coal mine of Phyonyang has long been known. The working of it has been a Government enterprise since 1908. The Government established the Phyonyang mining station and is working in two counties. At present there are four mines in the mining lot. The deposit of the mineral is very abundant and is superior in quality. The coal contains as its chief ingredients 7 to 20 per cent. of volatile substance, 70 to 90 per cent. of coke, 4 to 15 per cent. of ashes, and very few sulphur.

An excellent black lead is produced in Chosen.

There are two famous copper mines in Chosen and recently prospecting for copper is being carried out. One mine belongs to an American and trials have made great progress.

The amount of the annual mineral output and the value of various kinds of minerals since 1907 are as follows:

Kinds.	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Gold	4,579,963	4,433,838	3,744,957	3,109,773	2,199,171	—
Gold ore	187,078	12,499	209,920	166,164	71,010	2,508,197
Alluvial gold	670,692	591,618	821,609	526,969	243,570	84,549
Gold and silver ore ...	2,926	38,378	53,072	42,835	4,280	—
Gold and Copper ore ...	293,098	230,210	246,631	—	—	—
Silver	15,089	7,118	6,555	4,096	—	—
Silver, and lead ore ...	—	63	—	—	—	—
Silver lead, and copper...	—	—	—	—	739	4,428
Copper	1,521	551	—	—	—	—
Copper ore	5,119	133	21,488	2,727	9,041	—
Iron ore	156,034	162,988	421,462	327,613	375,092	7,200
Black lead	182,268	169,065	153,477	181,574	152,787	15,528
Coal	6,640,171	6,185,958	6,067,953	4,587,615	3,569,076	2,633,080
Total	6,640,171	6,185,958	6,067,952	4,587,615	3,569,076	2,633,080

The reason why the value of iron ore has decreased since 1911, as shown in the table, is that, in place of the estimated value at the Customs of the ports of export, the value has been calculated since 1911 according to the standard that is adopted at the mines.

Considering the fact that the amount of the output of other minerals is generally on the increase, it is to be inferred that the mining industry in Chosen is making steady development.

VIII.

AQUATIC PRODUCTS.

Fisheries.

For the Japan Sea the ebb and flow of the tide along the coast of Chosen is slight from the estuary of the Amur river to the port of Fusan, washed by the waters of the Japan Sea, but, as the sea off the coast is generally deep, aquatic fish of various kinds live in those waters, moreover, aquatic animals living in the cold zone are carried down there by the Riman current and the fish in the temperate zone are conveyed there by the Tsushima current. Inexhaustible catches are said to be made along the coast, only on the northern coast near a great mountain range, the country being unsuited for easy communications, the supply of materials indispensable to the development of the local fishing industry can not be secured and the industry that is being carried on by Japanese and Koreans leaves much to be desired. Salmon, sardine, herring, whale, mackerel, and flat-fish fishing are counted as great industries in that part of Chosen.

Many large and small islands dot the sea off the coast. The current affect the climate in the neighborhoods, and also brings fish in great numbers. Cod and sardine fishing in the vicinity of Fusan and Masan, sardine fishing and sea-bream are extensive.

The Yellow Sea.

Although the seas along the coast to the mouth of the Yalu river that faces the Yellow Sea are not suited for fish of the temperate zone in the cold season, the ebb and flow of the tide is strong, consequently, for some fifty days in the neighborhood from May, many schools of varieties of fish are found to a depth of twenty fathoms and there is a great concourse of Yellow Sea.

The conditions along the coast of Chosen are not uniform and the profit arising out of the fishing industry differs according to placees. Speaking generally, however, the seas of the peninsula promise to become famous fishing grounds in the future, and the fishing industry in Chosen has an ample opportunity of future develpoment.

The following is the amount of catch made by Japanese and Korean fishermen at fishing-grounds along the coasts of the prefectures in Chosen in 1911, and, when compared with that of the preceding year, it shows a stricking increase.

Table of the Amount of Catch by Japanese and Korean Fishermen in 1912.

Prefectures.	Value of the Catch.	Value of Manufactured Goods.	Total.	Names of Important aquatic products.
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	
Keiki-do	461,056	249,644	210,700	Lobster, Corvula, sea-bream, schlegeli, salted lobster.
Chusei-Nando	121,061	31,801	152,862	Schlegeli, sardine, sea-bream, hair-tail.
Zenra-Hokudo	133,317	12,242	145,559	Sea-bream, schlegeli, salted Schlegeli, canned seabream.
Zenra-Nando	1,043,520	965,778	2,009,298	Schlegeli, sardine, lobster, hair-tail, geoiopeltis, laminaria, fish guano.
Keisho-Hokudo ...	577,645	122,568	700,213	Herring, mackerel, cybium, shark, eel, laminaria, canned sea-ear.
Keisho-Nando	2,725,930	1,127,018	3,862,948	Sardine, mackerel, sea-bream, hair-tail, cybium, boiled and dried sardine, dried-cuttle-fish,
Kokai-do	273,350	100,259	373,609	Schlegeli, sea-cucumber, sea-bream, salted schlegeli.
Heian-Nando	109,300	11,226	120,526	See-bream, lobster, salted-schlegeli.
Heian-Hokudo	230,914	21,489	252,403	Schlegeli, sea-bream.
Kogen-do	848,330	850,490	1,698,820	Sardine, laminaria, cybium, dried sardine, canned sea-ear.
Kankyo-Nando... ...	1,395,380	989,365	2,284,745	Mackerel, herring, flat-fish, dried polluck, salted polluck egg.
Total	8,023,033	4,593,870	12,616,903	
1911	6,344,860	2,655,118	8,999,978	
1910	—	—	7,871,910	

This table is the result of investigations made among the fishermen living within the control of the Government-General of Chosen and does not include the catch, etc., made by the fishermen from outside of that control.

In bygone days, the former Korean Government made no efforts with respect to the fishing industry and as there were no steps taken for the protection, encouragement, and superintendence of the industry, added to the sluggishness of the Korean authorities, the fishing skill and the tools of the Koreans are extremely inferior. They adhered to old methods. Therefore, considering the abundance of fish small catches was made. But, in recent years, the protection and encouragement of the Government have gradually accelerated the industry and those who adopt the use of Japanese fishing methods are increasing in numbers year after year with a proportionate increase in the income of the Koreans. In a certain district in the south of the peninsula, the income of the Korean fishermen has been brought almost to the same level with that of the Japanese fishermen.

The Japanese fishermen are doing noteworthy development and many have founded fishing villages. Especially as a result of the promulgation of new regulations this year which ensures their rights and guarantees the security of their occupation, many of them have enlarged the scope of their business or are contemplating engaging in new undertakings, so that the exploitation of hitherto overlooked sources of wealth has increased.

The rough estimate of the catch during 1913 reached the sum total of 12,610,000 yen, which is divided to 5,980,000 yen by Koreans and 6,620,000 yen by the Japanese..

The following is the table indicating the summarised condition of the fishing industry of the Japanese and Korean fishermen for the past five years:

The summarised Condition of the Fishing Industry Carried on by the Japanese and Koreans along the Coast of Chosen.

Year.	Number of fishing boats.			Number of fishermen.		
	Japanese.	Koreans.	Total.	Japanese.	Koreans.	Total.
1912	5,653	10,502	16,155	22,438	160,809	183,297
1911	5,029	10,833	15,862	20,723	118,920	139,643
1910	3,960	12,749	16,709	16,500	76,900	83,400
1909	3,755	12,567	16,322	15,749	75,063	90,812
1908	3,895	12,411	16,644	68,520	85,164	3,418,850

Year.	Gross Amount of catch.			Average Amount of catch.			
				Per boat.		Per boad.	
	Japanese.	Koreans.	Total.	Japanese.	Koreans.	Japanese.	Koreans.
					Yen		*Yen*
1912	6,629,375	5,989,375	12,619,356	1,173	570	295	37
1911	4,714,562	4,320,883	9,035,445	937	399	288	33
1910	3,942,650	3,926,260	7,871,910	996	308	239	51
1909	3,076,800	3,690,300	6,767,100	819	294	195	49
1908	3,139,100	6,559,980	877	252	205	4	6

Remark:—The sudden increase in the number of Korean fishermen since 1911 is due to the addition of the members of their families to the number in consequence of the change in the mode of investigation.

If 440,000 yen, the estimated value of whales caught, is added to 12,610,000 yen, the sum total of the catch made by Japanese and Korean fishermen during 1913, the fishing industry of Chosen this year will reach

13,060,000 yen in all, showing an increase of 360,000 yen as compared with the previous year.

The Salt Manufacturing Industry.

All along the coast of Chosen salt manufacturing is carried on. Its process is boiling sea-water or, conducting sea-water into salt-fields, and boiling the salt-water. But the process is crude and the price of manufactured salt is high, the amount of the output being very small The climate, however, is well adopted to salt manufacturing. Besides the topographical condition along the coast affords excellent opportunity. The present area of the salt-fields is about 3,700 **cho** and it produces 280,000,000 **kin** of salt.

The total amount of the salt demand in Chosen is some 300,000,000,000 **kin,** 200,000,000 of which is supplied by the manufacture from the salt-fields in the peninsula and the remaining 100,000,000 **kin** is imported.

Therefore the Government-General of Chosen decided to monopolize the manufacture of salt by evaporation. The laying out of the projected salt-field has been continued since 1909, and a part of it has already been completed.

The laying out of the projected salt-field has been continued since 1909, and a part of it has already been completed.

The volume of salt manufactured at the salt-field while the work of laying out other parts of the field is as follows:

Year 1912 April—November)	Shuan.		Koryowan.		Total.	
	Area of Salt field.	Amount of Output.	Area of Salt field.	Amount of Output.	Area of Salt-field.	Amount of Output.
	Cho Bu	*Kin*	*Cho*	*Kin*	*Cho Bu*	*Kin*
	98,171.3	3,857,343	854,782.1	10,958,456	952,960.4	14,815,799
1911	98,171.3	1.552,057	479,410.3	2,988,368	577,581.6	4,510,425
1910	32,652.3	738,180	57,141.1	258,043	89,800.4	996,223
1909	5,580.2	202,049	—	—	5,580.2	202,049
1908	1,000.0	132,753	—	—	1,000.0	132,753

As the amount of output in the table shows that of only a portion of the salt-field while the greater part of the salt-field is still being laid out, it is natural that the amount is small.

IX.

FORESTRY.

Forestry.

The total area of forest land in Chosen is about 16,000,000 **cho,** or 73 per cent. of the whole area of country. The control of forests was neglected, and regulations were not enforced properly. People were allowed to cut down trees indiscriminately. They opened up land by burning forests or tilled the ground on slopes without paying the least attention to afforestation, consequently the greater part of the forest land has become waste, the vestige of their former state being in forests the neighborhood of mausolea and graves, or in the basins of the Yalu and the Amur. The rest of the land was utterly destitute of trees. The aspect was barren in the extreme with bare plains traversed by uncovered mountain ranges. The scarcity of forests stops the development of production and is the source of incalculable loss. It was really most imperative that some adequate steps should be taken in order to restore the forests.

The former Korean Government issued forest laws for the purpose of protecting, regulating and extending forests and encouraged afforestation. But as those laws were not fitted to the actual conditions of the people in many respects, the Government-General of Chosen newly published forest regulations in June, 1911, in place of the former laws. The authorities have also included into State forests any woods or forests that are considered necessary for preservation the prevention of floods, the feeding water-courses and for sanitation or the maintenance of scenic beauty. They prohibit the felling of trees, the changing of the forests into fields, or pasturing cattle in forests.

According to the lastest investigation the total area of the forest land in every prefecture in Chosen is as follows:

Prefectures.	Forests.	Land where young trees are planted.	Land where no trees are planted.	Total.	The rate of the forest land compared with the whole area.
	Cho	*Cho*	*Cho*	*Cho*	
Keiki-do	117,263	297,319	299,530	714,112	5.8
Chusei-Hokudo	86,027	251,692	194,930	532,649	7.0
Chusei-Nando	91,977	185,482	191,233	468,692	5.5
Zenra-Hokudo	267,050	213,342	47,074	527,466	6.3
Zenra-Nando	85,264	673,249	224,115	982,628	7.8
Keisho-Hokudo	174,428	758,936	375,910	1,309,274	6.9
Keisho-Nando	125,826	466,723	294,646	887,195	7.0
Kokai-do	110,469	736,947	157,423	1,004,839	6.3
Heian-Nando	236,497	605,975	156,820	999,292	6.5
Heian-Hokudo	878,892	807,779	708,645	2,395,316	8.0
Kogen-do	672,144	952,981	285,219	1,910,344	7.0
Kankyo-Nando	1,458,818	521,353	537,680	2,517,851	8.1
Kankyo-Hokudo	818,030	147,695	634,236	1,599,961	8.2
Total	52,122,685	6,619,473	4,107,461	15,849,619	7.3

Protection of Forests.

Although the forests in Chosen were in a deplorable condition, the soil of the peninsula is adapted to afforestation, and the growth and condition of trees resemble those in Japan proper in many points. Therefore, if some pains are taken splendid forests will be formed easily. The Government has since 1907 been carrying on afforestation in the environs of Seoul and other localities. The Government is also distributing among the people free of charge seedling trees. Furthermore, the Government is carrying out model afforestation in every prefecture. The Oriental Exploitation Company, the Fusan Settlement Corporation, and, quite recently, the Mitsui Company are engaged in afforestation. The scheme of the last named company is on a very large scale. The total number of trees planted reached 40,200,000 in the spring of 1913, compared with 2,820,000 at the time when Chosen was annexed to the dominion of Japan.

The following is the table of the area of land where trees were planted, the number of trees and the seeds sown as were returned every year:

Year.	National Expense.		Local Expense.			Total.		
	Area of afforestated land.	Number of trees.	Seeds sown.	Area of afforestated land.	Number of trees.	Area of afforestated land.	Number of trees.	Seeds sown.
1907	138,103	72,284	—	—	—	138,103	72,284	—
1908	223,669	997,196	—	—	—	223,669	997,196	—
1909	3,065,000	996,389	19,000	—	—	3,065,000	996,389	19,000
1910	5,323,016	876,431	750	—	—	5,328,016	876,431	750
1911	963,100	778,050	—	51,000	15,300	1,014,000	793,350	—
1912	5,454,026	1,189,441	4,850	1,102.100	397,820	6,556,126	1,587,261	4,850
1913	1,121,221	1,014,868	3,426	2,101,925	835,767	3,223,216	1,850,635	3,426
Total... ...	18,301,215	5,924,659	28,026	3,255,025	1,248,887	21,5563,10	7,173,546	28,026

The reason why the calculation of the quantity of seeds sown do not agree is caused by counting .5 and higher fractions as units and disregarding the rest.

A Table of Afforestation Conducted at National Expense.

	Area.	Number of young trees planted.	Seeds sown.	Period of afforestation.
	Cho Bu		*Koku Go*	
Seoul, Keiki-do	1,493.3522	4,598,195	8.276	(1907—1912) **Seven Years**
Suigen, Keiki-do	28.5000	72,600	3.750	(1908—1909) **Two Years**
Kaijo, Keiki-do	30.0000	97,580	5.000	(1909) **One year**
Taikyu, Keisho-Hokudo...	150.0000	542,000	6.000	(1908—1900) **Two Years**
Pyonyang, Heian-Nando	1,830.1215	5,924,659	28.026	

The following table shows the private afforestation in Chosen since 1910:

Year.	Area of afforestation ground.	Number of trees planted.	Remarks.
	Cho Bu		
1910	504.4404	1,946,574	The number contains trees planted for comemoration purposes.
1911	3,481.0229	10,631,789	
1912	7,104.0406	21,582,128	
1913	1,166.1406	38,354,732	
Total	23,345.6515	72,515,223	

The area of various kinds is as follows:

Kinds.	Forests for the sustenance of earth and sand.	Forests for the prevention of floods.	Forests for feeding water sources.	Forests for scenic beauty.	Forests for protection against wind.	Forests for keeping off the tide.	Forests belonging to Mausolea and graves.	Forests of other kinds.	Total.
Number of lots of land.	1	10	5	3	7	1	73	97	179
Area (cho)	84	542	2,709	37	15	99	6,763	2,279	12,528

Forests under the head of "Forests of other kinds" are those whose object cannot be defined and they are situated all within the boundary of Seoul.

Forestry Office.

The forestry office was established in April, 1907, and belonged to the Residency-General. But with the annexation of Chosen to Japan it was brought under the control of the Government-General. The main office is at Shinwiju.

The detached offices control the State forests in the basins of the Yalu and the Amur and conduct the felling of trees, cutting and disposing of timber, and planting young trees in place of those felled.

X.

COMMERCE.

Foreign Trade.

The foreign trade of Chosen has made steady progress in recent years. The amount of imports and exports during 1913 was 102,450,000 yen, and if 10,070,000 yen of imports and exports of gold and silver bullion is added to the amount, the sum total reaches 102,530,000 yen, showing an increase of 30,420,000 yen as compared with 1911 and 15,150,000 yen, or 16 per cent., as compared with 1912.

The following is a table of exports and imports in recent years:

Year.		Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Imports over exports.
		Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1913	Goods	30,898,944	71,580,247	102,459,191	—
	Gold and silver bullion ...	9,986,414	88,793	10,075,207	—
	Total	40,865,358	71,669,040	112,534,398	30,808,682
1912		30,159,043	67,220,598	97,379,641	37,061,555
1911		27,991,218	54,120,494	82,111,712	26,129,276
1910		28,926,198	39,792,769	68,718,967	10,866,571
1909		22,617,378	36,655,093	59,272,471	14,037,715
1908		19,040,531	41,780,055	60,820,586	22,739,524

If the amount of the foreign trade of Chosen during 1913 is compared with that of the trade with Japan the former shows the rate of 64 per cent. and the latter 36 per cent.

The amount of the trade with foreign countries during 1913 increased by 13 per cent. as compared with the previous year; while that of the trade with Japan proper increased by 15 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

The following table shows the amount of trade with important countries:

Country.		1913	1912	1911	The rate of exports and Imports Against 1,000 (*yen*)		
					1913	1912	1911
Japan Proper	Export	25,324,256	15,369,009	13,340,551	820	733	707
	Import	40,429,055	40,756,013	34,058,434	565	607	630
China.	Export	4,182,129	4,058,164	3,009,012	136	193	160
	Import	9,764,567	7,027,454	5,442,443	136	105	101
Exports to Russian territory in Asia		1,001,375	1,245,430	1,510,940	32	59	80
Imports from India		1,219,275	102,832	82,239	17	2	2
Imports from Siam		1,027,204	17,129	12,829	14	—	—
Imports from French territory in Asia		692,165	4,200	—	10	—	—
Imports from England		7,545,411	9,892,015	7,923,505	105	146	146
Imports from Germany		1,686,254	1,591,759	1,311,394	24	24	24
Imports from the United States of America		7,849,623	6,459,891	4,260,903	110	96	79
Other Countries	Exports	371,184	313,014	996,452	12	15	53
	Imports	1,366,693	1,354,154	995,935	19	20	18
Total	Exports	30,878,944	20,985,617	18,856,955	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Imports	71,580,247	67,115,447	54,087,682	1,000	1,000	1,000

The exports and imports of gold and silver bullion are not included in this table.

EXPORT TRADE.

Agricultural Products.

The brisk export of agricultural products is chiefly responsible for the sudden increase of the amount of general exports during 1913.

The chief items of exported agricultural products and their rate of export as compared with the preceding two years are as follows:

Description.	1913	1912	1911
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*
Rice	14,493,577	7,524,879	5,283,772
Barley and wheat	217,864	92,516	99,449
Beans	5,718.620	5,215,609	4,630,078
Indian corn	146,625	—	—
Sesame	55,674	216,078	137,114
Other cereals and seeds	59,350	465,918	164,233
Vegetable and fruit	31,384	22,929	8,560
Ginseng	617,951	261,686	70,024
Raw cotton...	924,945	435,598	252,309
Cocoon...	45,413	25,870	27,412
Ox...	211,523	207,661	703,581
Ox-hide	1,267,569	1,032,280	1,068,857
Ox-fat	90,222	66,624	70,686
Ox-bone	37,237	26,451	26,282
Rice-bran (as fertilizer)	201,264	135,739	109,749
Total	24,119,218	15,729,838	12,652,106

Aquatic Products.

The exports of aquatic products increased by 470,000 yen as compared with the previous year.

The main items are as follows:

Description.	1913	1912	1911
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*
Fish	180,053	138,348	133,777
Dried fish	547,864	213,579	95,838
Salted fish	112,900	68,944	52,963
Whale flesh and oil...	300,209	333,436	—
Dried shell-fish	126,185	51,264	48,299
Dried lobster	92,604	44,683	43,046
Shark's fin	26,357	25,965	9,809
Sea cucumber	121,734	96,786	94,926
Gelidium	138,762	117,839	104,607
Geoiopellis	140,936	164,365	80,765
Algae	35,292	25,916	14,693
Dried fish (fertilizer)	237,917	361,151	264,645
Other aquatic products	113,282	60,984	361,253
Total	2,174,185	1,703,060	1,304,621

Mineral Products.

The export of mineral products has increased by 1,180,000 yen as compared with 1912 as shown in the following table:

Description.	1913	1912	1911
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*
Gold bullion	9,961,515	9,141,323	9,099,796
Gold ore	392,400	274,938	234,891
Iron	348,592	311,688	278,692
Blacklead	248,858	165,279	132,299
Coal	357,797	334,381	376,427
Other minerals	108,191	6,932	4,067
Total	11,417,353	10,234,541	10,126,172

Manufactured Articles.

The export of manufactured articles during 1913 as compared with the preceding two years is as follows:

Description.	1913	1912	1911
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*
Canned food.	89,645	—	—
Refined *sake*	4,313	3,087	2,629
Soy	15,695	13,665	16,392
Cloth and the like	45,413	23,145	13,816
Cigarette	19,059	21,686	23,816
Other kinds of tobacco	33,204	31,483	2,921
Paper	123,688	95,903	108,313
Tanned hide	171,626	—	—
Total	502,643	188,969	167,906

Companies.

As the opening of Chosen dates only a few years back, the true state of things in the peninsula is not yet fully known by the outside world. Speculative promoters of unsavory reputation have undertaken business enterprises and, when their companies fails have caused many people to suffer heavy losses, retarding the healthy development of industry. In consideration of these evils, the Government-General of Chosen issued company regulations in January, 1911, to the effect that companies should be established only by the permission of the Governor-General.

The number of companies licensed by the Government-General during the period from the enforcement of the regulations to the end of 1912, their capital, their systems of organization, and kinds of business are as follows:

A table of the number of companies granted according to the company regulations and the amount of their capital:

(From January 1st, 1911, to March 31st; 1913.)

Kind.		Partnership.		Limited partnership.		Joint-stock Company.		Joint-stock Limited Partnership.		Total.	
		Number of Companies.	Amount of Capital.	Number of Companies.	Amount of Capital.	Number of Companies.	Amount of Capital.	Number of Companies.	Amount of Capital.	Number of Companies.	Amount of Capital.
Companies the establishment of which was granted.	Companies established by Japan...	8	248,000	16	268,000	20	6,867,000	—	—	72	13,140,060
	Companies established by Koreans	3	30,200	9	114,860	8	895,000	—	—	20	1,040,060
	Companies established by Japanese and Koreans...	—	—	1	35,000	7	4,682,000	—	—	8	4,717,000
	Total	11	278,200	26	417,860	35	12,444,000	—	—	72	13,140,060
Companies, that have been granted the establishment of main offices.	Japanese Companies	—	—	—	—	1	37,000	—	—	1	37,000
	Foreign Companies (by Japanese and Americans)	—	—	—	—	1	2,000,000	—	—	1	2,000,000
	Total	—	—	-	—	2	2,037,000	—	—	2	2,037,000
Companies that were granted to establish branch offices.	Japanese Companies	1	58,500	1	500,000	19	12,159,000	1	5,000,000	22	17,717,500
	Korean Company	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	4	—
	Foreign Company	—	—	1	12,000	3	1,400,000	—	—	4	1,400,000
	Total	1	58,500	3	512,000	25	13,559,000	1	5,000,000	30	19,129,500
Grand Total		12	336,700	29	929,860	69	28,040,000	1	5,000,000	104	34,306,560

Kinds of business.	Companies established.		Main offices established.		Branch offices established.		Total.	
	Number of Companies.	Amount of Capital.	Number of Companies.	Amount of Capital.	Number of Companies.	Amount of Capital.	Number of Companies.	Amount of Capital.
Agriculture	4	161,000	1	37,000	4	435,000	9	633,000
Commerce	26	2,166,360	—	—	8	6,870,500	34	9,036,860
Industry and reclamation...	21	4,988,200	—	—	1	1,100,000	22	6,088,200
Mining	1	500,000	1	2,000,000	5	7,544,000	7	10,044,000
Rail and Transportation	8	3,299,500	—	—	2	—	10	3,229,500
Gas and electric industry	11	2,045,000	—	—	4	—	15	2,045,000
Forestry	1	50,000	—	—	—	—	1	50,000
Aquatic products industry	—	—	—	—	5	2,180,000	5	2,180,000
Insurance	—	—	—	—	1	1,000,000	1	1,000,000
Grand total	72	13,140,060	2	2,037,000	30	19,129,500	104	34,306,560

XI.

INDUSTRY.

The Industry of the Koreans.

Although no noteworthy industry is being carried on in Chosen to-day, it is indisputable that it once attained a high degree of development several hundred years ago in the age of the Korei dynasty. It can be conjectured from the buildings of that age and the Korei pottery. Since that period it has gradually declined. It is true that industries such as textile, porcelain, hardware and paper are carried on by farmers, on a very small scale, but, owing partly to inferior skill and partly to defective implements, superior articles are not produced. However, as the Koreans are natural artists and craftsmen and are able to persevere in hard work, the Government institutions in encouraging them in the improvement of their industries will surely serve to effect great advancement of industrial persuits.

Textile Industry.

Textile industry is foremost in importance among the industries of Chosen. Therefore, the Government-General, with the object of advancing and developing this industry, has provided teachers at important manufacturing places to initiate the Koreans in advanced methods.

Important places of the textile industry.

Cotton fabric		Flaxen fabric		Silk fabric	
Prefecture	District County	Prefecture	District County	Prefecture	District County
Keiki-do	Seoul, Suigen, Yohei Koshu, Reishu, Kokwa	Chusei-Nando	Josen, Fuyo. Seiyo Honei	Keiki-do.	Seoul, Rensen
Chusei-Hokudo	Shinshu, Chushu Kokusen	Zenra-Hokudo.	Chosui, Moshu, Junsho Nangen	Chusei-Nando.	Koshu.
Chusei-Nando	Engi, Taiden, Reizan	Zenra-Nando	Kyurei, Junten, Tanyö Kokujo, Reisui, Hojo Wajun	Keisho-Hokudo	Anto, Hosen, Shoshu
Zenra-Hoku-do.	Junsho, Nangen	Keisho-Hokudo	Gijo, Seisho, Eishu Zenzan, Anto, Keishu	Heian-Nando	Junsen, Tokusen Seisen
Zenra-Nando	Moppo, Koshin, Tanyo Kanpei, Reisui, Koko Wajun, Rashu, Reigan	Keisho-Nando	Kyosen, Kyosho, Kanyo, Kanan, Ginei	Heian-Hokudo.	Neihen, Taisen
Keisho-Hokudo	Zenzan, Seishu, Taikyu Gijo, Kinsen, Guni Antö, Keishu, Shoshu Seido, Hosen	Heian-Hokudo	Kokai, Sozan, Gishu Hekisho, Kisen, Igen	Kogen-do	Kinkwa, Koryo Tetsugen, Shunsen
Keisho-Nando	Shinshu, Kyosen Joyei, Kanan	Heian-Nando	Neiyen, Mosan Yotoku	Kankyo-Nando.	Eiko, Hokusei
Kankyo-Nando	Hokusei, Kozan, Kogen Yeiko, Kogen, Sansui Kanko, Tansen	Kogen-do	Koryo, Sansho, Joyo Waiyo, Tsusen, Rintei		
Kokai-do	Yenan, Heizan, Sainei Shoka, Angaku, Hozan Shinsen, Inritsu, Koshu	Kankyo-Nando	Hokusei, Kosan, Kogen Yeiko, Kogen, Sansui Kanko, Tansen		
Heian-Nando	Heijo, Ryuko, Heigen Anshu, Chinnampo, Kosei, Seisen, Koto Kaisen, Junsen	Kankyo-Nando	Kainei, Keigen, Meisen Kisshu, Mozan, Shojo Kyojo		
Heian-Nando	Neihen, Taisen, Hekisho Gishu, Ryosen, Teishu Shojo, Sezan				

Keramic Industry.

Keramic industry once made great development at the time of the Korei dynasty, but it has now sunk into insignificance, only crude wares being made for daily use at various places. However, excellent materials for the manufacture of earthen and porcelain wares are found throughout the land, so that, if good improvement was made in the method of manufacture, it would not be difficult to bring about an important revival of this industry. Already indications of the industry are manifest, companies are beginning to establish factories and engage in the manufacture of pottery on a large scale using ovens of improved style.

The paper manufacture industry is reckoned among the hopeful industries in Chosen. There are many manufacturers, and they turn out a great deal of paper.

The method pursued by the Koreans is very simple. People go to the bank of a river in clear weather and rinse and soften the material in the river. Then the material is dried on the bank by exposing it to the sun or by artificial heat. The amount of the production of paper is calculated at about 500,000 yen. The paper thus made is exported to China to the amount of some 100,000 yen annually to be used in papering windows.

Hardware.

The Koreans are accustomed from ancient times to use brass-ware. Therefore, table-ware, basins, charcoal braziers, and other articles made of brass are found everywhere. Of iron-ware, pans, kettles, and farming tools are the most important; especially kettles made of iron are famous for their substantial quality. Besides these, fancy goods for women such as rings, bars for the hair, ornamental hair-pins are manufactured of silver or brass, but no artistic work worthy of notice to heighten the value.

Brewing Industry.

Beverages taken by the Koreans are white **saké**, distilled spirits, and other kinds of alcoholic liquors, but **saké** is the chief drink of the people. The output amounts to more than 1,000,000 **koku.**

Industry in Japan Proper.

Along with the development of various productive industries, communications, and transportation, the readjustment of monetary circulation, and the increase in the number of Japanese residents who possess knowledge, experience, and capital, there is a marked tendency to promote industries. Factories have been established by many Japanese. Especially the refining of rice, cotton-spinning, manufacture of tobacco, brewing and electric industries have made striking progress. Likewise leather, paper, and the reproduction of earthen and porcelain ware.

The number of factories equipped with motive power engines and

POPULAR FACTORY

Description.	Number of factory.	Capital.	Technical Experts.		
			Japanese.	Koreans.	Foreigners.
		Yen			
Textile industry	16	150,120	6	18	1
Reeling industry	1	5,000	—	2	—
Paper manufacturing industry ...	5	116,250	3	9	—
Cotton spinning	7	215,345	14	4	—
Mattress manufacturing industry...	1	35,000	3	3	—
Hide manufacturing industry ...	1	500,000	9	1	—
Keramic industry	42	349,350	18	31	—
Iron working industry	29	224,498	23	23	—
Gold and silver working industry..	4	88,000	6	6	—
Brick manufacturing industry ...	3	503,500	5	—	5
Timber manufacturing industry ...	8	156,000	9	2	—
Rice refining industry	90	2,032,900	89	46	—
Flour manufacturing industry ...	1	11,000	1	—	—
Brewing industry	13	578,943	20	1	—
Printing industry	30	614,060	35	23	—
Tobacco manufacturing industry...	20	1,508,900	41	62	1
Canning industry	3	27,000	6	—	—
Gas and electric industry	11	4,852,500	42	1	—
Sundry industries	33	372,235	17	22	1
Grand total...	328	12,573,581	358	260	8
1911...	270	10,082,482	312	179	4

Remark:—This table is the result of investigation made at factories where more than ten
Of gas and electric industry, for the year of 1911 some part of it is not entered.

The wages of work-hands at important commercial and industrial

Description.		Seoul.	Chemulpo.	Kunsan.	Moppo.
House, building carpenter	Japanese ...	1.50	1.40	1.50	1.30
	Koreans ...	1.00	90	90	—
Joiner Carpenter	Japanese	1.50	1.53	1.50	1.40
	Koreans	80	88	90	—
Plasterer	Japanese...	1.48	1.40	1.50	1.40
	Koreans	1.00	80	90	1.00
Mason	Japanese	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.40
	Koreans	1.00	80	90	1.00
Sawyer	Japanese	1.80	1.75	1.50	1.40
	Koreans	1.00	1.05	90	—
Roofer	Japanese	1.00	1.50	1.50	—
	Koreans	80	93	90	60
Thatcher	Japanese...	1.00	1.53	1.50	40
	Koreans	90	93	90	—
Brick layer	Japanese	2.00	1.85	1.50	—
	Koreans	1.50	1.15	—	—
Brick moulder	Japanese...	80	1.20	—	—
	Koreans	55	70	—	—
Mattress maker—Japanese		1.40	1.43	1.50	1.50

employ more than ten work-hands is as follows:

(1912)

	Work-hands.				Value of produce.	Motive power.	
Total.	Japanese.	Koreans.	For-eigners.	Total.		Number of engines.	Horse-power.
					Yen		
25	5	417	—	422	104,656	3	14.5
2	—	40	—	40	4,040	1	2.0
12	13	96	—	109	36,070	2	26.0
18	27	333	—	360	371,627	4	41.5
6	—	10	—	10	13,200	—	—
10	41	60	—	101	5,829,000	2	150.0
49	276	937	56	1,269	454,020	1	10.0
46	183	243	6	432	299,316	9	47.0
12	10	132	—	142	90,725	2	11.0
10	27	25	3	55	1,180,338	2	130.0
11	36	47	11	94	206,570	8	102.0
135	347	1,862	5	2,214	18,444,357	97	2,042.0
1	3	9	—	12	8,300	1	10.0
21	107	103	8	218	472,354	12	42.0
58	285	667	—	952	970,223	9	68.0
104	227	5,202	—	5,429	4,405,465	7	158.5
6	34	30	—	64	26,590	1	15.0
43	68	91	—	159	1,544,536	27	5,115.0
40	113	465	3	581	611,778	5	42.0
626	1,823	10,955	92	12,870	3,377,360	199	8,044.5
495	1,854	13,310	144	15,288	19,407,571	134	4,990.0

work-hands are employed. Foreigners are Chinese for the most part.
in this table as investigations concerning it was not finished in that year.

districts in Chosen are as follows:

Fusan.	Masan.	Taikyu.	Phyonyang.	Shingishu.	Gensan.	Seishin.
1.20	1.30	1.35	1.45	1.60	1.50	1.75
80	1.00	80	90	70	1.20	63
1.00	1.30	1.30	1.65	1.63	1.50	2.00
70	—	80	90	70	—	—
1.80	1.40	1.35	1.50	1.80	1.50	1.95
80	1.20	38	80	60	1.20	63
1.80	1.50	1.68	1.65	2.00	1.80	2.10
80	1.20	38	80	60	1.20	63
1.80	1.50	1.68	1.65	2.00	1.80	2.10
80	60	40	1.00	60	1.60	76
1.30	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	—	—
80	50	30	75	50	60	—
1.30	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.80	1.50	1.90
80	1.20	43	80	50	80	63
1.80	1.80	1.65	1.60	—	1.50	2.30
—	—	—	80	—	—	—
80	1.10	1.65	1.50	—	1.60	1.60
50	70	1.20	70	—	—	—
1.50	1.30	1.25	1.30	—	1.50	1.40

Description.		Seoul.	Chemulpo.	Kunsan.	Moppo.
Paper-hanger	Japanese...	80	1.63	1.20	1.50
	Koreans	70	93	70	80
Cooper	Japanese	1.30	1.50	1.50	1.50
	Koreans	68	90	—	—
Smith	Japanese	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.80
	Koreans	* 60	85	1.00	70
Tin-smith	Japanese...	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
	Koreans	1.00	80	90	—
Sculptor	Japanese...	1.00	×30.00	1.50	1.80
	Koreans	80	×20.00	1.00	—
Artisan in Gold and Silver	Japanese ...	1.50	1.73	1.50	1.80
	Koreans ...	80	1.03	1.00	—
Washerman—Japanese		85	* 1.05	1.20	2.00
		75	* 70	—	—
Foreign clothes Tailor—Japanese... ...		1.30	1.53	1.00	1.00
Shoe-maker	Japanese	1.20	1.43	1.50	2.00
	Koreans	1.20	68	1.00	1.50
Compositor	Japanese	75	1.00	1.20	1·20
	Koreans	60	65	60	70
—Japanese		* 30.00	* 17.00	* 30.00	1.50
Worker in Soy brewery—Japanese ...		* 20.00	* 12.50	1.00	80
Coolie	Japanese	80	80	1.00	—
	Koreans	50	50	45	40
Navy	Japanese	80	1.00	1.20	1.50
	Koreans	50	60	50	40
—Koreans		50	50	50	14 (One *ri*)

Remark :—× Monthly salary, and * day wage, monthly salary or with board

Fusan.	Masan.	Taikyu.	Pyonyang.	Shingishu.	Gensan.	Seishin.
1.00	1.40	1.33	1.25	1.60	1.50	1.70
—	—	76	70	50	—	60
1.00	1.20	1.30	1.45	—	1.50	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.10	1.00	80	*20.00	1.80	—	1.80
75	80	70	*10.00	50	1.20	—
1.30	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.60	60	1.80
—	—	—	85	—	×1.50	—
*80.00	1.20	×20.00	*18.00	*15.00	70	—
50	—	×15.00	*10.00	—	×20.00	—
1.50	×20.00	1.00	×40.00	—	×20.00	—
1.00	—	35	×25.00	—	×12.00	—
×13.00	58	×12.00	×18.00	1.50	×20.00	80
×10.00	40	—	—	—	60	—
×25.00	93	×30.00	1.50	*1.50	×25.00	1.80
×20.00	80	1.30	85	1.50	×20.00	1.50
*40	—	50	×6.00	—	70	—
1.00	×20.00	1.00	1.00	50	×20.00	1.00
—	×10.00	50	50	—	—	50
×25.00	×30.00	×15.00	—	—	—	*50
×15.00	×20.00	×15.00	×30.00	—	—	*43
70	80	80	85	1.20	80	1.00
40	40	35	40	70	50	50
70	70	80	1.10	95	80	90
50	40	35	50	50	70	50
20	38	35	45	50	60	70

SECTION XXI.

Karafuto.

I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Seven years have elapsed since Karafuto was ceded to Japan; and her colonisation has already attained a permanent shape. In order to be exhaustive, an account of the island should be preceded by a recital of her history.

Although there is no written record, which sheds light on the ancient history of the island, modern speculation, aided by geographical researches, leads us to conclude that her aboriginal inhabitants were the Ainus of Hokkaido. But, according to one theory, Northern Karafuto was the dwelling place of the Santan tribes, the ancestors of the Gilyaks, Orokes and other allied barbarians, who had immigrated from Santan, once a Chinese domain. No matter which is true, it is certain that these rude denizens of the northern island were nomadic and employed themselves in hunting, fishing and herding of animals. It is definitely known that the expeditions, conducted under the auspices of Lord Matsumaye, culminated in definitely labelling her a Japanese possession. The first expedition was led by Denyemon Kakizaki, a retainer, who set out in the year 1651. The second expedition was undertaken by another **samurai**, called Wada, in the era of Minna (1764-71), and the last by Ryusuke Niida in 1785. In due course, the Shogunate, having taken notice of the fact that the development of the North was urgent stirred itself to action. The first party ever organised was led by Hidemochi Matsudaira, a dignitary of Yedo, and his vassal, Tetsugoro Yamaguchi. It was sent north in 1785, for the purpose of "exploring the whole island of Yezo." This example was followed by three other parties, in 1789, 1801, and 1808, and their reports and advices were of great value for the Shogunate authorities in exploiting the island. In 1855 as a matter of expediency Yedo took direct control. In 1868 the government established a colonial bureau at Hakodate and appointed Kansuke Okamoto Governor of Kabafuto. It was in August of the year that he, going over to Odomari, opened his office and several sub-offices elsewhere; thus, the foundation of administration was laid. In March, 1870, the Kabafuto colonial bureau was established and presided over by Kiyotaka Kuroda; but shortly afterward it was annexed by Hokkaido. The official exploitation consisted: encouraging the development of fisheries, inviting agricultural and industrial settlers, laying roads, establishing stage towns and hospitals. The results of these enterprises were suprising.

In 1863, when Japan dispatched an envoy to Europe, it was arranged to have him negotiate with the Russian Government about the boundary question. Russia insisted on choosing the 48th of the north latitude and Japan the 50th. Consequently it was agreed to solve the question by sending delegates in the following year. But civil war in Japan prevented the Shogunate from carrying the plan. In 1874 the Meiji Government dispatched Vice-Admiral Buyo Enomoto to St. Petersburg to propose to make Kushunnai the boundary point; but his efforts were in vain. It was stipulated next year that Japan should have possession of the Kurile Archipelago and turn the whole island over to Russia. After the Russo-Japanese war Japan established the Military Administration Office, which was later superseded by the Civil Administration Office. By the stipulation of the Portsmouth peace treaty, the part of the island lying south of 60° N.L., definitely came into the possession of Japan, and in March, 1907, the Civil Administration Office was abolished and supplanted by the Karafuto Office. The work of laying the boundary line, which was undertaken by a committee composed of the delegates of Japan and Russia, was satisfactorily concluded in the years 1906-7.

Karafuto, which is located in the western part of the Okhotsk Sea, is a long island lying longitudinally. She faces the Maritime Province, across the Momiya Straits, the narrowest part is four miles; and her southernmost point, Cape Nishimotoro, stands opposite Cape Soya of Hokkaido, across the Soya Strait. The two points are twenty-three miles apart. The island, measured between Cape Nishimotoro, which is situated at 54° 54′ N. L. and the northernmost Cape Elizabeth, which is situated at 54° 20′ N.L., is about 240 **ri** long, while her width varies up to forty **ri**. Her area is larger than Shikoku and Kyushu taken together; but the part, which belongs to Japan is 160 **ri** long and a trifle over 2,200 square **ri** in size.

II.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The population is by no means large. At the end of 1912 there were 9,871 households, comprising 42,138 persons. Compared with the preceding year the increase in households was 1,011 and population 5,414. Of the inhabitants the Russians and the natives were just about 2,000; but there is every indication that they are gradually disappearing. Before dealing with the matter in detail, the following table will show the population at the end of 1912:

Race.	Number of households.	Population.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Japanese...	9,397	22,725	17,121	39,846
Foreigners	51	98	44	142
Native	423	1,080	1,070	2,150
Total	9,871	23,903	18,235	42,138

Note:—The Japanese population includes Koreans.

When the island was a possession of Japan before the Restoration, the permanent residents were small in number and almost the entire population consisted of the fishermen and some other laborers, who migrated there for work in summer and returned in winter. Besides, there were a few officials. After the Restoration, when the Colonial Buréau was established, the number of permanent residents begun to increase; and according to the investigation conducted in September, 1874, it was calculated at 458. But the exchange of the island for the Kurile group, which took place in the year 1875, caused a gradual decrease. However, since 1905, the population has grown until it is estimated at 42,000 to-day. The official returns show that at the end of 1905 there were 406 households, comprising 1,990 persons, which numbers grew to 9,381 households and 39,811 persons in Dećember 1912. The increase is twenty-three times in the case of households and twenty times in population. At the end of 1912 the census registered as follows:

Name of Districts.	Japanese.			
	Number of Households.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Toyohara	2,203	5.289	4,189	9,478
Odomari	2,505	6,163	4,628	10,861
Maoka	3,865	9,318	6,958	16,276
Nayoshi	299	709	493	1,202
Shikika	509	1,312	782	1.994
Total	9,381	12,691	17,120	39,881

Note:—There are 16 Korean households, consisting of 35 persons.

The foreigners who live in Karafuto to-day include the Russians and Chinese and, at the end of 1912, their households were numbered 51 and the population by 142.

The foreigners, who live in Karafuto to-day, include the Russians and Chinese and, at the end of 1912, their households were numbered 51 and the population by 142.

The aborigines of the island are classified as Ainus, Gilyaks, Orokes, Sanders and others. Their mode of living is difficult to investigate by natural selection and the natives are gradually decreasing in numbers. At the end of 1912 there were 429 aboriginal households, which made a population of 2,150. They are distributed as follows:

Names of Districts.	Ainus.			Gilyaks.			Orokes.			Sanders.			Total.		
	Population.			Population.			Population.			Population.			Population.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Toyohara	166	192	358	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166	192	358
Odomari	50	45	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	45	95
Maoka...	444	417	861	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	444	417	861
Shikika	88	93	181	55	55	110	192	205	397	—	—	—	335	353	688
Nayoshi	16	53	119	17	10	27	—	—	—	2	—	2	85	63	148
Total	814	800	1,614	72	65	137	192	205	397	2	—	2	1,080	1,070	2,150

III.

ADMINISTRATION, JUDICATURE, AND FINANCE.

History of the Administration.

The administration before the establishment of the Karafuto Government may be divided into two periods; namely, the period of military administration and that of civil administration.

Immediately after the troops of the 3rd Division occupied the southern part of Karafuto in July 1905, the commander of the Division established the office of military administration at Karafuto (Otomari) in order to secure the safety of the army and to maintain peace and order in the occupied district. He placed the province of Korsakoff under its jurisdiction. General Nambu, commander of the army of occupation, was appointed to the additional post of chief of the military administration and superintendent of the government of the province. Under him were the military administration committee whose chief official carried out the general business of the office.

The office of the civil administration of Karafuto was organised by Imperial Ordinance No. 156, published in May 1905, and the civil administration was for the first time carried into force at Korsakoff, and its vicinity in August of the same year. At first the chief of the civil administration was under the commander of the army of occupation and, governing the civil administration, maintained order among the people of the island, rendering assistance to the working of various military institutions.

The above is a general outline of the history of the administration previous to the establishment of the Karafuto Government in April 1907.

The Karafuto Government was established in April, 1910, according to Imperial Ordinance No. 33, issued in 1907. Subsequently the organisation of the Government was altered by the Imperial Ordinances No. 283, issued in June 1910, and Nos. 129 and 309 issued in June 1913.

The Governor acts in compliance with the order of the Minister of the Department of Home Affairs and superintends the administrative business under his control. He manages the business of posts, telegraph, telephone, banking, and customs under the surveillance of the Ministers of Departments concerned. He can issue orders on his own initiative or on being specially invested authority and is able to attach thereto regulations in relation to the penal servitude, imprisonment, or detention for a term, not exceeding two months or the penalty or fine not more than seventy yen.

The office of the Government consists of the Governor's Secretariate and Departments of the Interior, Colonisation, and Police. The head official of each department supervises the work of officials under his control and manages the business of the department, in conformity with the orders of the Governor.

The chief of the branch office of the Government carries out the working of the laws and regulations in the district under his jurisdiction, manages the business of the branch office, and leads and supervises the work of the officials under his control, in conformity with the order of the Governor.

At first three branches were established at Toyohara, Otomari, and Maoka, but later two more were added at Shikika and Nayoshi and at Kushunnai.

Courts of Law.

In March 1907, the Karafuto local court, the Vladimirovka district court and the Maoka district court were established at Vladimirovka (Toyohara) and Maoka. Simultaneously with the opening of the courts on April 1st of the same year ordinances, court organisation regulations; civil, commercial and criminal laws; the Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure; real estate registration regulations; advocates' regulations; bankruptcy regulations; and other eighty odd important laws and regulations enforced in Japan proper were put into operation in the island. Therefore the organisation and competence of courts of law in Karafuto do not differ from those of Japan proper, but there are exceptions in the following special cases:

1. Civil cases that have no bearing with others except aborigines and criminal cases that are concerned with aborigines only are tried in accordance with old laws.
2. The judicial procedure pertaining to these cases may differ according to the convenience of court authorities.
3. The term in Japan for registration as defined by civil and commercial laws is doubled.
4. A day per four **ri** on land and sea is allowed against cases as defined in Article 167, clause 1, the Code of the civil procedure and Article 16, clause 1, of the Code of the criminal procedure.
5. In case courts of law or chief judges select or appoint advocates, successors, deputies, or counsels of parties in legal cases, persons who are not advocates may be selected or appointed instead.

Finance.

Estimates.—In the period of the civil administration, the expenses of the Karafuto Government were disbursed from the special account of extraordinary military expenses and, a local expenses fund, made up out of sundry receipts under the military government, was appropriated. This laid the basis for the future independence of the Karafuto Government. This special account ended in 1906 and, with the abolition of the military administration and the establishment of the island Government in March 1907, the revenue and expenditure were brought under control of the Department of Home Affairs. But, with the change in the organisation of the Government they were transferred to the control of the Department of Finance in June 1910, and again restored to the control of the former Department.

The settled account of the revenue and expenditure since 1907 is as follows:

Particulars of the revenue of the Karafuto Government.

	Description.	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Ordinary Revenue of Karafuto.	Taxes.	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
	Incomes from Government ...	64,858	67,877	27,567	21,353	26,693	27,744
	Monopoly and property ...	506,263	408,004	341.354	221,552	262,764	267,167
	License duties and other charges.	657,418	733,191	738,230	780,456	458,516	651,578
	Incomes from postal stamps.	216,636	111,754	93,164	9,505	3,564	——
	Sundry receipts	11,810	10,860	7,835	5,356	12,005	90,557
	Total	1,456,986	1,331,688	1,208,151	1,038,222	763,542	1,037,046
Extraordinary Revenue.	Income from the Sale of Government property... ...	72,025	36,148	12,553	23,202	——	——
	Supplementary fund	591,819	570,657	544,714	500,000	629,406	629,406
	Surplus of preceding year transferred and others ...	175,927	138,686	260,054	227,957	454,464	——
	Total	839,772	745,492	826,791	801,159	1,083,870	629,406
	Grand total of the revenue.	2,096,759	2,077,181	2,034,943	1,839,381	1,847,412	1,666,452

	Description.	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Ordinary. Expenditure. The expenses of the Karafuto Government.	Expenses of the Karafuto Shrine.	8,000	5,044	181	—	—	—
	Salaries.						
	Expenses of the Office of the Karafuto Government	206,230	201,443	196,232	172,230	163,797	142,082
	Repairing Expenses...	23,047	23,411	40,252	45,831	25,557	15,000
	Travelling Expenses...	47,151	47,001	44,774	54,015	55,309	39,089
	Sundry wages and Expenses ...	256,009	243,916	298,142	292,310	282,027	246,920
	Business Expenses	328,760	278,353	192,514	151,281	—	—
	Secret service Expenses	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
	Sundry Expenses	29,092	19,564	20,305	10,387	9,717	6,031
	Total	973,603	902,853	871,940	819,412	629,670	539,110
	Reserve fund	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grand Total...	981,603	902,897	87,121	819,412	629,670	539,110
Extraordinary Expenditure Undertaking Expenses.	Business Expenses	35,237	103,184	111,324	—	—	—
	Reparing and Engineering work Expenses	487,748	589,743	561,120	487,369	522,271	317,976
	Colonisation Expenses	523,087	304,406	352,898	272,076	189,213	117,950
	Light track railway Expenses...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	1,096,073	997,334	1,025,343	759,445	925,910	656,603
	Expenses of the Festival of the Karafuto Shrine	—	1,999	—	—	—	—
	Expenses forthe Government Office...	—	—	—	—	13,875	—
	Expenses for the Prevention of Infectious diseases	—	—	—	—	—	7,191
	Expenses for Emergencies... ...	—	—	—	—	—	9,082
	Total						
	Grand total of Expenditure ...	2,077,677	1,907,231	1,897,465	1,578,859	1,569,455	1,211,986

The taxation system is very simple and taxes are divided into the house rate, business, sundry, and liquor export taxes.

There are no duties attached therewith.

The amount of taxes imposed is as follows:

Description.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
House-rate	16,451.5	16,135	5,892	6,535	6,259	4,484
Business tax	31,225.0	30,638	14,963	14,145	26,082	24,832
Sundry taxes	21,917.5	26,124	13,371	8,028		
Liquor export tax... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	69,594.0	72,898	34,226	28,703	32,341	29,317

Non-tax Receipts.

The following gives the items of the receipts other than taxes:

Receipts from Government.	1912-11.	1911-10.	1910-09.	1909-08.	1908-07.	1907-06.
Undertakings and State Property	506,499	406,157	338,397	229,220	268,953	268,203
Various Licenses and Fees	359,522	730,402	829,534	878,182	512,810	651,858
Stamp Receipts	216,636	111,754	93,164	9,505	3,564	—
Miscellaneous Receipts..	12,138	12,043	8,005	5,841	12,720	91,001
Proceeds from Sale of State Property	71,836	35,720	21,084	24,510	—	—
Refundments	6,003	1,208	—	—	—	—
Total	1,472,685	1,297,284	1,290,185	1,147,268	798,050	1,001,068

IV.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.

The construction of the railways was originally projected with the view to conveying military supplies. The laying of the railway of about twenty-six miles between Otomari and Toyohara was commenced in September 1906, and was completed in November of the same year. Later, when it was transferred to the control of the Karafuto Government with the abolition of the military administration, the railway was thrown open to general traffic on August 1st, 1907, and trains were run regularly twice a day between Otomari and Toyohara. In April 1908 an extension of a coast-railway between Otomari and Sakaye-machi was effected. In April 1909 the indirect line between Otomari and Sannosawa through the mountainous districts was changed into a shore line. By these successive improvements the Government endeavored to increase the transport capacity of the railway. Further, to meet the transportation of the increase of passengers and goods in consequence of the steady development of the island, the reconstruction of the line of 27.4 miles between Sakaye-machi and Toyohara into the track of three feet six inches as used by railways in Japan proper was begun in June 1910, and on the completion of the work in November of the same year trains were run on the line. In June 1911 the laying of the railway of 32 miles between Toyohara and Sakaye-machi was started and, in November of the same year, was completed and opened to general traffic on December 2nd of the same year. Thus the railway of 57 miles and 58 chains between Sakaye-machi and Sakaye-hama, a line for the period of the Colonisation of Karafuto, was constructed.

A line was laid for the purpose of carrying coal from the working Kawakami coal mine, a part of the central coal mine, in April this year. It branches off from the Sakaye-machi-Sakaye-hama trunk line at Konuma and passes through the Kawakami colonizing district. It extends eight miles and connects with the private light track railways from the mine.

The number of cars and the condition of the railway service as was investigated on December 1st 1913, are as follows:

Locomotive Goods Wagon.

Kind.	Number.	Weight.		Kind.	Number.	Loading Capacity.	
		Total Weight.	Weight per one.			Total Weight.	Weight per one.
		Ton.	Ton.			Ton.	Ton.
English Style Four wheel Connecting Tank Locomotive	2	67,10	33,55	Roofed wagon...	8	56,00	7
				Lumber wagon...	25	175,00	7
American Style Six wheel Connecting Tank Locomotive	2	72,33	24,11	Unroofed wagon	35	245,00	7
Ditto	1	28,90	28,90	Goods brakevan	2	10,00	5
Total	6	168,33		Total	70	486,00	

Steam Operated Car.

Kind.	Number.	Seating Capacity.		Loading Capacity of luggage and Mail-matter.	
		Full Seats.	Average per car.	Weight.	Volume.
Steam Operated Car ...	2	Special Class 12 Ordinary Class 120	6 60	— —	— —

Passenger Car.

Kind.	Number.	Seating Capacity.		Loading Capacity of luggage and Mail-matter.	
		Full Seats.	Average per car.	Weight.	Volume.
Special Class Passenger Car	2	48	24	—	—
Special and Ordinary Class Compound Car...	2	Special Class 36	18	—	—
		Ordinary Class 56	24	—	—
Ditto		Special Class 12	12	—	—
		Ordinary Class 44	44	—	—
Ordinary Class Passenger Car with Brakes ...	8	288	36	—	—
Luggage Brake-van... ...	3	—	4 tons.	12 tons.	12 tons.
Total...	Passenger Cars 3	484	37.2	—	—
	Brake-vans 3	—	4 tons.	12	—

Note:—In the above particulars concerning light track railway cars, are not included.

Shipping.

Marine transportation business of Karafuto may be divided into two kinds, viz.: the coasting service and that between Karafuto and Japan proper. There are three lines in the former. The first is carried on between places on the coast of Aniwa bay and between Otomari and Sakayehama on the east coast of the island, calling at places along the east coast of the bay. The second is that, with Maoka on the west coast of the island for a starting point, touches at places south of Kuharunai. Both these lines are controlled by a company that receives an annual subsidy from the Karafuto Government, and engages in local carrying trade during summer months with boats below 150 tons.

Of the vessels that navigate between Karafuto and Japan proper, some are granted annual subsidies from the Government and some are not. The latter are those that come to Karafuto from Japan proper in the fishing season on the coast. They have no regular ports of call, making trips as there are goods to carry. Some carry timber and those ships are increasing in numbers as the export of timber is becoming more brisk year after year.

The greater number of ships that sail between Karafuto and Japan proper, whether they are tramps or those engaged in regular services have Hakodate or Otaru as their stating points.

The arrivals and departures of vessels at important ports of Karafuto during 1912 are as follows:

Arrivals and Departures of Vessels at Ports.

Ports.	Steamships.				Passengers.		Imported Goods.		Exported Goods.	
	Number of Ships.		Aggregate tonnage.		Landed.	Embarked.	Tonnage.	Value.	Tonnage.	Value.
	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.				Yen.		Yen.
Honto...	160	160	80,032	80,032	1,327	678	1,241	116,548	1,411	138,670
Oko	12	12	6,561	6,561	145	32	145	8,478	425	20,066
Kaibato	92	91	43,629	42,385	989	456	1,074	105,743	1,041	74,287
Maoka	353	335	255,755	255,755	4,966	4,276	8,857	1,187,585	7,922	817,577
Rantomari	1	1	1,599	1,599	—	—	51	6,804	—	—
Nodasamu	150	149	100,649	100,037	1,175	607	3,040	157,284	1,185	120,372
Oite	8	8	5,121	5,212	137	—	347	11,757	951	96,502
Tomarioro	210	210	128,399	128,399	1,495	1,140	2,862	180,838	7,520	155,231
Kushunnai	141	141	96,201	96,201	1,597	964	919	110,787	951	96,502
Moyebishi	48	48	24,443	24,443	198	85	259	29,893	46	3,571
Ushioro	63	63	41,856	41.856	473	349	331	40,910	281	36,214
Yesutoru	36	36	32,755	32,755	190	42	728	16,060	7,275	94,188
Kitanayoshi	52	52	33,971	33,971	232	186	203	29,842	65	5,843
Ambetsu	16	16	9,603	9,603	222	152	189	12,187	421	30,229
Otomari	448	448	418,428	48,428	10,291	8,802	37,558	2,124,688	37,020	1,570,138
Chibesan	122	122	64 140	64,140	374	118	1,370	45,902	1,282	122,831
Tonnai	74	74	58,156	58,156	379	110	1,282	81,178	848	65,073
Sakayehama	72	72	53,461	53,461	476	449	529	34,499	406	33,101
Higashi-shiraura ...	59	59	50,210	50,210	222	208	432	39.981	493	47,360
Higashi-toikushi ...	26	26	20,652	20,652	65	1	68	4,775	51	6.800
Shikika	53	53	45,657	45,650	940	556	1,831	173,595	247	36,366
Chiriye	28	28	21,762	21,762	622	484	642	68,803	1,341	119,963

Remark:—Arrivals and departures of vessels of certain ports which cannot be clearly calculated and ports of insignificant shipping have been excluded. Sailing vessels arrived at and departed from Otomari, Maoka and Shikika are not entered into the above table.

Post, Telegraph and Telephone.

The communication business in the island is making steady progress every year along with the increase in the number of immigrants and the progress in various branches of productive industry. Post offices and depots are being newly established; telegraph and telephone wire are being extensively laid; and the improvements of other organs of communications are being carried out in earnest. In consequence, it may be said that the system of communications in the island is nearing completion. A summary of undertakings that have been made in post, telegraph, and telephone since Karafuto became a Japanese possession is as follows:

Posts.

The Postal System of Karafuto was formerly of military field post system but, since September 1905, the regular post was commenced between Korsakoff (Otomari), Vladimilovka (Toyohara), Galginouraskoe (Ochiai), and Mauka (Maoka). The military field post office had been put in charge of its business, and subsequently, in August, 1906, the handling of general mail matters was begun. With the abolition of the military administration, the system was altered and all the business of communications has since been under the control of the Karafuto Government. As a result of further change in official organizations, postal and other communication business has been placed in the hands of the Karafuto Post Office since May 1909, and, at the same time the previous main and branch offices have been made into ordinary and special post offices. At present there are four ordinary and twenty-five special post offices in Karafuto.

Telegraphs.

In the days of the military administration, all the telegraph business was conducted at Korsakoff and seven other localities by means of the military telephone. But, simultaneously with the abolition of the military administration the business was transferred to the Karafuto Post and Telegraph business was handled by the main and branch post offices, which were subsequently changed into ordinary and special offices respectively by the revision of the post office regulations in May 1909. At every change, the number of post offices increased. At present, except three offices out of four ordinary post offices and twenty-five special post offices, all handle telegraph business.

Telephones.

The Telephone offices in Karafuto were previously established at Toyohara, Otomari, Otomari Honmachi, and Sakaye-hama. On February

6th 1910, telephone exchange business was commenced at Maoka post office and afterwards Maoka telephone office was newly established.

At the end of 1912 telephone subscribers numbered 182 at Toyohara, 117 at Otomari, and 89 at Maoka. Although there are many tenders for telephone subscription, financial reasons do not allow to meet the demand.

V.

COLONISATION.

Though the colonisation of Karafuto had commenced in 1804, there were nothing to mark it as a colony of Japan. When the colonisation department was established in Hokkaido after the Restoration, however, the authorities first sent to Karafuto from Hakodate in 1869, 200 coolies immediately followed by 300 men to engage in agriculture and industry; granted to them charges for board and allowance, made them work at engineering work and in bringing the island under cultivation. In September of the same year, the authorities decided to allow for permanent settlers 5 **go** of rice per day per head, 3 **bu** of money per month per head, and 5 **ryo** as clothing expenses per year per head for three years, and, in October of the same year, farmland and common fishery ground were allotted to them. Incidentally, orders were issued to the effect that permanent settlers were exempt from payment of taxes for life and that temporary immigrants, after non-payment of taxes for three years, should pay .35 per cent. of the harvest from the fourth year. The Government gave land of 300 **tsubo** per head to immigrants having intention to cultivate the island.

More land was decided to be given to those who applied themselves to cultivation after inspection. Notwithstanding these measures intended for the encouragement of cultivating the island, there were no satisfactory results. From 1869 to 1874 only 21 **cho** of land was cultivated. The Colonisation Department, however, established post towns for men and horses, increased the vessels that plied between the island and Soya in Hokkaido, opened roads, or monopolized the fishery grounds, thereby protecting and encouraging the immigration of people from Japan. The most part of the immigrants, however suffered, being unused to severity of the climate. Furthermore, troubles with the Russian inhabitants were almost incessant. Therefore, there were few who wished to settle in the island permanently and many returned to their native place. Thereupon, the authorities ordered those who went back to Japan proper to return the rice supplied by the Government or made those who were going to visit their native place find security, and, by these means, endeavored to detain them in the island. But, as the living of the settlers became more and more difficult and there was no prospect of getting them to live in

Karafuto permanently, they were sent back to Hokkaido in September, 1874. Thus the Japanese settlers left Karafuto before the conclusion of the treaty, by which the island exchanged with the then Russian Kurile islands. The chief reasons that, despite the methods of protection and encouragement of colonisation, the Department failed to accomplish its object, were in the errors in selecting suitable immigrants besides the inconveniences in communications and the gradual ascendancy of the Russians. While the negotiation regarding the possession of the territory between Japan and Russia were making tardy progress there was much uneasiness among Japanese residents.

In consequence of the conclusion of a treaty between Russia and Japan in 1875, the whole of Karafuto became a Russian possession. Russia then made it a place of exile of prisoners sentenced to banishment and let them engage in the cultivation of the land. The Russian Government, sent several hundred prisoners there from Odessa every year and, after one or three years' confinement, permitted them under some rules to live out of the prisons, to marry among themselves, and to carry on farming, and other business through the security of the local Government officials after the expiration of a certain period. Moreover, those prisoners, who continued to behave well during six years after the expiration of the term of penal servitude, were enrolled among the list of farmers, and, on certain conditions eventually were allowed to recover the right of common people. In this manner the Russian Government effectually brought Karafuto under cultivation. Nevertheless the prisoners, lacked steadiness and perseverence so that the cultivation of Karafuto made but slow progress. On the contrary, all wished to return to Siberia or Russia in Europe as soon as they were permitted to dwell out of the island after the expiration of the term of imprisonment. Such being the case, there were neither the increase in population nor the least development in any productive industry during some fifteen years of Russia's colonisation.

On the island being restored to Japan, the Government despatched special experts to make investigations with the result that, by studying the method of land cultivation adopted by Russian authorities or referring to the facts gained in Hokkaido, it was thought most advantageous to to make the independent small farmers carry on agricultural industry together with stock-farming for which encouragement was given by the Government under a definite system. Other sundry regulations were decided upon in pursuance of this policy. Subsequently measures for managing land, and protecting and encouraging agriculture were established. The Karafuto Government began to invite the farmers from Japan proper in 1906. Colonising districts were opened in October, 1905, and up to 1911, important local investigations were made. The whole area of land exploited reached 390,100,000 **tsubo** (133,003

cho) including 184,050,000 **tsubo** (59,609 **cho**) of land adapted to cultivation, 178,820,000 **tsubo** (59,609 **cho**) of land adapted to cattle pastures, 22,740,000 **tsubo** (7,581 **cho**) of peat land. When investigations all over the island have been finished, the total area of land adapted for cultivation of agricultural products and stock-farming will exceed 300,000 **cho.** As for quartering and protecting immigrants, especially those who came to Karafuto with the object of engaging in agriculture, cultivated farms and dwellings were rented during the time from 1905 to 1906. Later the Government published regulations with respect of letting land and houses, and other matters. At present the authorities define the number of families to be quartered during each year, according to the area of land selected as colonising districts and the conditions of other institutions, and is encouraging immigration from Japan proper by distributing books as guides for immigration. Those who immigrate will be quartered in colonising districts as prearranged and will be accorded various protections and privileges.

The number of families quartered every year since 1906 is as follows:

1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
365	433	161	101	234	835	791

VI.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK FARMING.

The agricultural products cultivated in the days of the Russian possession are barley, rye, wheat, oat, common potato, garden raddish, carrot, pea, broad bean, cabbage, cucumber, turnip and some others. But, as the method of cultivation of the Russians was extremely crud, the yield was very small. According to the results of cultivation and the experiments made at the agricultural experimental stations, barley, wheat, naked barley, rye, oat, common potato, pea, broad bean, hemp, rape, forage crop, and vegetables such as subterranean vegetable crop, foliage crop and other grow in perfect condition in any part of the island, while in the comparatively warm region in the southern part of the west coast, the rice-plant, sorghum, Indian corn, soya bean, red bean, bean and others grow. As to fruit-trees, small trees such as "suguri" (ribes grossularioides) and "Fusasuguri" are most suited to the climate. The cultivation of apple, cherry, pear and other kinds of fruit-trees is under trial at present and there is hope that they will ripen in the regions in the southern part of the west coast.

The following is a table showing the yield of agricultural products during 1912 and its rough estimate.

Area of plantations and the amount of the yield and its value per **tan**:

Agricultural products.	Area of Plantations.	Amount of Yield.	Value per *koku.*	General Value.	The Amount of Yield per *Tan.*	Value of Yield per *Tan.*
	cho tan se.	*koku.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*koku.*	*yen.*
Naked Barley...	398,3,5	3,521 73	11,000	38.739.203	,88	9,724
Barley	22,9 8	239,26	8,000	1.914.080	1,04	8,324
Wheat Sown in Spring...	163,3,8	1.347,67	11,000	14,824,370	,82	9,119
Wheat Sown in Autumn...	1,1,0	9.90	11,000	108,900	,90	9,900
Rye	26,8,6	237.80	6.000	1.426,800	,88	5,304
Oat	877,4,5	16,573,61	4 000	66,294.440	1.88	7,555
Buck Wheat	133,9,6	1,582,29	6.000	9,492.740	1,18	7,086
Rice Sorghum...	2,3,8	1 54	8,000	12 320	,06	,512
Pea	66,7.4	485,45	12,000	5,825,400	,72	8,712
Broad Bean	21,3,5	146.76	10,000	1,467.600	,68	6,870
Bean...	11.0,8	69.26	10,000	692,600	,62	6,250
Spring Rape	230,6,9	2,662,37	9,000	23,961,330	1,11	9,990
Autumn Rape...	3,6,9	49.10	9,000	441,900	1.33	11,970
Common Potato	62,6,4	*kan.* 1,610,587	per *kan.* ,060	96,635,230	*kan.* 259	15,570
Forage Crop	1,060.8,0	1,901,040	per *kan.* ,060	95,052,000	179	8,960
Hemp	2,1,6	415	1,000	415,000	19	19,212
Vegetables	375,8,7	1,077,443	,080	86,195,440	286	22,080
Total	4,019,4,8	26,926,74 *kan.* 4,589,485	——	443,499,170		Average. 11,033 Average excepting Vegetables. 9,303

Remark.—The estimated value of the yield per *tan* of agricultural products, excepting common potato and vegetables, is 9.246 *yen* on an average.

The price per **koku** is calculated making the current price at Toyohara as standard price.

Vegetables comprise garden raddish, burdock, carrot, turnip, and greens.

As the agriculture of Karafuto is carried on by the peasant-proprietor system, there are no tenant farmers, all of the farmers being independent, and they engage in trade and fishing business as by-occupations at places.

The number of farmers' families within the control of each branch Government offices at the end of 1912 is as follows:

Branch Government.	Number of Families.			Population.		
	Farming only.	Farming and other by-occupations.	Total.	Farming only.	Farming and other by-occupations.	Total.
Toyohara ...	931	75	1,006	3,561	312	3,873
Otomari ...	295	295	592	1,065	1,301	2,366
Maoka	495	149	644	1,622	550	2,172
Total ...	1,723	519	2,242	6,248	2,163	8,411

Stockfarming.

Not only the climate and the physical features of the island are suited to stockfarming, but also a system for the encouragement of stockfarming is established and in consequence of lending live stock to farmers, helping the purchase of live stock, and other similar methods intended to encourage stockfarming, the farmers who keep live stock have gradually increased in number.

The number of cattle during the period from 1907 to 1912 is as follows:

Year.	Ox.	Horse.	Pig.	Domestic fowl.
1907	1,234	1 248	221	
1908	1,309	1,291	779	3,242
1909	1,118	1,290	510	5,175
1910	1.383	1,578	586	8,232
1911	1,154	1.610	398	11,873
1912	1,175	1,724	478	11,967

The number of private pastures has gradually increased. There were at the end of 1912 seven within the district under the control of the Toyohara branch Government office; two within that of the Otomari branch Government office, seven within that of the Maoka branch Government office, and one within that of the Nayoshi branch Government office, covering the total area of some 4,000,000 **tsubo** and keeping 180 head of oxen, 88 head of horses, and 43 head of pigs.

Game.

The chief game in Karafuto is the Japanese sable, the like of which can not be found in Japan proper. Other game of importance are the musk-deer. otter, fox and some others.

The amount of important game and its value during the hunting season are as follows:

Kind.	Amount.	Value.
	Skin.	*Yen.*
Japanese Sable	1,178	35,507
Otter	98	2,158
Fox	59	687
Bear	19	436
Rein deer.	24	189
Musk-deer	1,459	4,790
Squirrel...	1,450	313
Sea-lion	215	791
Common Seal	215	971
Rabbit	39	10
Total	4,656	45,163

VII.

AQUATIC INDUSTRY.

Fishing Regulations.

The fishing regulations in Karafuto consist of the Karafuto fishery controlling regulations, submerged seine and trawl net fishing regulations, Karafuto fishing license regulations, published in March 1913. The licensed fishing industries are herring, trout, salmon fishing by means of standing nets, breeding of the shellfish and turtle in enclosure, and fishing in a defined limit carried on by fishing guilds by permission of the Government.

The manner of granting licenses is almost similar to that in Japan proper, but the stationary fishing for herring, trout, and salmon have an additional obligation as decided by the chief of the Karafuto administration. Fishing, outside of licensed fishing, that is made by means of long line, under-ice seine scoop net, angling fishing spear and other tools does not need to apply for special permission, but can be carried on by obtaining a fishing license; but other kinds of fishing must be done with the permission of the chief of the branch Government office that controls the district. In brief, the fishing system of Karafuto tends to become uniform with that of Japan proper, nevertheless, owing to the restriction in fishing methods necessary for breeding and protecting important aquatic products like the herring, trout, and salmon, the use of trap net has been adopted since the beginning of the administration of Karafuto by the Japanese Government, and the fishing of the herring, trout and the salmon by othe means has been prohibited.

Herring Fishing.

Herring fishing stands foremost in importance among other fishing industries in Karafuto, the amount of the catch being in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 yen annually.

A comparative table of catch of fish for the past seven years is as follows:

Sea Coast. Year.	Aniva Bay.			East Coast.			West Coast.			Total.		
	Fishing Grounds.	Amount of Catch.	Value.	Fishing Grounds.	Amount of Catch.	Value.	Fishing Grounds.	Amount of Catch.	Value.	Fishing Grounds.	Amount of Catch.	Value.
		Koku.	*Yen.*		*Koku.*	*Yen.*		*Koku.*	*Yen.*		*Koku.*	*Yen.*
1906	38	15,173	212,422	18	3,535	49,490	68	123,487	1,728,818	124	142,195	1,990,730
1907	48	22,214	366,531	26	8,037	132,610	87	204,065	3,367,072	161	334,316	3,866,214
1908	48	23,010	264,615	48	8,122	93,403	93	168,660	1,939,590	189	199,793	2,297,608
1909	52	15,462	201,006	48	7,527	97,852	138	146,708	1,907,204	238	169,697	2,206,062
1910	48	36,037	504,518	45	21,266	297,724	140	169,549	2,373,686	233	226,852	3,175,928
1911	53	32,950	497,545	67	21,579	325,843	143	146,069	2,205,642	263	200,598	3,029,030
1912	52	29,674	524,043	66	32,931	581,561	144	146,866	2,593,654	262	209,471	3,699,258

Trout Fishing.

Trout fishing comes next during 1906, a phenomenal catch of 4,700 **koku** was made which brought an unprecedented boom in that branch of fishing industry. No remarkable decrease in the amount of the catch has taken place, though it differs more or less according to years, attributable to the multiplication of fishing grounds and to the improvement of fishing methods.

A comparative table of the amount of catch for the past seven years is as follows:

Sea Coast. / Year.	Aniva Bay.			East Coast.			West Coast.			Total.		
	Number of fishing grounds.	Amount of Catch.	Value.	Number of fishing grounds.	Amount of Catch.	Value.	Number of fishing grounds.	Amount of Catch.	Value.	Number of fishing grounds.	Amount of Catch.	Value.
		Koku.	*Yen.*		*Koku.*	*Yen.*		*Koku.*	*Yen.*		*Koku.*	*Yen.*
1906	33	10,658	138,554	76	34,911	453,843	24	2,082	27,066	133	47,651	619,463
1907	35	53,460	53,460	92	89,980	899,800	12	1,600	1,600	140	96,926	966,260
1908	46	17,732	17,732	90	40,456	445,115	—	—	—	136	42,078	462,418
1909	60	3,273	32,730	102	16,057	160,570	90	11,244	112,244	252	30,574	305,940
1910	55	3,207	22,769	101	60,211	427,498	114	14,727	104,561	270	78,145	554,829
1911	56	7,537	52,759	118	40,674	284,718	67	6,012	42,091	241	54,224	379,568
1912	60	20,075	188,705	103	98,766	928,400	116	8,974	84,356	279	127,815	1,201,461

Salmon Fishing.

Salmon can be caught in summer and autumn in Karafuto. The former is called **Natsusake** or **Tokishirazu** and the latter **Akiaji.** The fishing season of the summer salmon corresponds with that of the trout, while that of the autumn salmon extends from the end of the fishing season of the trout in the autumn to the middle part of November.

The comparative catch of trout during the past four years is as follows:

Sea Coast Year.	Aniva Bay.			East Coast.			West Coast.			Total.		
	Number of fishing grounds.	Amount of Catch.	Value.	Number of fishing grounds.	Amount of Catch.	Value.	Number of fishing grounds.	Amount of Catch.	Value.	Number of fishing grounds.	Amount of Catch.	Va'ue.
		Koku.	*Yen*		*Koku.*	*Yen.*		*Koku.*	*Yen.*			*Yen.*
1908	31	828	12,420	61	4,437	66,555	45	3,366	50,490	137	8,631	129,465
1909	23	696	8,352	67	4,587	55,044	50	3,737	44,844	140	9,020	108,240
1910	56	707	13,079	118	4,586	84,841	67	5,688	105,228	241	10,981	203,149
1912	60	424	8,268	103	5,260	102,570	116	5,989	116,785	279	11,673	227,623

Sundry Fishing Industries.

Code fishing.—The abundance of the cod in the seas along the coast of Karafuto was recognised in the days of the Russian control, but the catch at that time was only to supply of provisions for fishers of the herring. Since Karafuto became Japanese territory, many people of Rishiri, Reibun and other places have come to Karafuto and have started cod fishing by means of cod long lines. At present it is an important fishing industry coming next to herring and trout fishing. The catch of cod amounts upwards of 500,000 yen annually.

Flat-fish Fishing.—Many kinds of flat-fish are found along the coast of the island and flat-fishing forms an important business ranking next to cod. The manufacture of flat-fish lees of 21,900 **koku,** amounting to 276,127 yen during 1912 shows the prosperous condition of the business.

Laminaria.—Laminaria may be divided into two kinds, that produced in Karafuto and that in Kaibato island. Both constitute chief items of product and increase extensively. There are many useful kinds of the sea-weed, the chief ones being Rishirii laminaria, Shio laminaria, Yenaga laminaria, and some others. The total yield of it during 1912 amounted to 162,525 horse-loads which is to be estimated at about 117,313 yen.

Crab Fishing.—The crab caught in Karafuto belongs to the kind called Tarahagani and is mostly produced in the west coast. Since 1909, the crab canning industry has suddenly became active, causing activity in crab fishing. The Government has prohibited the take of the female crab. It has limited the number of fishermen who use gill nets and has also stopped fishing during the period from July 1st to August 31st for the protection and maintenance of crab fishing.

Whale Fishing.—Whales live in great numbers along the coast of the island. Especially small whales called **Gange** abound in the waters in the vicinity of Karafuto. Though whale fishing was begun in the days when the island belonged to Russia, imperfect equipment and inconvenience in communications prevented the fishing industry from making good development. In 1909, however, the Japan Aquatic Products Company began the fishing for whales by adopting the Norwegian fishing method and caught some forty whales during the same year. With the better adjustment of institutions, the number of whales caught reached fifty-eight and furthermore, as the price has been raised, the foundation of the business has been laid and has attracted the attention of people at large.

The Fur-seal.

Seal Island is the sole fur-seal growing place in Japan and it is as famous as the American Pribylov Islands and the Russian Commandorsky Islands in the north Pacific. The island lies isolated in the seas some 10 miles off the northern extremity of the Kitachitoko promontory. It is a very small island, stretching from the north-east to the south-west for some six **cho** and its breadth is only about 1 **cho.** The greater part of the island facing the north is formed of rocks standing some fifty feet from sea-level. The summit of the island is level and the sea-beach is a field overgrown with grass or pebbly ground. In the early period of the Russian possession some sixty thousand fur-seals used to land on the island annually. But later, partly owing to the rapid increase in the number of fur-seal fishers and partly to the lax measures taken by the authorities for the protection and acceleration of the growth of the animal, a great decrease in the number of the fur-seal was experienced. On the island becoming a Japanese possession in 1905 the Government prohibited the catch and investigated the conditions. From 1906 the Government stationed look-out men on the island and put them in charge of the protection of the fur-seal. Consequently, the birth rate and the number of fur-seal has considerably increased with a decrease in the death-rate of the young. During this year more than 13,000 animals landed on this island.

VIII.

FORESTRY.

The total area of the forest-land of Karafuto is about 3,350,000 cho, nine-tenths of the whole area of the island. Except the sandy ground on the sea-beach, a part of the coast of rivers, farms and pastures, towns and villages, lakes and marshes, the island is covered with luxuriant forests and woods.

Kinds of Forests.	Area.		Stock.
	Cho.		*Shakushime.*
Needle-leaved Tree	2,104 462		1,385,788,038
Broad-leaved Tree	473,750		53,591,118
Mixed Forest of Coniferous and Broad-leaved Trees	361,898	Needle-leaved Tree	94,833,597
		Broad-leaved Tree	50,180,676
Unwooded Land	160,472		
Tundra Land	252,130		
Total	3,352,712	Particulars 1,584,396,629	Coniferous.
		103,774,794	Broad-leaved Tree.

Note:—*Shakushime*—about 12 cubic feet.

Forests of needle-leaved trees are mostly composed of fisch and mast, or these and gourd. There are also many forests composed of gourd alone. They usually extend over land at the height of some 1,300 feet from the sea-level, assuming 70 per cent. of the entire forests in Karafuto.

Forests of broad-leaved trees are generally on the upper parts of mountains or on the plains along river-basins, and constituting 17 per cent. of the entire forests of Karafuto.

Mixed forest of coniferous and broad-leaved trees are situated lower than the broad-leaved trees and commonly cover mountain-sides. They are formed mostly of fisch and mast together with the white poplar.

The condition of the growth of timber and diameter of various kinds of trees as has been gathered from the results of investigations are as follows:

Diameter.	Per Tree.			Per square *cho.*				Forest land of Karafuto.	
	Height.	Age.	Form factor.	Number of trees.	Volume.	Number of trees.	Volume.	Area.	Volume.
	Ken.				*Shaku-shime.*	*Percentage.*	*Percentage.*	*Ten thousand cho.*	10,000 *Shaku-shime.*
3	3,5	49	0,57	120	8,46	18,2	1,6	8,45	220
4	4,5	62	0,57	105	16,63	16 9	3,2	12,73	440
5	5,5	73	0,55	92	27,32	13,9	5,2	18,74	716
6	6,5	84	0,54	79	39,20	12,0	7,5	23,23	1,033
7	7,5	94	0 53	67	47,82	10.2	9,2	26,93	1,267
8	8,0	103	0,51	54	55,04	8,2	10,5	28,25	1,446
9	9,0	111	0,49	42	58,92	6,4	11,3	27,72	1,556
10	9,5	119	0 48	32	57,29	4.8	11,3	26,40	1,556
11	10,0	126	0,47	24	53,60	3,4	10,3	23,76	1,418
12	10.5	133	0.46	17	46.44	2,6	8,9	20,06	1,226
13	11,0	141	0,45	11	36,14	1,7	6,9	15,31	950
14	11,0	150	0,44	7	26,09	1,1	5,0	11,35	689
15	11,5	160	0,43	5	21,86	0,8	4,2	9,24	578
16	12,0	172	0,42	2	10 14	0,3	1.9	3,96	262
17	12,0	185	0,41	1	5,58	0,2	1,0	2 38	138
18	12,0	201	0,41	1	6.25	0,2	1.1	2,64	151
19	12.0	217	0,40	0,3	2,40	0,1	0 4	1,06	55
20	12,5	236	0,40	0.2	1,57		0,3	0,53	41
21	12,5	260	0,39	0,1	0,84		0,2	0,26	28
Total				659.6	521,59			264,00	137,700

The total area of the forest land in the above table is 2,640,000 **cho**, the remainder of the area of forests and field land of 2,350,000 **cho**, subtracting from it 30,000 **cho** of land allotted for farms and pastures, and 160,000 **cho** of unwooded land.

Sale of Timber.

The Government made investigations concerning economical forests and, on the other hand, undertook to improve forests by the natural change process. For this purpose, felling timber to a limited extent and the sale of the produce were permitted. In 1908 and 1909 the authorities further exported timber by way of experiment. This came to the notice of the people in general and induced many to apply for the purchase of timber. Ever since, the turnover has steadily multiplied, year after year, and at present the felling of trees is being carried on briskly at all places in Karafuto. In December 1911 special regulations of the sale of products of the State forests and farm land was published by Imperial Ordinance No. 297. In consequence, at the making of contracts for the convenience of important manufacturers has been commenced and, at the same time, terminal sale has been arranged.

The sale of timber during the period from the acquisition of the territory by Japan to 1912 is as follows:

Year.	Sale.		Value.	Felling timber gratis.		Total Volume.		Value.
	Timber.	Fire-wood.		Timber.	Fire-wood.	Timber.	Fire-wood.	
	Shakushime.	*Tana.*	*Yen.*			*Shakushime.*	*Tana.*	*Yen.*
1905... ...	2,954	2,130	1,209	—	—	2,954	2,130	1,209
1906 ...	47,313	15,390	21,647	—	—	47,313	15,390	21,647
1907... ..	160,222 (1,129)	39,630	50,465	28,738	24,814	188,960 (1,129)	64,444	50,465
1908	58,838 (14,571)	46,283	31,196	99,573 (2,347)	50,026	158,411 (16,918)	96,309	31,196
1909... ...	159,807 (20,747)	36,091	29,942	78,283 (3,019)	47,344	238,090 (23,776	83,435	29,942
1910... ...	484,559 (197,866)	42,306	64,332	53,698 (30,080)	44,435	538,257 (227,946)	86,741	64,332
1911... ...	822,492 (62,150)	49,791	95,876	100,321 (25,342	47,051	922 813 (87,492)	96,842	95,876
1912... ...	714,711 (73,941)	53,990	99,514	87,133 (26,180)	51,114	801,844 (100,123)	105,104	99,514

Faggots: *tana*=Mass piled up to about 3 ft. wide, 6 ft. long and 6 ft. high.

Those in brackets were disposed of, not according to volume, but according to the number of pieces of timber.

Forest Products.

The wood dry distillation industry, the manufacture of acetate of lime, methyl, wood tar, and charcoal by dissolving the ingredients of timber by heat are all important.

The plant at the Government works of timber at Toyohara which is attached to the Karafuto Government, is the monopoly of the Meyer Company in Germany and is most modern. It can distill 20 shelves a day. Needle-leaved trees and broad-leaved trees are both used as materials for dry distillation and at present the white birch-tree is mostly used. The articles manufactured by this process are as follows:

Articles manufactured from 1 shelf (measuring 108 cubic feet and weighing about 300 **kwan**) of timber of the white birch-tree are:

Acetate of lime	18 *Kan* (containing 80 per cent. of acetate of lime)
Methyl	30 Pounds
Wood tar	2 *To* (containing 90 per cent. of methyl)
Charcoal	60 *Kan.*

Two companies for the manufacture of pulp, or material for paper manufacture, are about to be started in Karafuto. The one conducted by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., is now building its manufactory at Ōtomari and is expected to begin business in the spring of 1905. The other is carried on by the Karafuto Industrial Company, Ltd. promoted by Mr. H. Okawa and this, too, is expected to open business in the spring of 1915. They are both large concerns, each with a capital of more than 1,000,000 yen. There are signs that companies of similar sort will come into existence, so that forest products industry is expected to see a great development in the near future.

The lumber industry is carried on by four saw-mills at present. There are 2 at Toyohara, 1 at Otomari and one at Fukunaikishi. European sawing machines are used at the mills and they are worked by steam. The one at Toyohara is especially well provided with necessary machines, and it is stated, produces 15,000 **koku** of timber.

IX.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The southern half of Karafuto, besides being rich in soil, produces much coal, abounds in luxuriant forests, and has fertile plains and valleys; in fine, the blessings of Nature are far from scanty. Therefore, although commerce and industry in the island are still in their infancy, it may be expected that they will make considerable advances in the future, if proper steps are taken in promoting them.

With the inauguration of the civil administration in the island in 1905, the exploitation of the natural resources was commenced. The Government, subsequently, established various experimental stations and factories, organised fishing guilds and effected the unification and solidity of the fishing industry under joint undertakings. Improvements of communications such as the extension of railways, construction and repair of harbors; and the opening of roads are nearing completion; while many munications, such as the extension of railways, construction and repair of enterprises are under way. But, as communication between the island and Japan proper during the time from the end of December to March every year is very difficult, owing to the coast being blocked by ice or navigation obstructed by floating floes, business is dull during winter.

Trade.

The volume of trade multiplies in proportion to the advancement of colonisation and the increase in population. The imports and exports at the port of Otomari during 1911 amounted to 2,125,320 yen and 1,536,195 yen respectively; while the imports and exports at the port of Maoka during the same year amounted to 1,130,828 yen and 728,367 yen respectively. As compared with those during 1910, the port of Otomari shows an increase of 30 per cent. in imports and 80 per cent. in exports.

The main items of imported articles are sundry goods, rice, table-salt, tobacco, rope-mat, oats, kerosene oil, bean paste and refined **saké.** The main items of exported articles are sundry goods and marine products, the important products of Karafuto, such as herring, strained lees, canned crabs, strained refuse, dried cod, small fish, canned herring, and laminaria. The time during which the imports and exports are carried on most actively is from after the thawing of ice in April to December. Especially, as April and May are in the season of despatch of marine products, the export trade reaches its height at that time. In September and October, people make preparations against the winter months, so that the import trade is lively at that time. It is noteworthy that the export of canned marine products from Maoka has increased to 375,000 yen, showing an increase of seven times as compared with that at the end of 1910. It cannot also be overlooked that, as hitherto the forest production remained inactive, for some time now timber is being exported to the amount of 250,000 yen a year. These facts prove the increasing cultivation of the island.

Canning Business.

The canned marine products are the crab, lobster, trout, salmon, laver boiled down in soy and seasoned sea-urchin. Crab canning is the most important, and is followed by the trout canning.

Crab canning is mostly carried on on the west coast. In 1908 only two or three factories conducted the business. The equipments of factories were very simple. They erected huts and used herring pans in place of boiling engines, bringing empty cans from Japan proper. Thus they engaged only in temporary business during the fishing season. Though their number increased to fifteen or thereabout in 1909, their equipments and method of manufacture did not see any improvements. In 1910, canning business controlling regulations were published and the authorities decided not to allow those factories without any proper equipments or the guidance of experts to engage in the business. Nevertheless, the industry has made rapid development and the number of factories has been increased to more than 60. This condition has been brought about by the fact that canned crabs have been exported to America.

In recent years the Karafuto Government has strictly superintended the business with the result that all the factories have been rebuilt and are using boiling machines and pressure gauges, adopting the use of material for making cans and sulphuric acid paper which are inspected by the Karafuto Government. The method of canning crabs have likewise been very much improved and to-day superior articles are produced. The crabs to be canned are Taraba crabs. A large crab can be made into the material for pound cans.

SECTION XXII.

Kwantung Province.

I.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Kwantung Province, occupying the southern extremity of Liaotung Peninsula, is situated between 121° 50′ and 122° 33′ E. longitude and 38° 43′ and 29° N. latitude. The territory covers an area of over 2,180,000 square **ri** including its subordinate islands, and the land belonging to the South Manchuria Railway Company beyond the bounds of Kwantung Province contains over 110,000 square **ri.**

According to an investigation at the end of 1912, the number of households in the province is 12,857 Japanese households, and 64,057 Chinese households. The population is put at 45,315 Japanese (including 25,007 males and 20,308 females), and 456,283 Chinese (including 257,749 males and 198,534 females). The households of aliens resident in the province number 75, with a population of 128.

The number of households in the territory belonging to the South Manchuria Railway Company outside the limits of the province is estimated at 9,117 Japanese households, and 4,418 Chinese households, with the population of 27,853 Japanese (including 15,620 males and 12,233 females), and 40,413 Chinese (including 37,696 males and 2,717 females).

II.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION.

The central agency of administration of Kwantung Province is the Government-General of Kwantung which exercises jurisdiction over the province and takes charge of the affairs relating to the protection and control of the railways in South Manchuria. The Government-General also supervises the business of the South Manchuria Railway Company. It consists of the Secretariate, the Civil Administration Department, and the Military Department. The Civil Administration Department takes charge of all the administrative affairs in the province except those of military administration. The Department comprises the four Sections of General Affairs, Police, Finance, and Engineering. Six Police Stations are established outside the bounds of the province, the Police Officers' Training School, and the Aquatic Products Experimental Station. The Chief of Civil Administration assists the Governor-General in the supervision of affairs of the province. In order to take charge of special affairs in the province, there are under the control of the Government-General of Kwantung: the Court of Law, the Administration Office of Communication, the Hospital, the Marine Affairs Office, the Observatory, the Prison, and the Engineering Office.

The agencies of local administration consist of the Civil Administration Offices and their subordinate organs, such as the Civil Administration Branch Offices, Civil Administration Sub-Branch Offices, District Offices, and Village Offices. When the Government-General of Kwantung was first established the whole province was divided, according to the system then in operation, into the three administrative divisions of Dairen, Port Arthur, and Chin-chou, with a Civil Administration Office in each administrative division. In 1908 the jurisdiction of the Chin-chou Civil Administration Office was annexed to that of the Dairen Civil Administration Office, and a branch office at the Dairen Civil Administration Office was established at Chin-chou. At the same time sub-branch offices of the Chin-chou Civil Administration Branch Office were established at Pi-tzu-wo and Pu-lan-tien (Port Adams).

III.

PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.

(A) **Arable Land and Farmers.**—Of the arable land in Kwantung Province the most extensive area is found between Pi-tzu-wo and Pu-lan-tien in the administrative division of Chin-chou, and the portion of arable land is much more fertile than the cultivated land lying in the neighborhood of Port Arthur and Dairen. The total area of arable land in the province covers 1,504,956 Chinese **se** (about 93,632 Japanese **cho**) or a little under 23 per cent. of the whole area of the province. The households of those engaged in the cultivation of land including peasant proprietors, tenants and farmers who engage in agriculture as special occupation or as subsidiary work are over 42,900 in number with the population of over 324,000. The average area of arable land per household is 36 Chinese **se**. The details are given below:

Agricultural Population of Kwantung Province, (At the end of 1912).

Division..		Special.	Farmers Subsidiary	Total.
Port Arthur	Household	5,352	2,276	10,628
	Population	58,116	15,211	73,327
Dairen	Household	4,291	887	5,178
	Population	29,075	4,844	33,919
Chip-chou	Household	23,069	4,047	27,116
	Population	186,496	31,226	217,722
Total	Household	35,712	7,210	42,922
	Population	273,687	51,281	324,968

Arable Land of Kwantung Province, (At the end of 1912).

Division.	Arable Land (in Chinese *se*)		Total.	Area of Arable Land per Household (in Chinese *se*)
	Paddy Field.	Upland Farm.		
Port Arthur	64	231,353	231,417	22
Dairen	47	126,803	126,850	24
Chin-chou	2,450	1,174,236	1,176,689	43
Total	2,561	1,532,395	1,534,956	36

Notes:—1. Chinese *se* is equivalent to a little over 6 Japanese *se*.

2. Farmers are mostly Chinese. The number of Japanese households which were engaged in agriculture as special occupation was 37 in 1912, 24 in 1911, 19 in 1910 and 16 in 1909.

(B) **Agricultural Products.**—The principal agricultural products of Kwantung Province are maize or Indian corn, and grain sorghum, which take up the greater part of the total value of agricultural products. Next comes millet and beans. The cultivation of vegetables is carried on throughout the province, especially in the division of Chin-chou. The agricultural products of the province for 1912 are given as follows:

Agricultural Products in the Province.

Kinds	Grains			Kinds.	Vegetables		
	Area in Chinese *se*	Production in Chinese *koku*	Production per *se*.		Area in Chinese *se*.	Production in Chinese *Kin*	Production per *se*.
Maize or Indian corn.	777,774	244,907	0.315	Radish...	13,453	14,177,394	1,054
Grain sorghum ...	229,654	66,880	0.291	Welsh onion ...	2,957	1,704,963	577
Ordinary foxtail	189,041	52,076	0.275	Egg plant	1,801	763,304	424
Glutinous foxtail	63,719	15,590	0.245	Burdock	31	8,665	280
Barnyard millet ...	14,883	5,301	0.356	(Lapper major)			
Barley	8,333	1,214	0.146	Pe-tsai	10,066	15,031,506	1,488
Wheat	28,589	5,700	0.199	Allium odorum ...	1,045	735,990	708
Buck wheat	14,520	2,317	0.160	Garlic	705	187,476	266
Soy bean yellow ...	82,299	14,041	0.171	Spined Cucumber	1,586	1,272,879	803
Soy bean green ...	328,161	69,708	0.211	Cucumis melon ...	1,680	1,148,450	684
Mungo bean	134,690	8,707	0.065	Water melon ...	464	398,690	859
Soy bean black ...	38,838	4,841	0.125	Squash...	129	90,700	703
Small red bean ...	20,169	2,716	0.270	Sweet potato ...	6,411	5,377,265	839
Upland rice	4,317	1,166	0.828	Potato...	1,317	846,708	643
Paddy rice	2,529	2,095	0.109	Ground-nut... ...	1,317	6,030,527	130
Others	9,769	1,060	0.109	Others...	3,629	2,144,810	591
Total...	1,947,284	498,318	—	Total	91,802	49,919,327	—

Notes:—1. The area mentioned in the above table does not correspond to that of arable land in the preceding table as the area of interval crops fields and of two crops lands is estimated by the area for each crop.

2. Chinese *koku* in the division of Port Arthur corresponds to about 1.617 Japanese *koku*, that in the division of Dairen to about 1.677 Japanese *koku* and that in the division of Chin-chou to about 1.709 Japanese *koku*.

3. Chinese *kin* in the division of Port Arthur corresponds to about 135 Japanese *momme*, that in the division of Dairen to 142 Japanese *momme*, and that in the division of Chin-chou to 145 Japanese *momme*.

(C) **Cultivation of Fruits.**—The cultivation of fruits is a promising industry in Kwantung Province. Among others Chin-chou grapes are widely favored from an early period. The seeds of vegetables as well as of grapes, pears, peaches, cherries and apples are yearly purchased by the Government-General of Kwantung for the purpose of cultivating these fruit trees and vegetables at the Agricultural Experimental Station and, of distributing them among farmers.

(D) **Stock Farming.**—The stock farming in the province is still in its infancy. Domestic animals are raised by farmers for their own use in the field as well as for food. The raising of domestic fowls is also in a rudimental condition, but as a subsidiary business of farmers a large number of fowls are raised here and there throughout the province. The number of domestic animals in the province is given below:

Domestic Animals in Kwantung Province, (At the end of 1912).

Division.	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.
Port Arthur	1,963	741	3,844	6,234	96	2,873	8,238
Dairen	2,088	473	2,505	2,843	237	2,117	4,820
Chin-chou	26,888	1,188	6,369	16,924	1,277	7,013	46,110
Total	30,939	2,402	12,718	26,001	1,610	12,003	59,168

(E) **Sericulture.**—Agriculture in the province is entirely suspended during the winter owing to climatic conditions. With the object, therefore, of giving a subsidiary work to farmers, the Chin-chou Civil Administration Branch Office distributed in 1912 cocoons among farmers to encourage the sericultural industry and also egg-cards to make an experimental rearing of domestic silkworms. In 1913 the Government-General of Kwantung granted a bounty for the purpose of promoting the development of the sericultural industry.

Forestry.

(A) **General Condition of Government Forests.**—Kwantung Province is very poor in woods and forests, and most of the land is bare everywhere. The plantation of forests, therefore, is urgent to preserve the source of water and prevent the fall of ground as well as for sanitary and scenic purposes.

The plantation of forests was first started in 1905 by the Military Administration Department of the Liao-tung Garrison. Since 1906 when the regulations for the Government-General of Kwantung were put into operation, the affairs relating to the plantation and management of forests have been taken charge of by the Civil Administration Department. Upon the establishment of the South Manchuria Railway Company a working plan was decided upon for the plantation and management of ornamental forests, and water-source preservation forests in the neighborhood of Dairen, Port Arthur and Chin-chou. The area of Government forests and the number of seeds and seedlings planted are given under:

Area of Government Forests and Number of Seeds and Seedlings.

	Area.	Planting.	
		Quantity of Seeds.	No. of Seedlings.
New plantation...	739.3	87.157	7,706,541
Supplementary plantation	816.3	0.215	2,712,741
Total...	——	87.371	10,419,282

(B) **Encouragement of Afforestation.**—Besides the plantation of Government forests mentioned above, the cultivation of private forests was also encouraged. As a first step, it was prohibited in 1905 to fell trees without the permission of the Government in the forests in hilly districts, in the avenues of trees and in the compounds of temples and mausoleums regardless of the ownership of forests whether they are owned by the Government or by private persons. By so doing the growth of trees was protected. In August 1908 the Afforestation Encouragement Regulations were promulgated by which the Government lands were leased free to those who utilized them for the plantation of forests, and also seeds and seedlings are distributed gratis among those engaged in afforestation.

Marine Industry.

Fishery.

(A) **General Condition of Fishery.**—Kwantung Province faces the Yellow Sea on the east and the Gulf of Pechili on the west, occupying a position specially favored by nature as a base of fishery. The waters round the province are well suited to the propagation of the various species of fish of both frigid and temperate zones. The number of the native fishermen is estimated at about 18,000 with 4,000 fishing boats. The principal catches of fish by the natives are **guchi, sawara** (cylium), trichiurus, cod, **karei** (flat-fish), grey-mullet and sciaena. The total value is estimated at about yen 500,000 a year. Only a small portion are sent fresh to the market. The greater part are preserved salted or dried and sold to the fish purchasing boats which visit the shores of the province from Shanghai, Tientsin and Chefoo.

The fishery by Japanese along the coasts of Kwantung Province has been carried on since the time of the Sino-Japanese War. The number of fishing boats and that of fishermen engaged in the waters of Kwantung Province are as follows:

Year.	No. of fishing boats.	No. of fishermen.
1906	392	1,570
1907	421	1,862
1908	266	1,066
1909	274	1,278
1910	247	925
1911	242	1,250
1912	242	1,254

About 80 to 90 per cent. of Japanese fishermen in these waters are engaged in angling for pagrus. No other seas have ever been found to be richer in the production of pagrus than the adjacent waters of the province. Formerly the native fishermen paid little attention to this abundant species of fish, but the activities of Japanese in this line has given an impulse to the native fishermen who now capture pagrus in large quantities. Next to the fishing of pagrus the mackerel fishing promises much for the future. The total value of catches by Japanese fishermen is estimated at yen 300,000 in round figures.

(B) **The Fisheries Experimental Station.**—The Government-General of Kwantung established at Nishinokuchi, Rokonada in the division of Dairen the Fisheries Experimental Station which opened in 1908. Investigations and experiments in reference to fishery and marine products are carried out at the experimental station for the purpose of promoting the development of the marine industry.

(C) **Marine Products Association.**—The Kwantung Province Marine Products Association is an association composed of those engaged in the marine industry in the province. It was organized in 1905 and its membership included 2,196 Japanese and 5,279 Chinese at the end of 1912.

Salt Industry.

The salt industry in Kwantung Province has its origin in quite recent times, probably dating after the early part of the Ching dynasty. Since the peninsula of Kwantung was brought under the sphere of our administration the ruined salt fields have been repaired and adjusted, while the equipments of the salt fields managed by Japanese have been completed. The total area of existing salt fields under the management of both Chinese and Japanese covers more than 9,660,600 **tsubo**. Besides the area of fields available for the same purpose in the province is roughly estimated at 8,300 **cho** of which almost the whole has already been leased.

The amount of production of salt varies greatly with the year according to the atmospheric condition as may be seen from the following statistics for the past several years:

Year	Production of Salt. *kin*
1907	90,094,200
1908	135,395,520
1909	154,685,724
1910	119,460,642
1911	70,306,584

The production of salt shows an unfavorable tendency as indicated by the above table, but its market has been extended year by year as shown by the following table:

Year	Production of Salt. *kin*
1908	89,794,926
1909	97,978,128
1910	96,324,618
1911	148,517,490
1912	93,666,312

Salt produced in Kwantung Province is much superior in quality to that produced in Japan proper and Taiwan (Formosa), though poor in appearance, containing over 89.5 per cent. chloride of sodium on an average and very little quantity of brine. As Kwantung salt is very soluble, the greater part of it imported to Japan proper is used for the brewing of soy. Kwantung salt is imported into Japan proper by the order of the Monopoly Bureau of the Department of Finance, and nothing definite is fixed as to the amount of import. The importers and the destination are also appointed by the Monopoly Bureau so that a certain restriction is put on the export of salt from Kwantung Province. In view of its low price and abundant supply, the salt of Kwantung has a bright prospect in the future when its market is extended.

Mining.

The mineral products of Kwantung consist of gold, alluvial gold, iron, coal and building stone. As a result of investigation made in 1906 with respect to the geological condition of the province and the places of mineral production, it has been found that the mining of gold is of little promise though the mineral is found everywhere in the province. The gold mining in the province is regarded as a profitable business only when it is carried on on a small scale. Formerly the Russian Government made an investigation of the places of mineral production in the province at an outlay from the national treasury and reached the conclusion that there was no gold mine worthy of being worked on a large scale by national expenditure.

The Russian Government limited the holder of mining right in the province to either Russians or Chinese, excluding all the other aliens from the privilege. Before the Russo-Japanese war a number of mine workers had already been engaged in the working of mines. Besides there were those who had obtained the right of prospecting. In view of respecting the private rights of the subjects or people of Russia and of a third party, the Private Property Adjustment Commission was appointed at the restoration of peace to take charge of the protection of private rights. At that time the number of mining rights registered at the Mining Bureau of the Russian Government-General of the Far East was 121 of which 50 applied to the Commission for the confirmation of working or prospecting rights. As the result of investigation by the Commission 20 mining rights were confirmed while 30 were disapproved. After the close of the Private Property Adjustment Commission twelve mining rights were also confirmed by the Government-General of Kwantung. Since 1907 the Government-General of Kwantung has granted nine mining concessions (six alluvial gold mines and three gold mines). Besides another nine mining concessions (five alluvial gold mines, three gold mines and one iron mine) have been granted to Japanese mine workers. Owing, however, to the thinness of mineral veins, some of the mine workers had no intention of carrying out their mining enterprises so that eight concessions granted to aliens and three concessions given to Japanese were cancelled in March, 1913. Besides one alien and two Japanese mine workers gave up their undertakings. There are at present only three gold mines and one coal mine being worked by Japanese, and none by foreigners. The gold mines run by Japanese were all started since 1912 so that they are still at an experimental stage. The working of the coal mine is difficult as the mineral veins are found to be discontinuous, but in view of the good quality of coal produced in the province the coal mining is regarded as a profitable business if it is carried on on a small scale. At Ho-shang-tun at the eastern foot of Mt. Tai-ho-shang in the division of Chinchou an asbestos mine was discovered in 1912 by a Japanese and this was followed by the discovery of a few other mines of the same mineral in other places of the province. Concession has been obtained and the working of these asbestos mines is now in course of progress. The asbestos mine at Ho-shang-tun is said to be rich in the volume of production and superior in the quality of produce.

Foreign Trade.

According to the statistics of the Chinese Maritime Customs, the total volume of the export and import trade of Manchuria was 65,930,000 customs taels in silver in 1907. The opening in 1908 of the soy bean trade marked a new epoch in the foreign trade of Manchuria, the volume of trade for the same year amounting at one bound to 114,950,000 customs taels. The figures increased to 167,310,000 customs taels in 1909, to 170,310,000 customs taels in 1910, to 197,400,000 customs taels in 1911 and to 186,580,000 customs taels in 1912. The most rapid progress has been attained in the export and import trade of Dairen. The volume of trade of the port in 1907 was not more than 13,830,000 customs taels which increased to 63,180,000 customs taels in 1912. The receipts of the Chinese Customs House at Dairen in 1911 or five years since its opening amounted to 1,300,000 customs taels, occupying the sixth place among the customs houses of China. The amount of the receipts increased to 1,400,000 customs taels in 1912.

The volume of foreign trade at the maritime custom houses of Manchuria and the receipts of the maritime customs houses follow:

Volume of Foreign Trade at the Maritime Customs Houses of Manchuria.

		Imports.		Exports.	Total.	Increase on Preceding Year.	Percentage of the Trade Volume of China.
		Foreign Articles.	Domestic Articles.				
1908	Steamship trade ...	42,118,568	8,550,701	45,143,363	95,812,627	51,033,908	14.3
	Junk trade	—	7,541,815	11,597,869	19,139,684	—	—
1909	Steamship trade ...	49,265,303	14,830,539	77,926,613	142,022,455	46,209,828	18.8
	Junk trade	—	11,497,912	13,792,004	25,286,966	6,150,282	—
1910	Steamship trade ...	57,613,364	14,998,520	80,713,124	153,325,006	11,302,252	18.1
	Junk trade	—	10,030,773	6,958,057	16,988,830	Dec 8,301,136	18.1
1911	Steamship trade ...	67,996,786	15,752,399	92,254,442	176,203,627	22,878,922	20.8
	Junk trade	—	12,389,555	8,814,711	21,204,266	4,215,436	—
1912	Steamship trade ...	70,381,052	16,555,104	83,090,595	170,026,751	Dec 6,176,876	20.2
	Junk trade	51,729	8,652,221	7,857,761	16,561,711	Dec 4,642,555	—

Note:—The approximate rate of conversion of customs tael into yen is as follows: a little over yen 1.36 in 1908; yen 1.35 in 1909; a little under yen 1.36 in 1910; a little over yen 1.41 in 1911; and yen 1.49 in 1912.

Customs Receipts of the Different Customs Houses of Manchuria (in customs tael).

Customs Houses.	1908	1909	1910	1911
Ai-hun	—	20,251,076	62,911,483	58,152,621
San-hsing	—	53,774,921	92,070,196	19,171,911
Man-chou-li	105,459,773	152,131,867	171,480,243	199,107,132
Harbin	—	164,046,126	286,229,960	251,897,574
Sui-fen-ho	215,591,528	424,157,067	418,359,580	505,161,897
Hun-chun	—	—	8,972,580	24,146,818
Lung-ching-tsun	—	—	4,226,222	5,555,123
An-tung...	147,366,334	207,548,933	188,567,605	239,327,758
Ta-tung-kou	9,160,246	13,101,635	7,363,123	9,092,416
Dairen	534,964,232	1,100,618,298	1,102,804,563	1,359,556,542
Niu-chuang	776,097,042	985,494,759	994,241,056	1,050,782,674
Total	1,788,639,155	3,121,124,673	3,338,226,000	3,721,962,470

Note:—The figures for Man-chou-li denote the receipts since February 5th, those for Sui-fen-ho the receipts since February 11th, and those for Harbin, Ai-hun and San-hsing the receipts since July 1st.

As stated before, the export and import trade of Manchuria has made remarkable progress year by year, and especially the trade between Japan and Manchuria is making sound development as shown by the following table on the value of the export and import trade of the different ports of South Manchuria. The amount of trade between Japan and Manchuria takes up one third of the total volume of the export and import trade of Manchuria and it will cover far more than one third if the amount of trade between Chosen (Korea) and Manchuria is added thereto.

Value of the Export and Import Trade at the Different Ports of Manchuria Classified by Countries for 1911 (In *Yen*).

		Asia.					
		Japan.	Chosen.	China.	Hongkong.	India.	Others
Niu-chuang	Imports ...	6,731,129	86,526	43,443,688	2,605,200	592,752	8,829
	Exports ...	13,947,127	110,948	28,136,752	1,327,514	295,569	66,896
	Total ...	20,679,256	197,474	71,580,420	3,932,714	888,322	75,725
Dairen ...	Exports ...	24,897,966	1,683,831	9,630,098	170,902	424,799	907
	Imports ...	26,599,033	377,953	16,753,611	511,462	282,252	3,336
	Total ...	51,496,999	2,061,784	26,383,709	682,364	608,051	4,243
An tung ...	Imports ...	2,655,678	1,163,322	5,059,796	—	101,029	—
	Exports ...	2,183,400	707,393	5,801,655	—	493	—
	Total ...	4,839,078	1,870,715	10,861,451	—	101,522	—
Total... ...	Imports ...	34,285,773	2,933,679	58,133,562	2,776,102	1,118,581	9,736
	Exports ...	43,729,560	1,196,294	50,692,019	1,838,976	1,478,314	70,232
	Total ...	77,015,333	4,129,973	108,825,581	4,615,078	596,895	79,968

		Africa.	Europe.				
		Egypt.	Great Britain.	Germany.	France.	Belgium.	Netherlands.
Niu-chuang	Imports ...	—	375,224	73,840	82,043	68,976	10,341
	Exports ...	14,044	123,539	19,495	7,370	127,810	75,230
	Total ...	14,044	498,763	93,335	89,413	196,786	85,571
Dairen ...	Imports ...	17,800	3,192,017	1,236,311	48,408	386,052	3,798
	Exports ...	908,522	1,230,903	149,803	255,234	2,428,311	72,307
	Total ...	926,322	4,422,920	1,386,114	343,642	2,814,363	76,105
An-tung ...	Imports ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Exports ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total... ...	Imports ...	17,800	3,567,241	1,310,151	130,451	455,028	14,139
	Exports ...	922,566	1,354,442	169,298	302,604	2,556,121	147,537
	Total ...	940,366	4,911,683	1,497,449	433,055	3,011,149	161,676

		Europe.		America.		Australia.	Total.
		Denmark.	Others.	United States.	Others.		
Niu-chuang	Imports ...	4,610	33,819	2,206,759	12,937	423	56,338,077
	Exports ...	—	17,394	13,009	—	—	44,282,697
	Total ...	4,610	51,213	2,219,768	12,923	423	100,620,774
Dairen......	Imports ...	1,774	5,575	393,579	20	—	42,093,837
	Exports ...	65,967	38,767	43,791	—	—	49,660,952
	Total ...	67,441	44,342	437,370	29	—	91,754,789
An-tung ...	Imports ...	—	—	—	—	—	8,979,825
	Exports ...	—	—	—	—	—	8,692,942
	Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	7,672,767
Total... ...	Imports ...	6,384	39,394	2,600,338	12,957	423	107,411,739
	Exports ...	65,667	56,161	56,800	—	—	102,636,591
	Total ...	72,051	95,555	2,657,138	12,957	324	210,048,330

Notes:—The above table is based upon the results of investigations made by the Investigation Section of the South Manchuria Railway Company. The mark △ denotes the amount of trade with Vladivostok. The mark ▲ indicates the amount of trade with Egypt including a very small amount of trade with South Africa.

Tariff System in the Leased Province of Kwantung.

The customs system in the leased province of Kwantung is based upon an Agreement concluded in May 1907 at Peking between Japan and China respecting the establishment of a maritime custom-house at Dairen. In accordance with this Agreement which was modelled after the old system of Kiao-chou Bay, it was decided to make the whole of the leased province of Kwantung a free zone and to admit the establishment of a maritime custom-house at Dairen under the control of the Chinese Government. An outline of the Agreement will be given hereunder:

1. Import duties are levied on goods brought by sea to Dairen only when they cross the boundary of the leased territory into the interior of China (the back region), that is to say, goods are not subject to import duties when they are simply brought into the leased territory but they are dutiable at Dairen in case they cross the boundary of the leased territory.
2. Export duties are imposed on goods brought to Dairen from the interior of China (the back region) only when they are transported to the districts beyond the limits of the leased territory, to state fully goods simply brought by land into the leased territory from the interior of China are not dutiable, but goods brought by land to Dairen from the interior of China are subjected to export duties in case they are carried away by sea from the leased territory to other districts.
3. Products in the leased territory and manufactures thereof are not subject to export duties when they are exported by sea from

Dairen. The same rule applies to materials brought by sea into the leased territory when they are worked and exported from the leased territory.

Products in the leased territory and articles manufactured of materials imported by land are subject to import duties when they are imported by land to the back region. Those articles prepared of materials which were imported from the back region are exempted from duties when they are sent back to the back region, provided that their original importation is certified under the prescribed conditions.

4. Foreign articles transported to Dairen from any of the treaty ports of China receive drawbacks at the port from which they have been transported in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty.
5. In reference to the inland navigation of foreign ships, Dairen Port is regarded as an open port of China and teh Customs House at Dairen may issue the inland navigation permit for navigation between Dairen and an unopened port and between an open port and an unopened port.

According to the existing system, merchants can keep free of duty goods brought from Japan and other countries at any place within the province; no duties are levied on goods imported from Japan and other countries and consumed within the province; and no duties are imposed upon the products of the province to be exported. Articles manufactured within the leased territory, however, are subject to import duties when they are transported to the interior of China proper, an open port, or an unopened port, and the duties are levied on the manufactured articles instead of materials. In the same case within the territory of China, the import duties are levied on materials instead of manufactured articles. Moreover, owing to the extensive area of the free zone, the boundary line between the interior of China and the leased province of Kwantung is too long to permit strict control over the smuggling by land. This fact being the most difficult question for the Chinese customs authorities, it has been under careful investigation for many years. At the beginning of 1913 a revision of the tariff system in Kwantung Province was proposed to the Japanese Minister at Peking. According to this proposed revision, the area of the free zone is confined to a small part of Dairen Harbor on the model of the tariff system of Kiao-chou Bay enforced since 1906 and the leased province outside the free zone is treated in the same manner as with the territory of China in relation to the customs. The strong as well as the weak points of the proposed revision are quite contrary to those of the existing system.

By Imperial Ordinance 262 of 1906 it was decided to impose the import duties upon the products of Kwantung Province imported to Japan proper in accordance with the Conventional Tariff in case the Customs

Tariff is higher than the Conventional Tariff. There is, however, no product of Kwantung Province available of this privilege at present.

Industry.

Among the manufacturing industries peculiar to the province may be mentioned the bean-oil industry, **kao-liang** wine brewing, flour mill industry and ceramic industry. These industries are still in their infancy and are conducted on a small scale. After the late war with Russia the resources of Manchuria have been developed with great rapidity and various industries have come into existence to utilize the abundant materials produced in Manchuria. Works and factories equipped with the results of the latest scientific researches have been established one after another for the manufacture of matches, flour, tobacco, cement, glass, soap, and manure, and this seems to have given a powerful impetus to the already existing industries of Manchuria. The greater part of these new undertakings are run under the management of Japanese. With a view to promoting the development of various industries in the province, the Government-General of Kwantung reduces the rate of taxation on some special industries and gives necessary aid and encouragement in some circumstances.

Note:—The business tax rate on ordinary industries is 0.5 per cent. of the amount of receipts while that on special industries is 0.3 per cent. The special industries are defined by the Governor-General of Kwantung. Those included in the special industries at present are the bean-oil industry, cement manufacturing, *kao-liang* wine and soy brewings, soap manufacturing, and glass industry.

An outline of the principal industries in the province and in the districts belonging to the railways will be given below:

Bean Oil Industry.

The Sino-Japanese war marked a new epoch in the soy bean trade of Manchuria. Owing to the sudden increase of demand in Japan for soy bean and bean cake after the war, bean oil factories sprang up in rapid succession at Ying-kou which monopolized the export of soy been at that time, the Russo-Japanese war, the expansion of Japanese rights and interests in Manchuria coupled with the sudden rise of demand for bean oil in Europe gave a powerful impetus to the development of the bean oil industry. At Dairen this industry has achieved a marvelous development within a few years, and Dairen has recently surpassed even Ying-kou in the amount of production as shown by the following figures:

	No. of Factories.	Production.	
		Bean Oil.	Bean Cake.
		Kin	*Piece*
Dairen...	56	40,243,177	9,091,806
Ying-kou	18	About 33,349,506	About 7,408,779

Note:—The figures for Dairen indicate the production for 1913 and those for Ying-kou are a rough estimate of the production for the same year.

According to the traditional method of manufacturing bean oil and bean cake in China, soy bean is steamed and pressed by an old-fashioned oil press, using a horse or mule as motive power. This method of manufacture is very primitive. Since this industry was put under the management of Japanese in recent years, steam, electricity and hydraulic presses have been utilized as motive power, and the industry has been carried on an entirely new basis by the application of the latest scientific knowledge. This latest method of manufacture has also been adopted in some Chinese factories on a small scale.

Since 1909 owing to the growing demand for soy bean in Europe, the price has risen year by year.

The Central Experimental Station of the South Manchuria Railway Company established in 1913 a factory for the purpose of making experiments of the chemical extraction of oil generally known as the benzine process. Soy bean produced in Manchuria contains about 18 to 20 per cent. oil and the quantity of oil obtained by the old squeezing process is no more than 9 to 11 per cent. By the new extracting process, however, the whole quantity of oil contained in soy bean is said to be obtained, leaving bean cake superior in quality to that obtained by the squeezing process.

The bean oil factories in the province and in the districts adjacent to the railways were at the end of 1912 as under:

	No. of Factories.	Capital.	Production for 1912.	
			Quantity.	Value *Yen* in silver.
In the Province...	72	4,675,369	Cake 9,370,734 pieces Oil 41,563,096 *kin*	12,488,261 4,719,348
Outside the Province (Railway Districts) ...	14	953,166	Cake 1,124,257 pieces Oil 5,683,893 *kin*	1,312,028 507,847

Brewing Industry.

From natural necessity ardent spirits are favored by the natives of Manchuria where the cold is so severe. A kind of spirit known as the **kao-liang** wine is prepared by them from **kao-liang** which is abundantly produced in Manchuria, and the liqueur forms their favorite beverage in daily use. The brewing of the **kao-liang** wine has been a patented industry since the time of the Ching dynasty. The number of households engaged in this industry in Manchuria is over 110 with the annual production amounting to about 200,000 **koku.*** Liao-yang is the principal centre of production. As to the method of brewing, they adhere to the time-honored process and there is much to be done in the way of improving the method of brewing from the scientific as well as economical points.

of view. In the northern part of the Liao-tung Peninsula a liquor known as the yellow wine is manufactured with millet for its material. A market for this liquor can not be found in distant districts as it can not be preserved for a long time. The yellow wine is prepared chiefly to meet the demand of the natives in the neighboring districts. The production within the province is as follows:

	No. of Factories.	Capital. *yen*	Production.	
			Quantity.	Value *yen* in silver
Yellow wine.	21	39,930	315,622 *Kin*	25,672

The brewing of soy is regarded as a promising industry. There is a soy peculiar to China known as the pure soy, but its use is not extensive and the amount consumed is comparatively small. In recent years the Japanese soy has been imported to the province and as the result of the trial use at eating-houses and restaurants in the different towns and cities of the province, the Japanese soy has found its market among Chinese. Moreover, owing to the growing number of Japanese residents the demand for it has increased year by year, the import from Japan proper amounting to yen 300,000 a year. In view of the abundant production of soy bean, wheat and salt, the brewing industry of soy has bright prospects in Manchuira, and the attention of Japanese has recently been directed to this promising industry. The following gives the condition of the industry in 1912:

	No. of Factories.	Capital.	Amount Brewed.
Kwantung Province	14	78,180	Soy 7,015 *koku* Bean Paste 247,350 *koku*
Ying-kou	1	—	Soy 3,000 *koku*
Mukden	1	—	Soy 500 *koku*
Others...	3	—	Soy 800 *koku*

Note:—The figures for Ying-kou, Mukden and others are rough estimates.

Brick and Roof-tile Industry.

Bricks and roof-tiles, though manufactured throughout the province as building materials for the houses of the natives, were not suited to large buildings of foreign style on account of their inferior quality. Since Manchuria was placed under the administration of the Japanese the industry has become prosperous and factories have been established in succession at Dairen and other districts belonging to the railways. At present 130,000,000 pieces of bricks and roof-tiles are manufactured annually in the province and the districts along the railways. This industry is now one of the most important in Manchuria. Its general condition for 1912 is shown under:

	No. of Factories.	Capital.	Production.
		Yen	Pieces
In the Province...	46	378,568	26,127,684
In the Districts belonging to the Railways	9	251,678	95,300,000

Cement Industry.

Because of the good outlook for the cement industry in Manchuria and the discovery of abundant lime-stone and clay in Kwantung Province, the Onoda Cement Company established a branch factory in the suburbs of Dairen in 1907 and supplied almost the whole of its manufacture to the trunk line of the South Manchuria Railway and to the Antung-Mukden Railway while these lines were under reconstruction. Since that time the company has pushed the market of its manufacture to the Chosen Railway, the Kirin-Changchun Railway, Chen-hai Bay, Harbin, Chang-chun and other districts in Manchuria and Chosen as well as to Shanghai and Ching-tao. The annual production is now put at 70,000 to 80,000 barrels.

Glass Industry.

The glass industry is one that has sprung up in the different parts of Manchuria after the late war with Russia. Japanese are engaged in this industry at present in Harbin, Chang-chun, Mukden, Ying-kou, Antung and Dairen. The kinds of manufactures are medicine-jars, chimneys and glass hand-lamps used by the natives. The market is now being extended to the different parts of Manchuria and in the direction of Shantung. The following gives the general condition of the industry:

	No. of Factories.	Capital.	Value of Production.
		Yen	Yen
In the Province	1	6,000	13,929
Ying-kou	1	—	20,000
Mukden	3	—	55,000
Kirin	1	—	20,000

Flour Milling.

Formerly flour mills were found in towns and villages throughout the province and flour was prepared of wheat and maize to meet the demand of the locality. There were a large number of small mills in the province. Owing, however, to the importation of wheat flour from abroad, these mills have declined year by year. When Manchuria was put under the control of Russia a flour mill was established at Harbin for the purpose of supplying the army as well as to the general public. Upon the outbreak of war between Japan and Russia the flour milling industry achieved a sudden impetus, but since the war it has fallen into a state of inactivity. At present there are 12 flour mills with an annual production of 7,600,000 pounds, and the market of the flour produced from these mills is confined to North Manchuria. There is at Tieh-ling the Manchuria Flour Mill Company run by Japanese. The company was founded in 1906 with a capital of yen 1,000,000. Its production in 1912 was 460,643 bags valued at yen 1,140,241. The market now covers the whole of South Manchuria.

Match Industry.

The demand for matches in Manchuria is estimated at yen 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 a year. Formerly the whole demand was supplied by the import of foreign goods. In 1907 the Sino-Japanese Match Company (capital yen 300,000) at Hiroshima established a branch factory at Changchun which was placed under the joint management of Japanese and Chinese by admitting about 10 per cent. Chinese capital. Matches are manufactured at this branch factory to the amount of Yen 200,000 a year by using the wood of the willow tree which grows abundantly in the neighborhood. The manufactures are all yellow phosphorus matches and the market covers North Manchuria and Eastern Siberia.

The production since the opening of business is as follows:

Year.	Boxes (containing 200 dozens)
1907	284
1908	14,658
1909	22,485
1910	28,413
1911	32,798
1912	45,000

Tobacco Industry.

The To-a Tobacco Company (capital yen 2,000,000) established a branch factory at Ying-kou in 1906 and opened the market in both South and North Manchuria. Since the end of 1912 the company is trying to extend its market to Chih-li Hsien and Shan-tung Hsien. The production of the company at present shows an increase on three times that of production at the time of the commencement of manufacture.

IV.

EDUCATION.

Kwantung Province Primary Schools.

For the purpose of educating the Japanese children, primary schools were first established at Dairen and Port Arthur in 1906. Since that time owing to the annual increase of Japanese immigrants, the number of school children has increased year by year and primary schools were opened at Chin-chou, Pu-lan-tien. According to an investigation in May, 1913, the total number of primary school children both in ordinary and higher courses is 4,204.

The object, term of study, and lessons of the primary schools are based upon the Ordinance respecting the Primary Schools and that of the Department of Education, the only one point of difference being the non-enforcement of compulsory education in the province. In accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 49 of 1907 it was decided to appoint a headmaster and other officials for primary schools and a principal to take charge of school affairs under the direction of the Chief of the Civil Administration Office.

Besides there are established by the South Manchuria Railway Company primary schools and public schools in the districts adjacent to the railways for the purpose of giving common education to both Japanese and Chinese children. According to an investigation in 1913, the total number of these primary school children is 2,442 and that of the public school pupils 2,436. There are also primary schools run by the settlement corporations having 821 pupils.

Kwantung Province Public Schools.

The education of Chinese in the province dates prior to the establishment of primary schools. When the Chin-chou Military Administration Office was established in 1904 the military administrators in conjunction with those interested in the Chin-chou district opened a public school where lessons on the Chinese classics were given to the children within the walls of Chin-chou. In 1907 the Regulations for the Public Schools in Kwantung Province were promulgated and the education of Chinese in the province has been carried on since that time upon the basis of these regulations. The number of public schools in 1913 was nine with 2,242 boys and girls in attendance.

In the public schools much stress is laid upon the physical development of pupils and lessons are given in the Japanese language. The schools make it their object to give moral as well as practical education. The term of study is fixed at six years but it may be reduced to four years according to circumstances or locality.

By Imperial Ordinance No. 50 of 1907 it was decided to appoint a headmaster and other officials in a public school and that the headmaster should be in charge of the school affairs under the direction of the chief of the Civil Administration Office.

Kwantung Government-General Middle School.

Owing to the increase in number of primary schools, the establishment of a middle school became necessary to give middle class education to those boys who have finished their primary school course, and in accordance with the Regulations for the Kwantung Government-General Middle School promulgated by Imperial Ordinance No. 36 of 1909, the middle school was opened the same year. The number of pupils of the school was 474 in 1913.

The term, subjects and standard of study, and the organization of the middle school are based upon the Ordinance for the Middle School and the Regulations for the Enforcement of the Ordinance. The pupils and graduates of the Kwantung Government-General Middle School are treated on an equal footing with those of the prefectural middle schools in Japan proper.

Port Arthur Higher Girls' School.

The Port Arthur Higher Girls' School was founded in 1910. The term, subjects and standard of study, and the organization of the school are based upon the Ordinance for the Higher Girls' School and the Regulations for the Enforcement of the Ordinance. The number of girls in attendance was 142 in May 1913.

Port Arthur Technical School.

The Port Arthur Technical School was established in 1909. The course of study is divided into the three departments of mechanics, electricity, and mining and metallurgy, the term of study being four years each. Besides there is the post-graduate course for a term of less than two years. Those to be admitted into the school are selected from among the honored graduates of the middle schools in the different prefectures of Japan proper.

The Director of the Technical School is of the **chokunin** rank or an official appointed by the Emperor and the professors are of the **sonin** rank or officials appointed with His Majesty's approval. Among the professors of the school two may be made professors of the **chokunin** rank. The assistant professors and secretaries are of the **hannin** rank or officials appointed at the discretion of the chief official. The inspector of students is appointed from among the professors. The number of students in May 1913 was 310.

V.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communication.

Organs of Communication.—When the regulations for the post and telegraph offices of the Government-General of Kwantung was first put into operation, the organs of communication in the province numbered only 94. Owing, however, to the gradual increase of Japanese immigrants into the different places along the railway lines, arrangements were made with the South Manchuria Railway Company to make the railway stations at these different places transact the receiving and delivery of mail matter and private telegrams. At the same time post offices were opened at Dairen, Port Arthur and other important centres on the model of the contract system in Japan proper of the third class post office.

The number of post and telegraph offices in three years subsequent to 1910 is given below:

Year.	Communication Administration Office.	Post Office.	Telegraph Office.	Wireless Telegraph Office.	Branch of Post Office.	Telegraph Transaction Office.	Mail Office.	Railway Stations Transacting Telegraph.	Railway Stations Transacting Mail.	Total.	Increase on Preceding Year.
At the End of 1910	1	28	1	—	14	6	10	27	71	158	15
At the End of 1911	1	30	1	3	13	6	10	36	.65	165	7
At the End of 1912	1	30	1	3	14	7	10	40	70	176	11

Mail.—The mail lines may be divided into two kinds, namely, (1) railway mail line and (2) waterway mail line. In the case of the former mail matters are sent and received via the Chosen Railway while in the case of the latter via the waterway between Dairen and Shanghai. The mileage of the mail lines is given under:

Year.	Ordinary Road.	Railway	Waterway.
At the End of 1910	723,400	7,093	3,330
At the End of 1911	711,920	6,910	5,800
At the End of 1912	710,000	6,855	5,800

Since the enforcement of the agreements for international postal service, international postal money order and exchange of mail matters between Japan and Russia, it was decided to exchange mail matter between Europe and Asia via the Siberian Railway, Eastern China Railway and South Manchuria Railway. The Japanese Government appointed the Post Offices at Mukden and Chang-chun and the Russian Government appointed the Post Office at Mukden as postal exchange offices to transact the exchange business of ordinary mail matter and parcels post. As to foreign postal money orders the Post Offices at Dairen and Chang-chun were appointed as exchange offices of ordinary as well as telegraphic money orders.

The amount of mail matter sent and received in recent years is as follows:

Year.	Ordinary Mail Matters.		Parcels Post.	
	Sent.	Received.	Sent.	Received.
1910	14,679,601	17,924,159	158,829	376,651
1911	13,886,382	17,764,229	154,053	354,821
1912	13,182,814	16,629,012	167,882	346,804

The condition of postal money orders in the last few years is shown under:

	Remitted.		Paid.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1910	354,974	6,733,751,735	121,264	3,175,963,958
1911	324,963	5,104,180,056	122,708	2,264,238,026
1912	309,698	4,716,948,195	128,170	2,251,969,100

Telegraph.—The telegraphic lines at present extend in all directions in the province, and also to the different places along the South Manchuria Railway, reaching Chang-chun in the north and An-tung in the east. The total length of the lines is estimated at more than 300 **ri**, and the number of telegraph offices is put at 88. According to an investigation at the end of 1912, the number of telegrams handled in the same year reached as many as 1,729,016. In reference to telegraphic communication with the different countries of Europe and America, foreign telegrams can now be sent from and received at any place in Manchuria via China as the result of the conclusion of the telegraphic agreement between Japan and China in 1909. Besides there is a wireless telegraph coast office.

Telephone.—The management of telephones was at first placed under the control of the Military Administration Office, but it was transferred to the Government-General of Kwantung upon the promulgation of the regulations for the post and telegraph offices. The number of telephone offices at present is 45. Besides there are 44 automatic telephones established in Dairen and other places. The long-distance telephone connects 15 important centres between Port Arthur, Dairen and Chang-chun with one another. The number of telephone subscribers and that of telephone communications in the recent few years are given under:

Year.	Telephone Subscribers at the end of the year.	Telephone Communications during the year.
1910	2,963	13,825,245
1911	3,272	16,373,525
1912	3,630	20,372,475

Shipping.

With the enforcement of the regulations for the Government-General of Kwantung, the harbor of Dairen was opened as a free port in 1906 and the following year the management of the quay of Dairen was transferred to the South Manchuria Railway Company. At the same time a Marine Affairs Bureau was established at Dairen to take charge of affairs relating to maritime inspection, port service and mercantile marine. Port Arthur was formerly under the control of the Imperial Navy as a naval port but owing to the remarkable development of commerce there, the port was partly opened to ships of all nations. At the same time there was established at Port Arthur a branch office of the Marine Affairs Bureau.

Since the opening of Port Arthur and Dairen Harbor, mercantile marine in these places has been making progress year by year with the development of Manchuria as shown by the following tables:

Entry of Ships to Dairen Harbor.

Year.	Kinds of Ships.	Japanese.		Foreign.		Total.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1910 ...	Steamships ...	1,388	1,791,007	420	782,958	1,808	2,273,965
	Sailing Ships	35	1,091	2,448	39,149	2,482	40,240
1911 ...	Steamships ..	1,396	1,876,290	414	823,533	1,810	2,933,391
	Sailing Ships	17	2,527	2,597	30,609	2,668	33,036
1912 ...	Steamships ...	1,445	2,023,258	450	910,133	1,895	2,933,391
	Sailing Ships	94	4,426	2,486	29,919	2,580	34,345

Clearance of Ships from Dairen Habor.

Year.	Kinds of Ships.	Japanese.		Foreign.		Total.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1910 ...	Steamships ...	1,384	1,792,877	420	799,820	1,807	2,592,697
	Sailing Ships	24	883	2,163	36,886	2,187	37,769
1911 ...	Steamships ...	1,390	1,880,912	413	814,172	1,803	2,695,084
	Sailing Ships	63	2,275	2,619	32,074	2,682	34,349
1912 ...	Steamships ...	1,443	2,013,689	450	915,464	1,893	2,926,153
	Sailing Ships	120	4,564	2,439	30,286	2,559	34,850

Entry of Ships to Port Arthur.

Year.	Kinds of Ships.	Japanese.		Foreign.		Total.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1910 ...	Steamships ...	176	132,943	5	3,429	181	136,372
	Sailing Ships	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911 ...	Steamships ...	286	203,925	3	7,446	289	211,375
	Sailing Ships	—	494	439	3,183	447	3,677
1912 ...	Steamships ...	257	246,016	14	25,556	271	274,572
	Sailing Ships	14	543	801	5,091	815	5,634

Clearance of Ships from Port Arthur.

Year.	Kinds of Ships.	Japanese.		Foreign.		Total.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1910 ...	Steamhips ...	168	155,770	5	3,429	173	139,199
	Sailing Ships	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911 ...	Steamships ...	284	199,908	3	7,446	287	207,354
	Sailing Ships	8	292	424	3,139	432	3,431
1912 ...	Steamships ...	258	249,044	14	25,556	272	274,600
	Sailing Ships	11	438	791	5,581	802	6,019

Note:—The above four tables are based upon the statistics of the Marine Affairs Bureau. Chinese ships are included in foreign ships.

VI.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Banking.

The banking establishments in the jurisdiction of the Government-General of Kwantung are branches and agencies of the Yokohama Specie Bank, head office and branches of the Seiryu Bank, the Dairen Savings Bank, branch of the Russian Asia Bank, branch of the Chugoku Bank, branch of the Bank of Chosen, and branch of the Tatsunokuchi Bank. A brief account of the general condition of these banking institutions will be given hereunder:

(1) Branches and Agencies of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.—The appearance of the Bank in the financial circles of Manchuria dates from 1900 when a branch office was established at Ying-kou. The Bank has at present branches of Dairen, Niu-chuang, Mukden, Port Arthur, Liao-yang, Tieh-ling, Chang-chun, An-tung and Harbin. These branches and agencies are principally engaged in the transaction of exchange business. Besides they make loans in Manchuria as an ordinary bank and are entrusted with matters relating to the national treasury.

For the purpose of supplying long-term loans at low interest to Japanese business men, the Yokohama Specie Bank was appointed by the Government to open this special loan business from July 1910 and was supplied with funds amounting to yen 3,000,000 for this purpose.

As a result of this measure, the circulation of money in the different parts of Manchuria has been greatly facilitated. The rate of interest in the money market at Dairen has been lowered year by year and now it stands at 5 against 10 when compared with the interest rate before the opening of the special loan business.

Since May 1906 a special rate of discount at 4.5 per cent. is allowed at the Specie Bank on a documentary bill for our principal articles for export payable in four months. The special rate of discount is again reduced by 0.5 per cent. for those who export goods to an annual amount of over yen 5,000,000. The articles available of this special rate of discount are cotton yarn, cotton cloth, sugar, matches, cement, beer, marine products, timber and other principal articles for exports.

The amounts of bills of exchange, deposits and loans in the branches and agencies of the Bank stood at the end of March 1913 as follows:

	Yen
Bills of Exchange Received....	15,323,259.44
Bills of Exchange Paid	18,640,521.76
Deposits	6,229,566.33
Loans	13,518,351.37

(1) Seiryu Bank, Ltd.—The Bank was established under the joint management of Japanese and Chinese with a capital of yen 1,000,000. The Bank transacts matters relating to the cash accounts for the local expenses of Kwantung Province. The head office is established at Dairen, with four branches at Port Arthur, Ying-kou, Mukden and Chang-chun. The amounts of deposits and loans of the head office and branches were at the end of March 1913 as follows:

	Yen
Deposit	2,219,700.51
Loans	2,791,252.79
Bills of Exchange Received....	2,053,560.86
Bills of Exchange Paid........	1,843,443.02

(3) Dairen Savings Bank, Ltd.—The Bank founded with a capital of yen 150,000 has its headquarters at Dairen.

(4) Dairen Branch of the Russian Asia Bank.—The branch office of the Bank at Dairen is chiefly engaged in the transaction of exchange business for foreign merchants. The business condition at the end of March 1913 was as follows:

	Yen
Deposits	259,320.38
Loans	1,065,848.55
Bills of Exchange Received......	£9,215
Bills of Exchange Paid	£119,179

Besides there are (5) the Dairen Branch of the Chugoku Bank which is the principal organ of monetary circulation among Chinese, (6) the Dairen branch of the Chosen Bank and (7) the Dairen branch of the Tatsunokuchi Bank.

Currency.

The currency in Kwantung Province principally consists of convertible notes of the Bank of Japan, the silver notes of the Yokohama Specie Bank, war notes, one yen silver coin and subsidiary silver coins. The Chinese small silver coins are also in circulation to no small amount. The volumes of currencies in circulation at the end of March 1913 are given below:

1. **War Notes** were issued at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, being convertible into the former one yen silver coins. The war notes are of six denominations, namely, yen 10, yen 5, yen 1, sen 50, sen 20 and sen 10. The total volume of the currency is yen 1,979,516 of which yen 1,566,172 are in the treasury and the banks while the remaining yen 413,344 are still in circulation.
2. **Specie Bank Notes** were issued as a substitute for war notes, being also convertible into former one yen silver coins. The denominations of the Specie Bank notes are yen 100, yen 10, yen 5 and yen 1. The total amount issued is yen 3,477,871 of which yen 1,260,779 are in custody at the treasury. The remaining sum of yen 2,217,092 is actually in circulation.
3. **Convertible Notes of the Bank of Japan** are, it is said, afloat in Manchuria to the amount of yen 2,500,000 in round figures.

VII.

FINANCE.

The accounts of the Government-General of Kwantung were placed under a special account by Law No. 17 of March 1907, and its revenue together with a grant from the general account has been used to defray the annual expenditure of the government. The greater part of its annual expenditure, however, still depends upon the grant from the general account.

In May 1907 the regulations respecting the local expenses of Kwantung Province were promulgated by Imperial Ordinance No. 148 with the object in view of impressing vividly upon the local population the close connection existing between the benefits they enjoy and the burden they must bear therefor. By these regulations it was decided to pay the expenses for education, sanitation, encouragement of industry and other expenses for the promotion of welfare and happiness of the local population with the local revenue from business and miscellaneous taxes.

Special Account for the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government-General of Kwantung 1910-1912.

Sources of Revenue	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13
Ordinary :—	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Taxes	207,193	266,782	218,374
Revenue from Public Undertakings and State Property	1,357,487	1,434,126	1,479,503
Stamp Receipts	38,048	60,235	45,957
Miscellaneous Receipts...	29,134	35,356	32,120
Total	1,631,862	1,796,499	1,775,654
Extraordinary :—			
Proceeds of Sale of State Property	31,426	52,617	18,733
Surplus of Preceding Year Transferred...	1,030,715	871,081	330,000
National Treasury Grant...	3,615,416	3,691,742	3,122,500
China Affair Grant	—	—	74,700
Payment from the South Manchuria Railway Co. ...	333,000	240,480	—
Total	5,010,557	4,855,000	3,471,233
Grand Total	6,642,419	6,652,426	5,246,887

Expenditure.

Branches of Expenditure.	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13
Ordinary :—	Yen	Yen	Yen
Expenditure of the Government-General of Kwantung ...	431,263	449,711	464,200
Expenses of Civil Administration Offices	131,852	137,236	146,528
Expenses of Law Courts ...	66,208	65,274	66,430
Expenses of Prisons ...	88,104	91,206	90,169
Police Expenses ...	753,733	831,668	872,306
Education Expenses ...	350,236	361,349	470,582
Communication Expenses ...	1,073,214	1,099,207	1,124,684
Expenses of Maritime Bureau ...	53,486	84,032	87,608
Expenses of Meteorological Station ...	24,996	23,203	25,846
Miscellaneous Expenses ...	15,801	22,076	18,410
Total ...	2,988,893	3,164,962	3,376,763
Extraordinary :—			
Undertakings Expenses ...	1,522,251	1,335,397	1,826,289
Expenses for Participation in the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition ...	7,260	—	—
Special Expenses for Guard ...	11,816	—	—
Grant for Local Expenses Deficit ...	200,000	200,000	200,000
Pest Prevention Expenses ...	995,856	712,773	—
Expenses for Guarding the An-tung-Mukden Line...	21,392	—	—
Special Expenses for Marine Affairs...	23,865	—	—
Special Expenses for Guarding the An-tung-Mukden Line ...	—	68,904	83,812
China Affair Expenses...	—	17,261	74,700
Total ...	2,782,442	2,334,335	2,184,801
Grand Total...	5,771,335	5,499,297	5,561,564

Note :—The figures for 1912–13 are represented by the estimates for the same fiscal year.

Accounts for the Local Expenses of Kwantung Province, 1910-1912.

Items.	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13
Ordinary :—	Yen	Yen	Yen
Taxes ...	312,278	315,665	291,743
Receipts from Business and Property ...	418,921	400,523	462,977
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	111,077	138,417	125,204
Total ...	842,276	854,605	879,924
Extraordinary :—			
Proceeds of Sale of State Property ...	50,533	9,357	9,683
National Treasury Grant ...	200,000	200,000	200,000
Contributions ...	—	12,500	—
Surplus of Preceding year Transferred ...	65,833	124,207	74,605
Total ...	316,366	346,064	284,288
Grand Total ...	1,158,642	1,200,669	1,164,212

Disbursements.

Items.	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13
Ordinary :—	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Expenses for Districts and Villages	1,691	1,691	1,692
Education Expenses	89,434	112,030	108,515
Expenses for Encouragement of Industry	56,641	59,096	75,561
Sanitation Expenses	153,664	159,057	151,003
Expenses for Public Benefits	22,439	26,700	29,003
Education Expenses	1,874	2,348	2,000
Expenses for Prevention of Fires	16,498	16,951	16,862
Expenses of Engineering Offices	259,743	199,941	191,678
Expenses for Roads, Bridges and Sewage Works...	80,591	87,119	86,146
Expenses for Management of Local Expenses ...	11,634	16,644	17,380
Miscellaneous Disbursements	6,007	5,449	767
Total	700,216	687,026	680,607
Extraordinary :—			
Building, Repairing and Engineering Expenses ...	236,332	223,578	211,719
Expenses for Investigation of Neutral Zone	2,179	1,069	1,510
Expenses for Encouragement of Productive Industries	41,649	35,847	144,340
Grants in Aid	52,900	87,250	19,880
Expenses for Colonial Exhibition	—	—	50,000
Expenses for Repairing Damages by Flood	1,157	—	—
Total	334,217	347,744	427,449
Grand Total	1,034,433	1,034,770	1,108,056

Note :—The figures for 1912–13 are represented by the estimates for the same fiscal year.

Weights, Measures and Moneys, With English American Equivalents.

Japan.	Great Britain	United States of America.
Ri	2.44030 Miles.	2.44029 Miles.
Ri (Marine)	1.15152 „	1.15151 „
Square *Ri*	5.95505 Square Miles.	5.95501 Square Miles.
Chō=10 *Tan.* 3,000 *Tsubo.*	2.45064 Acres.	2.45062 Acres.
Tsubo	3.95369 Square Yards.	3.95367 Square Yards.
Koku= 10 *To* 100 *Shō*	4.96005 Bushels.	47.65389 Gallons. (Liquid.) 5.11902 Bushels. (Dry.)
„ (Capacity of vessel)	1/10 of one Ton.	1/10 of one Ton.
Kwan=1,000 *Momme*	8.26733 lbs. (Avoir.) 10.04711 „ (Troy.)	8.26733 lbs. (Avoir.) 10.04711 „ (Troy.)
Kin=160 *Momme.*	1.32277 lbs. (Avoir.) 1.60754 „ (Troy.)	1.32277 lbs. (Avoir.) 1.60754 „ (Troy.)
Momme	2.11644 Drams. 2.41131 Dwts.	0.13228 Ounce. (Avoir.) 0.12057 „ (Troy).
Yen=100 *Sen.*	2s. 0.582d.	0.4984 Dollar.

Forestry:	*Shakushime*	About 12 Square Feet
Forestry:	*Seki*	10 Square Feet
Formosa:	*Ko*	2934 *Tsubo*